

# THE HISTORY OF THE ANDHRA PRADESH POLICE

Acco 1371

(CENTENARY: 1861 — 1961)

106/Rop

*Published under the authority of the*  
INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF POLICE,  
ANDHRA PRADESH,  
HYDERABAD — DECCAN.

ACCNO

1371

## **DEDICATION**

On this day of the first Centenary of the Indian Police Act 1861 our thoughts go out to that vast multitude of Police Officers of all ranks who, in their steadfastness of purpose and devotion to duty placing service before self and making all manner of sacrifices including the laying down of their lives, have built up and made the Police Force the proud organisation it is to-day. We owe them our deepest gratitude and dedicate this humble volume to them in token of our homage.

206/R0P



SRI A. K. KUNHIRAMAN NAMBIAR, I.P.,  
*Inspector-General of Police,*  
*Andhra Pradesh.*

## FOREWORD.

“ The Maxims of Law ”, said Justinian, “ are to live honestly, to hurt no man and to give every one his due ”. The practical object of jurisprudence, therefore, is to enforce the observance of these three maxims, which is done by punishing the dishonest, causing wrongdoers to make reparation and ensuring to every member of the community the full enjoyment of his rights and possessions. It follows that statutes are not only the signs but the essence of civilised life. But no law can operate without the sanction of force behind it. A well-organized and efficiently run agency for law enforcement is, therefore, an indispensable concomitant of modern civilization.

The Police is thus an essential feature of the State. It is one of the executive arms of the State entrusted basically with the maintenance of public peace and order and the prevention and detection of crime.

In India, the Police is as old as her civilisation. We have references in the great Epics, the Manusmriti and the Arthasastra to the police duties performed in those periods. In ancient India, the police was an instrument under the control of the kings and was restricted mostly to the cities. We find State officials or private persons vested with police functions, but nothing even remotely resembling the organised police forces of to-day. These earliest police systems were based on land tenure. Big



landholders were required to apprehend disturbers of the peace and restore stolen goods, or, sometimes, in default, to make good the losses sustained within the area of their influence. Village responsibility was enforced through headmen, who constituted the real executive police of the country.

The organised police forces of to-day began to take shape under the Mughals. They had Kotwala (Police chiefs) in large cities. The Kotwal heard and decided petty criminal cases and carried out the sentences passed on the criminals. The provinces into which the Mughal Empire was divided were under the charge of Subedars. The Subedars had under them Faujdars, who were in charge of sub-divisions. These officials combined revenue collection with executive and police duties. Their police functions were, however, limited. They related only to dealing with bands of highwaymen, rebellious chiefs and other turbulent persons. They intervened with military force to do so. They never investigated cases of ordinary crime or carried on any of the present-day functions of the Police.

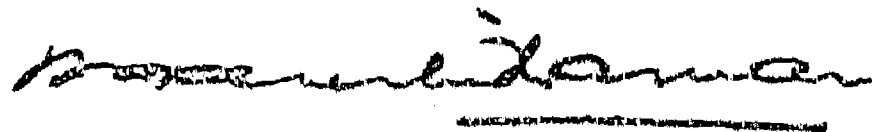
When the administration of the country came under the British, the latter adopted the system of administration prevailing in each locality, making, as a rule, as little change as possible. The police systems naturally varied from place to place. After a process of trial and error spread over a comparatively long period, a more or less uniform system of policing was evolved for the whole of British India, which was embodied in the Indian Police Act, 1861. As a matter of fact, this Act was

based on the Madras Police Act of 1859 passed two years earlier, and the Madras State Police, of which the Police of the Andhra districts was a part, was the first properly organised police force in this country.

The police system which thus came into being in this country has developed and become more complex as the work for which it was designed has grown in volume and increased in difficulty and subtlety. A number of police reforms have been ushered in since 1861, chief among which perhaps were those following the recommendations of the Police Commission of 1902-03. In the hundred years since 1861, the technique of police work has steadily become more and more professional and specialised with the progress of science. This book provides a graphic picture of the evolution of the Police Force and especially the Andhra Pradesh Police over these years.

The success or failure of the police is largely dependent on the cordiality of police—public relations and the extent of co-operation the police get from the public in its day to day functions. It is to the citizen that the police has to look for assistance and it is his respect that it has to command. It is indeed a matter of great encouragement that there has been a steady improvement in police—public relations in this country. The old memories of suspicion and bitterness are fast giving place to an increased awareness that the police and the public are partners in the common objective of national welfare and reconstruction. It is essential that this co-operation must grow so that the public could be served better.

I cannot close this foreword without placing on record my deep gratitude to Sri S. P. Satur, I.P.S., Commissioner of Police and Sri G. Suryanarayana, Inspector of Police, Special Branch, C.I.D., for their untiring labours which have made possible the compilation of this volume in a comparatively short period. Their work is all the more creditable in that they have done it without detriment to their normal duties.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'S. P. Satur', with a horizontal line drawn underneath it.

*Inspector-General of Police.*

## BIBLIOGRAPHY.

*Administration Reports of Hyderabad District Police.*

*Administration Reports of the Madras Police from 1860 to 1953.*

*A History of Administrative Reforms in Hyderabad State by*  
M. FATHULLA KHAN.

*Annual Administration Reports of the Hyderabad State Police.*

*General Reports of the Board of Revenue to the Hon'ble Governor-in-Council, sent Home to the Honourable the Court of Directors.*

*Historical and Descriptive Sketch of His Highness the Nizam's Dominions Compiled by SYED HOSSAIN BILGRAMI B.A. and C. WILLMOTT.*

*History of Police Department — Hyderabad Deccan — Mumalik Mahroosta Sircar-e-Ali by MIR VILAYAT HUSSAIN.*

*Hyderabad Affairs. Compiled by MOULVI SYED MAHDI ALI (Vols. I to X).*

*Hyderabad (Deccan) under Sir Salar Jung — Vols. I to IV by*  
MOULVI CHERAGH ALI.

*Hyderabad Administration by Mr. M. S. ANEY M.L.A. (Central).*

*Hyderabad State at a glance: 1955-56.*

*Imperial Gazeteer of India.*

*Indian Police Commission Report of 1902.*

*Manual of Administration of the Madras Presidency (Vols. I to III).*

*My Public Life (Recollections and Reflections) by SIR MIRZA ISMAIL*  
K.C.I.E., O.B.E., LL.D.

*No Ten Commandments* by S. T. HOLLINS C.I.E.

*Raja Bahadur Venkatrama Reddi O.B.E. Jeevitha Charitra* by S. PRATAP REDDI.

*Reports on the Administration of Hyderabad City Police.*

*Report of the Madras Retrenchment Committee: 1922-23 Vols. I & II.*

*Sri. Alluri Seetharamaraju Charitra* by YERRAMILLI NARASIMHARAO.

*Stepping Stones to Police Efficiency* by W. A. GAYER.

*The Detection of Burglary in India* by W. A. GAYER.

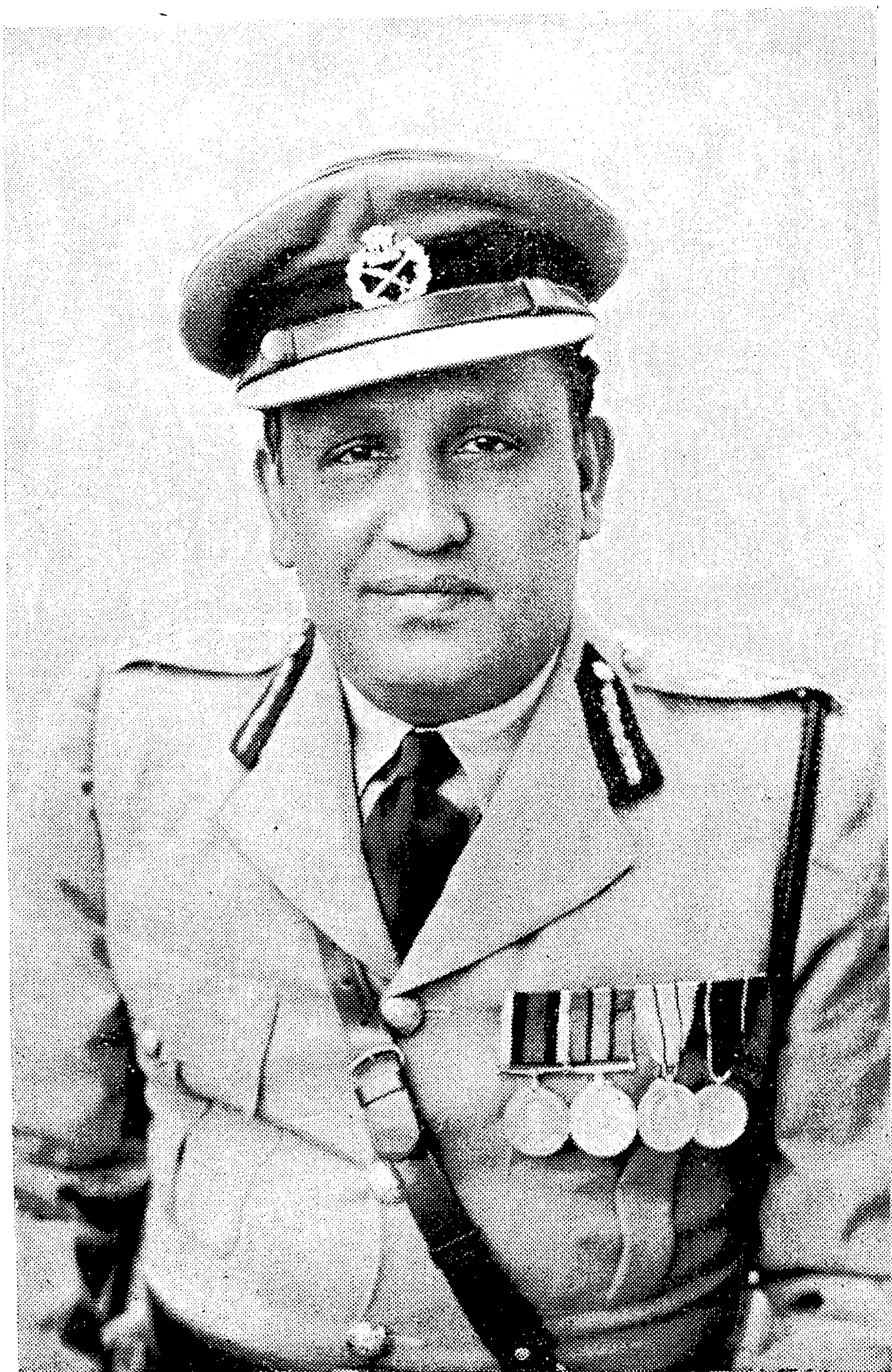
*The History of the Madras Police (Centenary: 1859-1959).*

*The Indian Police Directory: 1905* by P. CHOCKALINGAM PILLAI.

*The Indian Police* by J. C. CURRY.

# C O N T E N T S

CHAPTER	PAGE
Preface -- - - -	
I. Early Systems of Policing in H.E.H. the Nizam's Dominions - - -	1
II. The Police in the Making: The First I.G. -	26
III. Hankin's Police - - -	44
IV. Further Reforms - - -	71
V. After the Police Action - -	101
VI. Early Systems of Policing in the Andhra Districts -	121
VII. The Indian Police Act 1861 and Early Reforms -	143
VIII. The Police Commission and After - -	172
IX. The First World War and its Repercussions -	192
X. From 1926 to 1956 - - -	222
XI. The Andhra State Police - -	250
XII. The Andhra Pradesh Police - -	260
XIII. The Hyderabad City Police - -	283
XIV. Awards for Gallantry - - -	315



SRI SHIV KUMAR LAL, I.P.S.,  
*Additional Inspector-General of Police,  
Andhra Pradesh.*



## PREFACE

The Police is not a new institution in India. It has been in existence in one form or other for centuries. Manu, whose MANUSMRITI is the oldest Code of Laws, cited the employment of GUPTACHARAS or CHARAS, by Kings for apprehending miscreants. Kautilya in his ARTHA SHASTRA described the principles of good administration as follows:

“It is on DANDANITI (Science of Government) that the course of the progress of the world depends. For, whoever imposes severe punishment becomes repulsive to the people; while he who awards mild punishment becomes contemptible. But whoever imposes punishment as deserved becomes respectable. For DANDA (punishment) when awarded with due consideration, makes the people devoted to righteousness and to works productive of wealth and enjoyment; while punishment when ill-awarded, under the influence of greed and anger owing to ignorance, excites fury even among hermits and ascetics dwelling in forests, not to speak of house-holders.

“But when the law of punishment is kept in abeyance, it gives rise to such disorder as is implied in the ‘proverb of fishes’ (MATSYANYAYAM UDBHVA-YATI); for in the absence of a Magistrate, (DANDA-DHARABHAVE), the strong will swallow the weak; but under his protection the weak resist the strong”.

The Mauryas, the Vijayanagar Kings and the Moghuls had their own Police systems. But it was only during the period of the Moghuls that some kind of organised police began to take shape. When the British occupied the country they found that the indigenous systems of policing differed from place to place. Realising the need for a unified system all over India, by a process of experimentation, they ultimately evolved a

pattern of Police which was embodied in the Indian Police Act, Act V of 1861. It is the Centenary of this Act that we are now celebrating. It has instituted a system of Police which is basic to all Police Forces in India to-day.

THE HISTORY OF THE ANDHRA PRADESH POLICE is not intended to be a text book. In fact, no great emphasis has been placed on dates or the narration of events in strictly chronological order. It has been compiled with a view to giving the reader an over-all picture of the evolution of the Andhra Pradesh Police indicating the salient features of the different stages of the development. In the writing of this volume no attempt has been made to hide the drawbacks of the Force over the years. Success and failure, these two impostors, have been treated just the same. It is hoped that this volume will be of interest to every police officer who could learn much from the lessons of the past. It is also hoped that the book which contains many interesting anecdotes will hold the attention of the general reader.

In this volume, extracts from various books, documents and papers have been quoted. In some cases the language of these extracts is archaic and the spelling is often strange. However, they have been reproduced in original so that the reader would fully appreciate them. Occasionally modern punctuation has been introduced in order that the quotations could be easily read.

The Andhra Pradesh Police is the outcome of the integration of two separate Police Forces viz: the Police Force of the ex-Andhra State and that of the Telangana area in the ex-Hyderabad State. The evolution of the two separate Police Forces has been dealt with separately and the later chapters deal with the integrated Andhra Pradesh Police. One chapter has been devoted to acts of gallantry by Police and Fire Services Officers since the attainment of Independence. The period from the 1st November 1956 viz: the formation of the Andhra Pradesh State, has been one of hectic re-organization,

as two different Police systems had to be integrated into a single homogeneous system and that too urgently if the Force was to be equal to its increasing responsibilities. This stupendous task has been accomplished in a comparatively short period. It would not have been possible but for the co-operation and hard work of police officers of all ranks.

## CHAPTER I

### *EARLY SYSTEMS OF POLICING IN H. E. H. THE NIZAM'S DOMINIONS.*

The history of the Police Force in any country is the history of the growth of its civil power. This is all the more true in respect of the territory called H.E.H. the Nizam's Dominions, which, after the advent of Independence, came to be known as the State of Hyderabad. In the British days, Hyderabad was regarded by far the most important of the Indian States. The Nizam was the ultimate authority within the State in all administrative and political matters. The history of the State has left its impact on the evolution of the Police Force in the State.

The dynasty of the Nizam was founded by Asaf Jah, a distinguished general of the Mughal Emperor Aurangzeb, of Turkoman descent. After a long life at the Delhi Court, distinguished alike in war and political sagacity, he was appointed Subahdar or Viceroy of the Deccan in 1713, with the title of Nizam-ul-Mulk (Regulator of the State), which has since become hereditary in the family. The Mughal Empire was at that time torn by internal dissension and at the same time was threatened by the rising power of the Mahrattas. Amid the general confusion, Asaf Jah had little difficulty in asserting his independence against the degenerate descendant of Aurangzeb, though he was less successful in repelling the inroads of the Mahratta cavalry. By the time he died in 1748 he was firmly established as an independent sovereign with Hyderabad as his capital and a kingdom roughly co-extensive with the erstwhile H.E.H. the Nizam's Dominions. The right of succession was fiercely contested among his descendants. The claimants most favoured were two. One of these, Nasir Jung, the second son of the deceased ruler, being on the spot when his father died, had seized the treasure and obtained the support of the army, and fortified his claim by an alleged renunciation of the right of inheritance of his elder brother. The other claimant Muzaffar Jung. was a grandson of Nizam-ul-Mulk by a favourite daughter. To him, it was said, the succession was conveyed by testamentary bequest. Each of the two candidates had the good fortune to secure the countenance and support of one of the two great European powers then commencing their career of contention for supremacy in the East. The English espoused the cause of Nasir Jung

and the French that of his rival, Muzaffar Jung. But, after a very brief period, dissensions between the commander and his officers caused the retirement of the French force from the field, and Muzaffar Jung, deprived of support, became the prisoner of Nasir Jung. Nasir Jung soon after perished by the hands of some of his own followers and Muzaffar Jung was proclaimed Subahdar of the Deccan; but his authority was exercised under the control of the French Commander Dupleix, whose will was supreme. Muzaffar Jung was not destined for long to enjoy even the appearance of power. He fell in an affray with some Pathan chiefs, who having been instrumental in placing him on the throne, were disappointed in the amount of reward to which they thought their services entitled. A new occupant of the seat of power was then to be sought, and the French, passing over the claims of an infant son of Muzaffar Jung, selected Salabat Jung, a brother of Nasir Jung, to be the ruler of the Deccan. Another claimant for the dignity, however, shortly afterwards appeared in the person of Ghazi-ud-din, the eldest son of the Nizam Asaf Jah. The impending contest between the brothers was, however, averted by the sudden death of Ghazi-ud-din. Though the Mahrattas by whom he was supported, continued for their own purposes to maintain hostilities, their unvarying ill-success disposed them to listen to proposals for procuring their absence on the usual terms. The English and French, however, continued to struggle for power and influence in the Deccan; but the latter were compelled after a while by the danger threatening their own possessions from the victories gained by Clive, to withdraw from the support of Salabat Jung. Salabat Jung thus weakened and apprehensive, moreover, of the designs of a younger brother, Nizam Ali, entered into an agreement with the English, by which he promised to dismiss the French from his country and service, and renounce all connection with them. In 1761 this weak prince was dethroned by his own brother, Nizam Ali, whom, contrary to the advice of the most judicious of his French Counsellors, he had entrusted with power, which was used to supplant the donor. Two years afterwards the usurper made further acknowledgment of his brother's favour by putting him to death. In 1765 he ravaged the Carnatic, exercising a measure of cruelty far beyond what was necessary to his purpose; but he retired on the approach of a British force. Still the British Government was anxious to be on good terms with him, partly from a desire to obtain his concurrence to their retention of a maritime district known as the Northern Circars, formerly possessed by the French, but now occupied by the English, who had fortified their right by the firman of the Emperor at Delhi. Accordingly, in 1766, a treaty was concluded by which, on condition of a grant of the Circars, the British

Government agreed to furnish the Nizam with a subsidiary force when required. The Nizam, on his part, agreed to assist the British with his troops. There were other stipulations; and among them one reserving the life-right of Basalat Jung, a brother of Nizam Ali, in one of the circars, subject to his good behaviour. The aid of the British troops was afforded, as provided by the treaty, to enable Nizam Ali to proceed against Haider Ali of Mysore, then rapidly rising to power. But, after a good deal of vacillation Nizam Ali preferred to unite with Haider Ali. The allies, however, were unsuccessful, and the Nizam was compelled to sue for peace, which was concluded by a new treaty in 1768. By the sixth article of this treaty, the East India Company and the Nawab of the Carnatic (who was a party to the treaty), were to be always ready to send two battalions of sepoy and six pieces of artillery manned by Europeans whenever the Nizam required them.

In 1782 Basalat Jung died; but the Company did not obtain possession of the circar held by him till 1788. The PESHKASH or payment to be made to the Nizam on account of the Circars had fallen into arrears, and was not adjusted till even a later period. These matters, however, having been at length arranged, the British Governor-General, Lord Cornwallis, in 1789 addressed a letter to the Nizam explaining and interpreting the treaty of 1768, but declining to enter into any new treaty as had been suggested. The latter was subsequently declared, by a resolution of the House of Commons, to have the full force of a treaty executed in due form. In it, the Governor-General agreed that the force stipulated in the sixth article of the treaty of 1768 should be granted whenever applied for, provided it was not to be employed against any power in alliance with the Company. In the following year, on the breaking out of a war with Tippu, son of Haider Ali, a treaty of offensive and defensive alliance was concluded between the Nizam, the Peshwa and the British Government. Tippu purchased peace at the price of half his dominions, and the Nizam had no reason to be dissatisfied with his share of the spoil. At a later period, the Nizam being engaged in war with the Mahrattas, claimed the assistance of the British Government under the subsisting relations between them, but the Governor-General, Sir John Shore, was precluded by the treaties with the Mahrattas from interfering further than as mediator, and the Nizam was eventually obliged to conclude an ignominious peace with his enemy. The refusal of assistance, and its results, so incensed the Nizam that he requested that two battalions stationed at his capital as a subsidiary force should be withdrawn. The Nizam now sought safety in the entertainment of a body of troops commanded by French officers, who,

however, were dismissed in accordance with the provisions of a treaty concluded in 1798, under the administration of the Earl of Mornington, afterwards Marquis Wellesley. By this treaty, a subsidiary force augmented to 6,000 sepoy with a due proportion of field-pieces was assigned to the service of the Nizam. On the fall of Seringapatam and the death of Tippu Sultan, the Nizam participated largely in the division of territory, under the partition treaty of 1799 and his share was increased on the Peshwa's withdrawal from the treaty. In 1800 the subsidiary force with the Nizam was further augmented, and the pecuniary payment for its maintenance was commuted for a cession of territory. The country ceded on this occasion consisted of the acquisitions made from Tippu allotted to the Nizam under the Treaty of Seringapatam in 1792, and the Treaty of Mysore, concluded in 1799, after the destruction of Tippu's power and government. This territory is known to the present time under the title of the CEDED DISTRICTS.

By the treaty of 1800 the Nizam agreed to furnish in time of war 6,000 infantry and 9,000 cavalry to co-operate with the British army, and to employ every effort to bring into the field as speedily as possible the whole force of his dominions. But his troops proved very inefficient in the first Mahratta War, and after the conclusion of the campaign various schemes were from time to time proposed for their reform, with little success. Eventually, battalions were raised which were clothed, armed and equipped like the Company's troops; and for the regular payment of this contingent, advances were made in 1843 from the British treasury, on the distinct understanding that in the event of further advances becoming necessary a territorial security for the payment of the debt would be demanded. No efforts, however, were made to pay off the debt, which continued to increase. At last, in 1853, a new treaty was concluded by which the British Government agreed to maintain an auxiliary force of not less than 5,000 infantry, 2,000 cavalry and 4 field batteries. To provide for its payment and for certain pensions and the interest on the debt, the Nizam on his part agreed to cede in trust districts yielding a gross revenue of 50 lakhs of rupees. By this treaty, the Nizam, while retaining the full use of the subsidiary force and contingent, was released from the unlimited obligation of service in time of war; and the contingent ceased to be part of the Nizam's army, and became an auxiliary force kept up by the British Government for the Nizam's use. In 1857, when the Mutiny had broken out, the condition of Hyderabad and the Nizam's Dominions became critical; and in July an attack, which was repulsed, was made upon the Residency. The Hyderabad Contingent displayed its loyalty in the field



against the rebels. In 1860 a fresh treaty was made by which the territorial acquisitions of the Nizam were increased, a debt of 50 lakhs of rupees was cancelled and the assigned districts in Berar, yielding a gross revenue of Rs. 32,00,000 were taken in trust by the British Government for the purposes specified in the treaty of 1853. The next most important development in the State took place in November 1902 when the Assigned districts of Berar were leased in perpetuity to the British Government at an annual rental of Rs. 25,00,000.

A word about Hyderabad. The City of Hyderabad was founded in 1589 by Kutab Shah Muhammad Kuli, the fifth in descent from Sultan Kuli Kutab Shah, the founder of the dynasty at Golconda in 1512. Muhammad Kuli removed the seat of government from Golconda on account of its want of water and consequent unhealthiness, and built a new city on the banks of the Musi river seven miles from his former capital. He called it Bhagnagar ("Fortunate City") after his favourite mistress Bhagmati; but after her death he named it Hyderabad—the City of Hyder—though for many years it retained its former appellation.

Until the latter part of the 19th century, a police administration conducted on sound lines was unknown in the Hyderabad State. In the districts, police work was performed by the Irregular Troops, the SIBANDI peons, the NIZAMATS and village servants. In the Marattwari districts, for instance, the detection and apprehension of offenders was a work assigned to the RAMOSIS and JAGLIAS; in the Kanara districts to the SETSINDHIS and TALAYARIS, and in the Telengana to MANNEVARs and MAZKURIS. On the occurrence of serious crimes such as dacoity, these men called in the assistance of the troops which were stationed in a greater or lesser number in each taluk, on whom devolved the duty of pursuing and arresting offenders. When the offenders escaped undetected, the value of the stolen property was recovered not only from the village watchmen, but also from the ZAMINDARS as well as the inhabitants of the village by levy of a cess. In the trial of the accused and in bringing home the charges against them, all kinds of threats and torture were used. It frequently happened that innocent persons underwent this cruel treatment and obtained freedom only by paying a large sum of money. The PARGANAH NAIBS were armed with complete authority to arrest, liberate or punish these unhappy people. The village servants, in return for the police duties performed by them, held lands free of assessment and received a share of the yield from the villagers.

The SIBANDI peons were paid Rs. 3/- a month from the land revenue of the village.

The administration at that time (beginning of the 19th century) was in the hands of the Talukdars. There was a Talukdar to each of the 40 provinces or circars into which the State was divided. The Talukdar usually resided at Hyderabad leaving the task of revenue collection and other duties to petty officials called Shikdars, Mahsuldars and Kamdars who were placed under a Peshkar and Sardafter. The charges of collection levied were seventeen rupees and a half for every hundred collected. The Talukdars were allowed expenses under the head 'Sibandi and Sadir Allowances' to cover the cost of collection, but they really used the troops under their orders for this purpose and pocketed most of the Government allowance. When a Talukdar sublet or farmed out his district, either practice being allowable, he retained the whole of these allowances. The Talukdars had no administrative experience. The type of administration which existed then was commented on by Dr. Walker, who wrote a statistical memoir of the circar of Nagarkurnool in 1848, as follows:

"An individual of some consideration, and who is at least presumed to be wealthy, goes to the Minister and offers his services as a Talukdar; if they are accepted he is required to pay into the treasury a certain fixed sum to be collected from the districts assigned to him, with a deduction of two annas on each rupee for the payment of his subordinates and the defrayal of all expenses strictly civil. He then receives his sanad, or authority for holding the districts allotted him, under the seal of the Minister, presents his nazar, often a good round sum, and makes his salam. And here in a great majority of cases the Talukdar's care and superintendence of his districts, which are bounded by one idea, of making them as profitable as he can ends.....".

The general condition of affairs in the State during this period (middle of the 19th century) was one of great anarchy and confusion. There was practically no civil or judicial administration. Faction fights, murders, robberies and oppression of all kinds were rife. The preservation of peace and order by means of troops and mercenaries whose pay was perpetually in arrears was impossible. Bands of armed men roamed all over the country committing outrages at the bidding of their leaders, or the Zamindars or Jagirdars who took them into their pay. Troops mutinied for pay; one regiment indeed seized their Sheristadar, an old man unable to walk, tied him up in a cloth, and carried him to

the Nizam's palace and declined to leave or to set their 'prisoner' free until they had obtained an order for the payment of Rs. 20,000/-. Zamindars whose districts were confiscated took to the roads and by means of their armed retainers levied blackmail from all passersby. The power of the Arabs in the State was paramount during this period. Debtors who could not pay their claims were either seized and taken to Arab Jamadar's houses, or were made prisoners in their own places of residence, being allowed a limited quantity of food and water for their sustenance. Rajah Ram Baksh, who was once a Minister under the Nizam was treated so brutally by his Arab creditors that he was compelled to seek refuge in the palace of the Nizam. Bands of insurgents occupied the 'Kurbarga' and other forts and declined for some time to surrender. At Kopaldrug, Maktal and other places, bands of Arabs, Pathans and Rohillas assembled for lawless purposes. Jagirs never changed hands without a fight in which lives were invariably lost.

Robberies were of almost daily occurrence. Villages were plundered by Rohillas and other marauders. One in the 'Yelgandal' district, inhabited chiefly by Brahmins, was ravaged in January 1854 by a band of Rohillas, who had been sent into the district by the Talukdar to prevent the Government from obtaining possession of it. The village was plundered and such horrible atrocities committed that the Minister asked permission from the Nizam to apply for the help of British troops to punish the gang. The Kotwal of Hyderabad City, who was displaced, raised a band of military retainers and declined to surrender the seals of his office unless a considerable sum of money was paid to him! Jamadar Budan Khan and a few other dissatisfied Pathan and Rohilla Jamadars assembled a thousand of their men in the City and sent a demand to the Minister for the immediate payment of a considerable sum of money, which they alleged to be due to them from Government. An Arab named Bilasud fortified some houses in the City, filled them with armed Arabs to the number of seven or eight hundred who exchanged fire with the Government's forces. The Government was thus powerless. All semblance of order disappeared and was only restored with the greatest difficulty by Sir Salar Jung a few years after he took charge as Prime Minister.

Sir Salar Jung who became Prime Minister in 1853 remained in office till 1883. His tenure of office was marked with far reaching administrative reforms. The condition of the State at the time of his appointment was already referred to earlier. Whatever sources of revenue there were, were depleted in the time of his predecessors. "Indeed the

credit of the Government fell so low that even a loan of a thousand rupees could not be raised without much persuasion and security". He himself observed: "I shall, nevertheless, do my best, with God's help, to restore order in the affairs of this country, and endeavour to extricate the Government from its embarrassments". It was a stupendous task to inaugurate a perfectly new system of administration, under which the elementary rights of the people could be safeguarded and the prestige of the Government raised. This was altogether a new idea, rather foreign to the old conservative mind of Hyderabad to have anything like an organised administration. As already observed there was not at the time a shadow of any civic rights in the enjoyment of the people nor any systematic method of administration. Added to this, at the time when Sir Salar Jung assumed office his personal influence with the Ruler was not as it ought to have been. In one of his letters to the Resident he wrote: "You are aware that Burhan-ud-din is my medium of communication with the Nizam, and he is the only man who has influence enough with His Highness to persuade him to consent to my measures".

To quell large-scale perpetration of dacoities, robberies and riots in the State, now officers called ZILLADARS were appointed for the suppression of these dangerous crimes, and for the apprehension of those concerned in them. The Irregular Troops comprising of Rohillas, Arabs, Sikhs, Sowars, Lineman, SIBANDI peons, NIZAMATS and others were placed under the orders of these ZILLADARS who, as soon as they heard of any tumult or uprising in any locality on the part of Afghans or other turbulent classes, repaired to the spot with the forces under their command and apprehended the offenders. These troops proved eminently useful for some time in affording peace and security to the people. The duties of ZILLADARS were either entrusted to the Talukdars or special men were nominated for that purpose. The ZILLADARI system was well established in 1855. In the following year a committee was appointed at headquarters to supervise and direct their work. The committee consisted of a president and four members. The ZILLADARS were everywhere successful in their operations. In encounters with the Rohillas they almost invariably defeated their opponents, large numbers of whom were either killed or captured and imprisoned in the City Jail known as the Sultan Shahi Jail. More than a thousand of these were subsequently set at liberty by order of the Nizam with the concurrence of Col. Davidson, the Resident. Those who were thus released were enlisted in the troops, a few only of the worst characters were kept in confinement. Another important measure taken by Sir Salar Jung was to gua-

rantee to the people justice and redress and to this end MUNSIFS and officers holding the rank of a MIR-E-ADAL were appointed throughout the State for the disposal of civil and criminal cases. A Central Treasury was established in the City in 1855 and in the following year traffic in children was prohibited.

Traffic in children was in vogue in the State for a very long time and the Government never appeared to have attempted to put a stop to this nefarious trade until the year 1249 Hijri (1833 A.D.). On the contrary, the sale of children of both sexes appears to have been conducted in the most open manner, as the purchaser used to receive a sealed certificate from the Kotwal of the City as a guarantee of the legality of the sale. In 1833 Rajah Chandu Lal, the Prime Minister, published a notification prohibiting such transactions, but it would appear from the proceedings in a case which occurred in 1255 Hijri (1839 A.D.) that the order was not very strictly enforced. In the case in question, the daughter of a sepoy had been sold. However, in his correspondence with the Resident on the subject, Rajah Chandu Lal stated that the proclamation had been so far effectual, that the public sale of children had been suppressed; and that the Kotwal of the City no longer certified such transactions under his seal. It was stated, moreover, that when any transactions of this description were ascertained to have taken place, the children were immediately restored to their relatives and guardians. No such transactions were permitted to take place without the express permission of Government. In regard to the case of the sepoy, whose child had been stolen and sold, Maharajah Chandu Lal informed the Resident that she had been kidnapped by the man's mistress, and that the child would be restored to her father on the latter making good to the purchaser the sum he had paid for her. The Resident (General Fraser) addressed several remonstrances to Rajah Chandu Lal and pointed out to him the injustice of requiring the parent to pay a sum of money for the redemption of his daughter. After a lengthy correspondence, the Resident's suggestions were adopted, the child restored to her parent, and a fresh notification was issued by the Maharajah in which it was stated that a heavy fine would be inflicted upon any person found guilty of the offence of selling children. In the case of those who were poor, the fine was to be equal to the amount paid for the children; in other cases, the fine inflicted was fixed at double that amount. Circumstances underwent a complete change since this notification was published and offences of this nature later became a rare occurrence.

When what were called the Restored Districts, that is to say, Raichur, Lingsugur, Naldurg and Shorapur were made over to the Nizam in 1272 Fasli (1862-63), the police arrangements existing there under the British regime were continued till 1865 when the police administration of the entire Divani territory was totally recast. A separate police force was appointed in the City and its suburbs and in each of the districts, into which the country was divided. There were at first fourteen such districts, to which two new ones were afterwards added and each was placed under the control of a MUHTAMIM or Superintendent, who was assisted by the undermentioned staff:

- One AMIN, or Inspector of each Taluk;
- One JAMADAR, or Chief Constable for each THANA or Station;
- One DAFADAR, or Head Constable for each CHAUKI or post;
- Eight men for each THANA;
- Six men for each CHAUKI.

A JAMADAR or DAFADAR and thirteen men, one of whom at least was able to read and write, constituted what was called a JAUK or guard. The MUHTAMIMS were ranked under three classes and the AMINS under five, their salaries being fixed as follows:

MUHTAMIM, 1st Class, salary	Rs. 200/-
„ 2nd „ „	170/-
„ 3rd „ „	140/-
Horse Allowance to each MUHTAMIM	Rs. 25/-

AMINS, 1st Class, salary	Rs. 100/-
„ 2nd „ „	90/-
„ 3rd „ „	80/-
„ 4th „ „	70/-
„ 5th „ „	60/-
Horse Allowance to each AMIN	Rs. 20/-

All JAMADARS were of the same rank and received a uniform salary of Rs. 15/- per month and a pony allowance of Rs. 7/- p.m. The DAFADARS similarly received Rs. 10/- p.m. without any distinction of grade. But the men were divided into two classes, those in the first class drawing Rs. 7/- and those in the second class Rs. 6/- each.

Besides the police, there were twenty five Sowars for each district, consisting of one JAMADAR, one DAFADAR and twenty three men. The strength of the police force of each district was determined according to the cultivated area and the population. The strength of the police in the Divani territory was 3615 as per details furnished below:

District.	Supdts.	Amins					Jamadars	Dafadars	Men
		I	II	III	IV	V			
Aurangabad.	I Class	1	1	1	3	1	19	19	247
Birh	II „	—	3	1	1	—	17	17	221
Parbhani	III „	—	1	3	1	—	17	17	221
Bidar	III „	—	1	1	3	—	17	17	221
Nander	III „	—	2	1	2	—	17	17	221
Naldrug	I „	1	1	1	2	3	19	19	247
Shorapur	I „	2	1	1	1	—	17	17	221
Raichur	I „	1	1	2	—	—	16	16	208
Lingsur	II „	1	3	—	—	—	16	16	208
Medak	II „	2	1	—	1	—	16	16	208
Indur	I „	2	—	2	2	—	17	17	221
Elgandal	III „	—	—	2	3	—	17	17	221
Khammam	III „	—	—	4	2	—	18	18	234
Nalgonda	II „	—	—	4	2	—	18	18	234
Total		10	15	23	23	4	241	241	3133

This was the first regular police force in the State. This new police force was formed in the Restored Districts out of the force already in existence there, and in other districts out of the NIZAMAT line, ALIGHOL and other military establishments, which used to be retained. On the creation of this force, the Arabs, Rohillas, Linesmen, SINDHIS, ALIGHOLS, RATHORS and others, who were stationed in the various towns and villages, were withdrawn and collected at the headquarters of each district.

At the time of the introduction of this regular police force in 1275 Fasli (1865-66 A.D.) and as a provisional measure before the promulgation of a Police Code, the Board of Revenue issued certain instructions to the Talukdars of districts in regard to the manner in which the new force was to be disposed, regulated and governed. These instructions, an abstract of which is given below, were embodied in Circular No. 28 of 1282 Fasli (1872-73 A.D.).



“30. The new District Police has been organised upon a totally novel plan, and a set of rules and regulations will be hereafter drawn up for its guidance, and control and shortly forwarded.

“31. Under the present organisation, a MUHTAMIM or Superintendent has been appointed in police charge of each district, and under him there is one AMIN or Inspector for each taluk besides inferior officers, such as JAMADARS and others.

“32. The MUHTAMIMS will be nominated by the Government and the AMINS will be either selected from those who hold the rank of DAROGAHS in the Restored Districts, the choice being guided by the honesty, intelligence, aptitude and ability displayed by these last-named officers, or from other independent individuals who may possess these necessary qualifications.

“33. The entire police force of a district shall be, as a matter of course, subject to the supreme authority of the Talukdar of the district, but in all matters purely relating to the internal economy of the force, such as its disposition or investigation of complaints against any officer or constable, the MUHTAMIM shall be the only proper authority to move, or to apply to. The MUHTAMIM, AMIN, or any other police officer, however, shall not fail to execute any order that may be issued by the First, Second or Third Talukdar, or by a Tahsildar in his official capacity.

“34. The following is a brief synopsis of the duties which it is incumbent on the police to perform, and till the promulgation of the Police Code alluded to above, the police shall be guided by the instructions contained therein:

- 1st. To keep watch and ward, protect men and property and preserve peace.
- 2nd. To prevent the commission of offences and crimes.
- 3rd. To detect and apprehend offenders and criminals, not giving up any inquiry or pursuit till a satisfactory result has been attained.
- 4th. To find out stolen property.
- 5th. To collect evidence in criminal cases and to prosecute the latter in Court.

- 6th. To apprehend habitual criminals and persons of suspicious character, and to watch their behaviour and movements.
- 7th. To go about the country and guard roads, highways and streets.
- 8th. To serve summonses, warrants and other legal processes, issued by the First, Second or Third Talukdars or by Tahsildars in civil and criminal cases.
- 9th. To guard the District Jails.
- 10th. To guard the District Treasuries.
- 11th. To protect mails, private and public, belonging to Her Majesty or to His Highness, and in the event of any offences having been committed in their connection, to detect the offenders and bring them to justice with the least possible delay.
- 12th. To keep a constant and vigilant watch over every part of the country and to give correct information every day of gross offences, the knowledge of which has been revealed and in which the public weal is concerned.

“35. The disposition of the police force in each district shall be as follows:

The MUHTAMIM shall remain at the headquarters of the district, from whence he shall make tours of inspection from time to time throughout his jurisdiction. One or two taluks shall be entrusted to the charge of each AMIN.

“36. The force will be divided into a number of small parties or JAUKS, each consisting of one JAMADAR, one DAFADAR and thirteen Constables, one of the Constables at least being able to read and write the Persian or Urdu language.

“I. One of these JAUKS shall be stationed at the head KACHARI of the district, as a guard, as well as for the purpose of serving summonses, warrants, and other legal processes. It shall be incumbent on the members composing the JAUK that more than half their number at least shall be present on duty at all times.

“II. One JAUKE will be in attendance on the MUHTAMIM, one half of it being employed in escorting accused persons under trial from place to place, and the other half with the JAMADAR, being prepared to accompany the MUHTAMIM on his tours.

“III. Two JAUKS shall be stationed in the District Treasuries and since there will thus be two JAMADARS, the senior in point of length of service, shall be the Chief Officer, and the other shall act under his orders. The Military Guard, if any, at these treasuries will be withdrawn.

“IV. Every Jail will, similarly, have two JAUKS which will be under the orders of the senior officer in the same way as that described in the preceding case. The Military Guard likewise will also be removed if there is any.

“V. There will be one JAUKE in each Tahsil KACHARI whose duties will be similar to those performed by the JAUKE in the District KACHARI.

“VI. The rest of the JAUKS in full force, or split into halves, will be located in such places as are believed to be infested with criminally-disposed people and on such roads which form the highway for general traffic or along which Her Majesty's or His Highness' mails are carried, so that public peace and security may be preserved throughout the district. The Talukdars are warned that they and their subordinates shall be held responsible for the safety and protection of the travellers and mails belonging to the British and His Highness' Governments, whilst in transit through their jurisdiction. If the mails are plundered at any time, and no efficient measures are at once adopted to obtain a clue to and apprehend the robbers, the Talukdars in whose jurisdiction the outrage has been committed, shall be held responsible. Although Police CHAUKIS are located at present on the road over which mails are carried, owing to insufficient and lax supervision and control mail robberies have, by no means, entirely ceased. There can indeed be no practical benefit from the mere establishment of a number of police stations along the route, if the sites are not carefully selected, if proper vigilance is not exercised, and if the higher officers do not keep up a daily and systematic superintendence. More telling results would certainly follow, if suspicious persons were carefully watched, their behaviour and actions minutely noted and on the commission of an offence, the offenders quickly detected and brought to justice. With this view the Police CHAUKIS should be shifted so as to be useful in bringing about the end for which they are intend-

ed, and intimation of such change should be at once given. The prevailing process of escorting mails from CHAUKI to CHAUKI seems no longer called for and should be done away with. It is an arrangement which is not only unnecessary but which is a stigma on the Government, inasmuch as it is only necessary when the latter of itself inspires no awe in the minds of ill-disposed persons. After the said CHAUKIS have been manned, the remainder of the JAUKE shall be divided among the AMINS.

“VII. Since the Government does not know how many CHAUKIS are required in a district, the Board has, at present, refrained from sending a definite list of appointments under the signature of the Minister, but permits, as per separate memorandum, the keeping of six JAUKE in addition to those allowed for the headquarters of each district and each Tahsildar. If however after careful consideration, it is found that a less number is necessary, the full complement need not be employed and the Government should be informed of that circumstance. Should, on the other hand, a larger number be required, a detailed report should be submitted and the sanction of Government obtained. On the receipt of the report, a regular nomination list will be forwarded duly signed by the Minister. In case the force hereby authorized proves insufficient, it should be so carefully disposed as to render the public highways, over which mails may be carried, first of all secure, and if other stations are thereby weakened, the Irregular Troops may be called on to make up the deficiency till a reply has been received to the report. When this last measure has been adopted, so many less men from the Troops will, of course, be despatched to the headquarters of the districts and the injunctions contained in para 39 of this letter in that behalf will be so far modified.

“VIII. The duties expected from the JAUKE at the disposal of AMINS will be set forth in detail in the Police Code, but a brief abstract of them is appended.

“Since the prevention of crime is the primary object of the police, the JAUKE should be so distributed, their daily task so assigned, their beats so arranged, the intercommunication of news between them so regulated that some one of them may visit at least once in twenty four hours every place where there is a dwelling, every doubtful locality, whether in a populated or deserted place for travellers, and every highway and by-way under their local jurisdiction. A daily report of work should be forwarded from every town and village to the District Super-

intendent. All suspicious and notorious characters should be constantly looked after. In short no nook or corner should escape the eye of the police, and a daily journal of what they see and do should be furnished to the district departmental head. In the execution of the functions above described, the District Superintendent should be enjoined to strictly forbid his subordinates from interfering without reason with peaceful and respectful citizens and to make them perform their duties as far as possible in a courteous and temperate manner, and not too harshly and insolently, or disrespectfully.

“37. No police officer or constable is at liberty to interfere in the private affairs or conversations of individuals, or hold out threats of any kind to them, unless they are believed to have committed an offence contrary to law or suspected of entertaining a design of doing so. For, unless under the latter circumstances, the duty of the police consists in keeping watch over them. When a person who is suspected of entertaining a design of committing an offence, knows that the eye of the Police is upon him, he will be naturally deterred from putting his object into execution, and thus there will be a diminution of crimes.

“38. One JAMADAR, one DAFADAR and twenty two mounted policemen have been appointed for each district. Out of this number, four men will remain with the Talukdar for speedy execution of his orders in time of need, two with the MUHTAMIM with the same object and also to give him information in regard to matters relating to police supervision, and the rest also, with the MUHTAMIM to be employed, when any of his orders are to be executed with despatch, or to be stationed in places where their presence is necessary or to keep watch and ward in localities which call for such precaution”.

Besides the executive officers and active members of the force, a MUNSHI or clerk on a salary of Rs. 20/- per month was attached to each MUHTAMIM and a MUHURRIR or writer on a stipend of Rs. 15/- per month to each AMIN. “But, though everything was done to place the Police Force on an efficient footing, it was found that neither the men nor the officers comprehended the new system nor understood the rules and regulations by which it was to be governed. Each district carried on its police administration in its own fashion quite different from the one prevailing in another. A Police Code was, therefore, at length drawn up by the Board of Revenue and promulgated under the sanction of the Government in 1275 Fasli (1865-66 A.D.). The Code contained provisions as to the discipline and dress of the Force, furni-

shed a list of offences in which the Police could and could not interfere, and set forth definite and explicit rules as to the manner in which the Police were to exercise their functions and maintain the public peace. In the state of things then existing, however, the Code did not operate quite in the way it ought to have done. Many of its provisions were distasteful to the feelings of the people at that time. Unaccustomed to such things in the past, they considered it derogatory and dishonourable to put on the green uniform or to undergo military drill and discipline, especially as the words of commands were given in English. To learn and become acquainted with the regulations of the department was also a severe trial for them. It was necessary, therefore, to wait for a favourable turn in the popular sentiment, to exercise patience and postpone the working of the new Code for some time. At last, in two or three years, a change became visible. Young men with new ideas were willing to wear the once repugnant uniform, and in some districts drill was also commenced, though not without great difficulty at first. At once a marked improvement was noticeable in the method of detecting and apprehending offenders, in the way the preliminary police investigations were carried out, and in the manner in which cases were committed to the Courts for trial.

Reviewing the condition of the Deccan in a despatch in August 1867, Sir Richard Temple said: "The constitution, system and principles of the Nizam's Government are really excellent". Again, Mr. C. B. Saunders, Resident at Hyderabad from 1868 to 1872 spoke of the improvements in the administration in the following words:

"It is hardly too much to say that the Hyderabad with which I became acquainted in 1860 was to the Hyderabad which was described, for example in the despatches of my predecessor, Sir Charles (afterwards Lord) Metcalfe, as the England of the present day is to the England of the Stuarts — a result essentially due, as the Government is aware, to the beneficial administration and sound policy of the present Minister, Sir Salar Jung, and to the support afforded him by my predecessor. Not only was the public treasury full, but the annual income of the State exceeded the annual expenditure by about eight lakhs of rupees while the credit of the Government stood proportionately high. Owing chiefly to the abolition of the baneful system of former times, by which the collection of revenue was farmed out to contractors, disturbances in the interior of the country became rare. The Hyderabad Contingent has not fired a shot, except on their own parade ground, since the suppression of the Mutinies. In no respect

does the recent administration of His Highness' country contrast more favourably with the state of things prevailing twenty years ago than in the regard to revenue matters".

The Police Code referred to in the above paragraph described cognizable and non-cognizable offences in the following manner:

#### NON-COGNIZABLE OFFENCES.

"103. The Police shall not of their own motion interfere with the following cases:

Adultery.

Libelling or defaming persons.

Indecent abuse.

Slight offences.

Trivial assaults.

"104. In all the preceding offences, complaints should be referred to the Courts of Justice. But nothing in the above provisions shall prohibit a police officer, if he considers a riot or disturbance of the public peace imminent, from taking, after due care and consideration, and on his personal responsibility, such precautionary measures as in his judgment may appear calculated to prevent such riot or disturbance, and the officer in such a case of interference shall report the circumstances to the MUHTAMIM of the district for information.

#### COGNIZABLE OFFENCES.

"133. The Police can apprehend persons under the following conditions without a warrant from a Magistrate:—

1st. Any person seen committing any of the undermentioned offences, by the Police:—

(a) Abetting in mutiny or rebellion.

(b) Concealing a person charged with a capital crime.

(c) Uttering false coins, or making some device or instrument for that purpose, or appearing to mediate the commission of these offences.

(d) Forging stamped paper.



- (e) Defiling the water of a well or reservoir.
- (f) Destroying, damaging, or defiling a holy place, or a place of worship, or any thing, or articles connected with any religion.
- (g) Disturbing any congregation whilst engaged in worship or prayer according to their religious belief.
- (h) Murder.
- (i) Attempt at murder.
- (j) Confining a person in one's residence, or removing him to any place by fraud or mis-representation.
- (k) Theft.
- (l) Dacoity.

2nd. Any person charged or strongly suspected of being implicated in any of the above offences.

3rd. Any person who is universally believed to be implicated in any of the above offences.

4th. Any person for whose capture a reward has been published.

5th Any person with whom stolen property is found.

6th. Any person obstructing a Police officer in the discharge of his duties.

“135. Every officer in charge of a THANA can apprehend without a warrant or order from a Court of Justice any person who enters or leaves surreptitiously and in a suspicious manner, or who has no ostensible means of living, or who does not give satisfactory information about his residence or any person who is a reputed thief, a house breaker or a notorious character”.

The next important reform came in the year 1277 Fasli (1867-68 A.D.) when the whole territory was divided into divisions, each division being composed of three districts. For revenue and judicial purposes a SADAR TALUKDAR was appointed over each division and an officer called NAIB MUHTAMIM for the police administration. The same year the Police Department was separated from the Revenue Depart-

ment and placed under the supervision of a SADAR MUHTAMIM who had his office in the City and who, besides holding the post from which he derived his designation, also acted as Secretary to Government in the Police Department. This separation marked a total change in the administration of the Police Department, a change which was carried still further by a new Code which modified and amended certain provisions of the old one. The SADAR MUHTAMIMS and NAIB MUHTAMIMS, by making tours of inspection throughout the districts, proved highly useful in inspiring new life and energy in the Police Force. "The only hitch was that the former officer deemed it his paramount duty to espouse rather too warmly the cause of his subordinates in every case and under every circumstance, and thus a feeling of ill-will and jealousy was created between the revenue and police officers in the districts, which resulted in the former refraining from cordially co-operating with the latter. As the reins of Government rested entirely in the hands of revenue officers, their apathy and indifference naturally paralysed the action of the Police and diminished their utility".

At the time of the separation of the Police Department from the Revenue Department referred to above, the officers of the Police Department were invested with the following powers, as regards investigating and punishing offences committed by members of the Police Force:

<i>Officer.</i>			<i>Fine</i>	<i>Period of imprisonment.</i>
SADAR MUHTAMIM ...	...	...	300/-	One year R.I.
NAIB SADAR MUHTAMIM ...	...	...	150/-	6 months ..
District MUHTAMIM ...	...	...	50/-	2 months ..
AMIN ...	...	...	25/-	1 month ..

Appeals against the decisions of the police officers mentioned above rested with the officer next above him in point of rank. Appeals against the orders of the SADAR MUHTAMIM were preferable in the Sadar Adawlat. All offences not falling within the jurisdiction of the SADAR MUHTAMIM were tried by the Faujdari Adawlat. The SADAR MUHTAMIM, in addition to the powers above set forth, had the right of appointing, dismissing, transferring, fining, suspending or granting leave of absence to any member of the Police Force under him.

When for the better administration of the State, four SADAR-UL-MOHAMS or Ministers selected from amongst the most promising of

the young nobles of Hyderabad were appointed in 1868 at the head of each principal department of the State, a Special Minister for the Police Department was included in the number. His jurisdiction extended over (i) the Hyderabad City Police (ii) the Suburban Police, (iii) the Divani Police and (iv) the Sarfkhas Police. His office establishment consisted of an experienced Secretary, an Assistant Secretary and a subordinate staff sufficient to carry on correspondence and to despatch business. He was competent to suspend any police officer or servant, from the NAIB MUHTAMIM down to the AMIN, to inflict any other punishment on any member of the force excepting the higher officers, and to hear appeals against any officer subordinate to him. Subsequently the joint office of Secretary and SADAR MUHTAMIM of the District Police was abolished and the office of the Secretary to Government in the Police Department was amalgamated with that of Secretary to Government, Judicial Department. The designation of NAIB SADAR MUHTAMIM was also changed into that of SADAR MUHTAMIM, the officers so styled receiving an increase of Rs. 100/- each, to their monthly salaries, thus bringing their monthly emoluments to Rs. 550/- p.m. including horse and travelling allowance. The authority previously exercised by the SADAR MUHTAMIMS of districts was vested in the SADAR MUHTAMIMS of Divisions and the MUHTAMIMS of districts were invested with the powers formerly assigned to the NAIB SADAR MUHTAMIMS. The extent of jurisdiction of each of these officers as thus revised was as follows:

<i>Officer.</i>	<i>Fine.</i>	<i>Period of imprisonment.</i>
SADAR MUHTAMIM of Division ...	300/-	One year R.I.
MUHTAMIM of District ... ..	150/-	6 months „
AMIN of Taluk ... ..	25/-	1 month „

It was, however, provided that any punishment awarded by the MUHTAMIMS or AMINS should be effective only so far as it might be confined to fine within their jurisdiction, but fine in excess of it, or imprisonment, or dismissal, required the confirmation of the SADAR MUHTAMIM, who had, besides this controlling power, the right of appointing, transferring, or dismissing the BARGIRS, and of selecting or rejecting remounts.

The following instructions were issued in regard to criminal prosecutions against members of the Police Force:

“In the schedule of powers granted to the officers of the district over their men, which has been heretofore in force, some explanation is given with regard to the extent of these powers. The meaning of that explanation is, not that police officers can try all cases of a criminal nature against their subordinates, but that they can only do so when the offence is one which is committed on duty, and in neglect of duty. For instance, if a Constable in charge of some property which he is bound to take care of, appropriates an article to himself, or one who is entrusted with the safe custody of a man or animal, allows him or it to escape or stray, or offers any violence to the person committed to his custody, the trial of such a case belongs properly to the police officer under whom the Constable serves. But if, on the other hand, an offence is committed off duty, and unconnected with duty e.g. if a Constable or other police sergeant takes by illegal force anything from a ryot, commits an assault or battery on any person, perpetrates a fraud, threatens some one with an act which he has no right or power to do, creates a riot, gives abuse, or does any other unlawful act described in the said Schedule of Powers, the offence must be investigated by a Talukdar. As in the schedule abovementioned, there is no provision as to the trial of cases of corruption, it is now deemed expedient to notify that in such cases where AMINS or MUHTAMIMS are the parties accused, the trial shall take place before the SADAR MUHTAMIMS and, where the latter officers are themselves implicated, before the Minister of Police, or under his orders, before the Sadar Talukdars”.

In course of time, all cases of a criminal nature were transferred to the Courts of Law, and the police officers were only empowered to investigate such offences as were committed against the departmental rules and regulations. They retained, nevertheless, the power of awarding imprisonment for terms of one and two years.

The minimum and maximum age for enrolment as Police Constables were fixed at 18 and 30 years respectively, and the height of recruits at not less than 5 feet and 4 inches. The SADAR MUHTAMIMS, MUHTAMIMS and AMINS wore a uniform consisting of a green coat trimmed with silver lace, a green brocaded turban, and boots; for arms they carried two pistols; and they had to be further provided with a saddle, a saddle cloth and a bridle for their horses. They were all required to be well up in drill.

JAMADARS, DAFADARS, Constables, and the Writer who was attached to each JAUK, put on a green coat, with white trousers, red turbans

and shoes. Each JAUK had, collectively, six guns with bayonets manufactured at the Government workshop; but the members of the JAUK, including the Writer commonly carried a sword and a baton, called the SOTA, the latter being used in the day time and the former being worn at night. The men were all subjected to drill, sufficient to make them smart, energetic and serviceable as policemen. In some districts this object was fully attained. The mounted men were armed each with a lance, a sword, and brace of pistols, had leather saddles for their horses and went through a little drill. Their dresses and accoutrements, however, still required improvement, as also their horses, which, in some cases, were exceedingly poor and short in stature. The business of clothing the whole force was under the direction and control of a Superintendent of Clothing, and the uniforms were paid for by monthly deductions from the salaries of the men.

New uniforms were distributed once every three years, and every year an examination was held at which the AMINS and the lower officers and men were examined in the knowledge of their respective duties. The MUHTAMIMS and SADAR MUHTAMIMS were exempted from this ordeal. The examinations in some districts were very ably conducted, the examiners consisting of such high and intelligent officers as TALUKDARS, SADAR MUHTAMIMS, and MADADGARS or Judicial Assistants to the SADAR TALUKDARS. The subjects comprised the police rules and regulations for the time being in force, exercise on horseback and drill. In some districts, the AMINS creditably went through the test, and received certificates of merit.

The most important and primary duty of the Police being the prevention and detection of crimes, the following was the "modus operandi" by which this object was sought to be achieved. As soon as an offence was known to have been committed, say in a village, the Police PATEL, or other village servant, gave written intimation of that fact to the THANADAR. The JAMADAR or DAFADAR in charge of the THANA communicated the news to the AMIN, and himself endeavoured to find out the offender. The AMIN transmitted the intelligence he received to the MUHTAMIM, either by means of the diary he daily sent up to the latter officer, or by a separate memo (if the case was a serious one) and repaired to the spot where the offence was alleged to have been committed and instituted a search and investigation. In case the crime was a serious one, such as murder or dacoity, the MUHTAMIM himself followed up the clue, and even the SADAR MUHTAMIM had orders to co-operate in the investigation on such important occasions, though as

a general rule, he was not required to do so. When, by the assistance and co-operation of the village servants, the offenders had been legally arrested, they were brought to the residence of the AMIN with proofs of their guilt, such as the stolen property in cases of theft, or any other evidence, and within 24 hours thereafter they were placed before a Magistrate with the charges against them framed regularly according to law and entered in the charge sheets or TAKHTA-I-CHALAN. A police officer acquainted with the facts of the case appeared in the Court and prosecuted the accused, whom he asked any questions he liked under the permission of the Court. After full enquiry, the Magistrate informed the Police of the result of the trial by means of a form known as the CHALAN-I-WAPASI, which set forth whether the accused had been acquitted or convicted; and in the latter case described the punishment awarded. In the event of conviction, the Police endeavoured to arrest others who may have been implicated in the offence, and to discover the stolen property in cases of theft; otherwise they set out again to trace the other criminals. If no clue could be had within six months in offences of a trivial nature, all correspondence and references on the subject were closed and an entry of the case made in a book called the 'Register of Undetected Cases', kept in every THANA; and this entry was made use of when fresh information came to light at any subsequent period. In serious crimes, the correspondence was kept open for a year, at the end of which the same course as that above was adopted.

All police officers were required to be constantly moving about in the limits subject to their jurisdiction. When the SADAR MUHTAMIM visited a district in the course of his tour, it was his duty to inspect thoroughly the Police Force of the place, and to introduce such reforms as he deemed necessary, in order to improve the condition or increase the efficiency of the Force. He was bound to examine the officers and men in departmental rules and regulations, and in their knowledge of drill, to scrutinize their books, and to correct whatever errors he found in them. Lastly, where offences frequently occurred he had to strengthen the force by additional men. But there was, it must be admitted, a great deal of difference between the districts both in the judgment and skill with which the police arrangements were carried out and in the supervision which was exercised over those arrangements.

Besides men employed in the THANAS and CHAUKIS, the following were reserved for special duties, or for the purpose of serving as escorts with officers:

Escort with SADAR MUHTAMIM, One and a half JAUK.

Escort with DISTRICT MUHTAMIM, One JAUK.

Escort with AMIN, Half a JAUK.

Guard for Taluk Treasury, Half a JAUK.

Guard for District Treasury, One JAUK.

Guard for each Jail, Two JAUKS.

Two men from each JAUK were kept at the headqdarters of each district, where they received instructions, under the supervision of the MUHTAMIM in drill and in police rules and regulations. These men in some districts acquired considerable knowledge and experience. The SADAR-UL-MOHAM, or Minister of Police, now and then travelled through the districts, saw the condition of things himself, and examined the Police in their work and duties.

## CHAPTER II

### *THE POLICE IN THE MAKING: THE FIRST INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF POLICE.*

With the separation of the Police from the Revenue Department referred to in the previous chapter and the formation of a Police Ministry and a Police Secretariat, the work of the preservation of law and order began to get specialised. A separate Inspector-General of Police was appointed for the districts in 1884 and Col. E. S. Ludlow was the first Inspector-General who held charge for a period of twelve years.

The appointment of the Inspector-General of Police was in pursuance of certain reforms introduced in the State. Briefly, the reforms included, besides the appointment of the Inspector-General of Police, the abolition of the Revenue Board, which was considered as the fifth wheel of the coach, according to Sir Steuart Beyley. There were a Revenue Secretary and two Assistant Secretaries to Government. Each of the four divisions into which the Dominions were divided, was placed under the charge of a NIZAM SOOBAH and the officials of every department in his division were under him. The members of the late Revenue Board were appointed NIZAM SOOBAHS. The appointment of SADAR TALUKDAR was abolished and the incumbents were provided otherwise. Two new Secretaries were created, namely a Financial and Political Secretary. The Home Secretary had control over the Railway, Police, Postal, Stamp and Abkari Departments and also over the City and Chaderghat Municipalities besides being in charge of the Chobinah.

The annual cost of the appointment of the Inspector-General of Police was budgeted at Rs. 26,654/-. Particulars of the budgeted expenditure of other posts ordered during the same year were as follows :

Secretary to the Council of State	...	...	Rs. 24,000/-
Advocate-General	...	...	14,028/-
2 High Court Judges.	...	...	24,000/-
2 A.D.Cs. to H.E.H. the Nizam.	...	...	38,000/-



1. A.D.C. to the Minister and	...	...	12,000/-
his Secretary.	...	...	3,600/-

The salaries of the Police and Railway Secretary were increased from Rs. 1,000/- to Rs. 1,500/- and of the CITY KOTWAL from Rs. 1,000/- to Rs. 1,200/-.

The filling of the above posts drew some comments from a section of the Press. The DECCAN TIMES in its issue dated the 9th September 1884 observed:

“The CITY KOTWAL and one of the A.D.Cs. of H.E.H. the Nizam are foreigners, if not men from the North-West. Indeed, it might be said that nearly all, if not all the high native officials, are either Hindustanees or foreigners, the former element largely prevailing. In fact, the most important posts are filled by Hindustanees, while the several offices and departments are inundated with them”.

Immediately after he took charge Col. Ludlow C.I.E. visited a number of districts and submitted a detailed report on the conditions existing there. The proceedings passed by the Prime Minister on this report makes interesting reading and is worthy of reproduction:

“Colonel Ludlow was appointed Inspector-General of Police at the close of April 1884, but having obtained three months’ privilege leave, he did not actually take up the duties of his appointment until after his return from England in the beginning of August. Prior to starting on tour, the Inspector-General took part in the proceedings of a committee, of which he was appointed President, nominated by the Government to devise rules for regulating the immigration of Rohillas into His Highness’s Dominions. A set of Rules was framed and submitted to Government in September.

“2. As the creation of the appointment of an Inspector-General of Police enabled His Highness’s Government to make some reductions in the higher grades in the department, it was decided to abolish the four Divisional Superintendents, who had previously been responsible for the executive work in the districts, and their powers were transferred to the Inspector-General. The office of the SADAR-UL-MIHAM was also abolished, and an Assistant Minister for Police (MUIN-ul-MIHAM KOTWALI) was appointed. The arrears of work which had accumulated in the SADAR-UL-MIHAM’s office were disposed of by the

Inspector-General and his Headquarters Assistant, Captain Lakin, before the former left Hyderabad on his tour of inspection.

“3. After completing his arrangements at Headquarters, the Inspector-General set out on a tour of inspection at the close of October 1884, returning to Hyderabad on the 4th June 1885, after travelling a distance of 1,000 miles, exclusive of railway travelling, and inspecting the police headquarters in twelve out of the sixteen districts, which compose His Highness the Nizam's Dominions.

“4. The first district visited by the Inspector-General was Raichore, and while engaged in the inspection of the Police Force at the headquarters of that district he was recalled to Hyderabad to take part in the proceedings of the Commission, appointed by His Highness's Government to enquire into the origin of the disturbance caused by Sultan Nawaz Jung at the close of the last Mohurram. After the Commission had closed its enquiry, the Inspector-General was detained at headquarters through illness, and was not able to resume his duties until the middle of January in the present year.

“5. While the Inspector-General was at headquarters in connection with the enquiry in Sultan Nawaz Jung's Case, the Minister directed him to draw up a fresh set of rules for the working of the Police Department. These rules were examined and passed by a committee of experienced officials, and the Minister is glad to observe that they have been found to work on the whole satisfactorily, although there is apparently still much room for improvement in the relations between the Police and the District Magistrates. The Inspector-General should submit to Government any fresh proposals in this respect which the experience gained during his tour of inspection may enable him to suggest.

“6. On the 19th February the Inspector-General returned to Raichore. On the whole, he was favourably impressed with the drill and discipline of the Police Constables in this district and with the capabilities of the Superintendent, Mr. William Wahab, to whose exertions and the interest taken in his duties of his appointment the Inspector-General thinks the favourable condition of the force is greatly due. The Minister approves of the form of register issued by the Inspector-General for use in each district, and considers that it supplies all necessary details in connection with the registration of the Foot Police.

“7. A similar form has been drawn up for the registration of police sowars and their horses. The Inspector-General acknowledges the great assistance he received in this branch of his inspection duties from his Personal Assistant Mr. Hugh Gough (who later succeeded Col. Ludlow as Inspector-General of Police).

“8. From Raichore the Inspector-General proceeded to Lingsagur, inspecting the police stations on the line of march. At Lingsagur, the Inspector-General examined the MUHTAMIM'S office and the force of police and sowars at headquarters. The horses of the latter were found to be bad and their accoutrements in an unserviceable condition. The Inspector-General expresses his dissatisfaction with the MUHTAMIM of Lingsagur, and the Minister concurs with his opinion that he should be removed unless his work exhibits some improvement on the occasion of the next inspection.

“9. Kulbarga was reached on the 27th February and the headquarters police and sowars inspected. The Inspector-General was favourably impressed with the force and the MUHTAMIM, but he alludes in disparaging terms to the musketry practice of the Constables. The Minister is of opinion that the defects in this respect noticed by the Inspector-General might be remedied by MUHTAMIMS being required to pay more attention to the firing of their men. In order to encourage the men to practise and become efficient shots, the Minister is of opinion that small money prizes to those who take pains to perfect themselves in the use of their guns might be proposed.

“10. The police sowars inspected at Kulbarga are alluded to by the Inspector-General as the worst mounted in the whole of the Dominions. The Silladar Hanman Rao, should be directed to explain the charges brought against him by the Inspector-General in para 43 of this report. The Minister concurs in the Inspector-General's opinion, and desires that the MUIN-UL-MIHAM will take immediate measures to place the Kulbarga sowars on a better footing.

“11. The Minister concurs in the Inspector-General's opinion that the AMIN alluded to in para 44 of his report should be removed and the MUIN-UL-TAHAD is directed to see that the Inspector-General's recommendation in this respect is carried out.

“12. The Minister shares the opinion expressed by the Inspector-General of Police in paras 54, 55 and 56 of his report regarding the

advisability of some arrangements being made with the nobles and Jagirdars for the surrender of offenders who seek refuge in their jurisdiction to the police. The Inspector-General is requested to submit detailed proposals on this subject in order that the Minister may advise His Highness as to the best method of bringing about this result.

“13. From Kulbarga, the Inspector-General proceeded to visit the headquarters of the Naldrug District, Dharseo. The discipline and appearance of the officers and men who came under inspection were satisfactory, and the horses of the police sowars are described as good.

“14. The Minister concurs with the Inspector-General in thinking that it will be advisable to separate the collections made on account of the ramusies from the general police fund for the reasons given in para 16 of the report, and orders should be issued regarding the separation of the two funds in future.

“15. Stringent orders have recently been issued through the Judicial Department for the prevention of such delays in criminal trials as that brought to the notice of the Inspector-General at Dharseo and commented upon in paras 69 and 70 of his report. Orders forbidding unnecessary applications by the police for remands and postponements of criminal trials should also be issued by the Inspector-General and the MUIN-UL-MIHAM. The Inspector-General should submit a draft of a circular to all police officers on this point as early as convenient.

“16. From Naldrug the Inspector-General proceeded to Aurangabad, and inspected the police and sowars at the headquarters there. The ammunition was found to be stored in an unsuitable place, and the stabling provided for the sowars' horses was complained of; but steps have been taken to remedy these defects.

“17. The MUIN-UL-MIHAM should submit a memorandum on the case alluded to in para 80 of the Inspector-General's report in order that the Government may punish the Jagirdar in question if he connived at the escape of the two Rohillas implicated in the cantonment robbery at Aurangabad.

“18. The police headquarters at Birh, Parbhani, Nandair, Indur, Yelgandal and Khammam were next visited in succession by the Inspector-General, and the police and sowars inspected with apparently fairly favourable results. The MUHTAMIM of Birh should be transferred to another department if he is unsuited for police work.

“19. The Minister approves of the orders issued at Parbhani by the Inspector-General for the abolition of the present practice of executing decrees against members of the Force. If a circular order on the subject has not been already issued, the Inspector-General should consult the MUIN-UL-MIHAM and the Secretary to Government, and draw up a notification for circulation amongst the members of the department without delay.

“20. The attention of the Secretary to Government in the Medical Department is drawn to para 110 of the Inspector-General's report. The Residency Surgeon should be requested to call upon the Inspector of Dispensaries for an explanation of the things brought under the Inspector-General's notice at Indur.

“21. The Inspector-General reached Hyderabad early in June and inspected the Atraf-i-Balda Police after his return to headquarters. The Minister desires to place on record his appreciation of the careful manner in which Colonel Ludlow examined all the police and sowars, who passed under his inspection at the headquarters of the twelve districts which he visited. The Inspector-General also availed himself of opportunities which presented themselves of inspecting smaller bodies of the force while marching through the districts. On the whole, the results of the inspection, although they cannot be deemed satisfactory, are fairly creditable, and the Minister hopes that improvements in drill and discipline will be rapidly introduced under the care and supervision of an officer of such tact and experience as Colonel Ludlow has shown himself to be.

“22. Having recorded his opinion on the result of the inspection of the police, the Minister will now proceed to notice several important questions relating to the general condition of the force, both horse and foot, which are alluded to by the Inspector-General in his report.

“23. As regards the question of the uniforms and general equipment of the men, which is alluded to in paras 20 to 26 of the report, the Minister fully shares the opinions held by the Inspector-General. The tabular statements given on pages 6 and 7 of the report show that the men have been put under stoppages to a very large amount, and that by far the greater portion of the money so collected has not been applied to the purposes for which it was deducted. The majority of the men both mounted and foot, are badly clothed and almost without boots, while the condition of the saddlery etc. of the sowars is described

by the Inspector-General as disgraceful. The Minister considers that such a condition of things reflects the greatest discredit upon those who have been hitherto responsible for the administration of the department. It cannot, under any circumstances, be allowed to continue, and the MUIN-UL-MIHAM, the Inspector-General and the Police Secretary to Government are accordingly directed to form themselves into a committee and to submit to Government without delay a series of measures which shall have the effect of remedying the present condition of affairs, which the Minister considers to be a slur upon the department and the credit of His Highness's Government.

"24. The Minister approves of the rules issued by the Inspector-General for regulating escorts by sowars, and he trusts that Colonel Ludlow will see that they are fully and strictly enforced.

"25. The Inspector-General should submit separately proposals on the subject alluded to in para 30 of his report and should obtain the opinion of the Remount Agent in the matter.

"26. A circular should be issued to all revenue and police officials, forbidding the practice alluded to in para 28 of the Inspector-General's report, and the latter should report especially to Government on the subject when next on tour.

"27. The Minister notes with satisfaction that Colonel Ludlow took the opportunity of inspecting the district jails when visiting the headquarters of the districts, and he regrets to find that his report of most of them is very unfavourable. The necessity for better jail accommodation and discipline has long been recognised by His Highness' Government, and steps should now be taken to lay proposals on these subjects before the Judicial Sub-Committee. The Minister has no doubt that Colonel Ludlow will assist the Committee with his own experience in regard to both these subjects.

"28. Copies of this memorandum to the Police and Judicial MUIN-UL-MIHAMS, the members of the Judicial Sub-Committee, the Inspector-General of Police, the Secretaries to Government in the Police, Judicial, Revenue, Home, and Medical Departments, and the Subadars of Divisions.

Hyderabad (Deccan)

October 3rd, 1885.

(Signed) SALAR JUNG."

From the beginning the Inspector-General of Police was also in charge of the Jails. There were large combined Central and District Jails in Hyderabad, Warangal, Gulbarga and Aurangabad and there were District Jails in each of the other districts.

Colonel Ludlow did much to give an organisational shape to the Police Department. He laid emphasis on the maintenance of law and order and also on the uniformity of police investigation. As Inspector-General of Police, he himself personally investigated into important cases. He investigated into a case of conspiracy in Secunderabad to procure telegrams and other postal communications passing through the Post and Telegraph Offices and emanating from the Residency and the Nizam's Government. The communications stolen related to what was called the "Mining Scandal". He appeared before Captain Muir, Cantonment Magistrate, Secunderabad and gave evidence in 1888. It is of interest to read his deposition as it was published in the contemporary dailies below:

"Punctually at eleven o'clock yesterday morning as Captain Muir came on the bench, the pleader for the prosecution immediately took up his case. He said that he charged the accused under section 26 clause B of the Telegraph Act (Act No. 13 of 1885). But as the Magistrate has no power to award more than three months' imprisonment, the case will be better dealt with by a higher tribunal. He said he had sufficient evidence to make up a *prima facie* case against the accused and concluded by proposing to examine Colonel Ludlow:

"Colonel Ludlow: I am Inspector-General of Police in His Highness's service, and have been deputed to investigate this case by Government. Exhibit No. 1 is the letter which Hillier wrote to the Editor of the PIONEER informing him of the accused's ability to furnish copies of telegrams, passing between the Residency and the Foreign Office at Home about the Deccan Mining Scandal and requesting to know what payment he was prepared to make. On receipt of that letter, I took steps to identify the handwriting by sending up a note to Hillier asking him about some seeds. I received a reply to that inquiry, and on comparing the handwriting with that of the letter addressed to the Editor of the PIONEER, I found it to be the writing of one and the same individual. I also noticed that the communication to the Editor of the PIONEER was written on a piece of foolscap paper torn out of a book. I therefore requested the Secretary to the Cantonment Committee, under whom Hillier is employed as Superintendent of the Public Gardens to send



me all the books which are kept by Hillier in order to get at the book from which that sheet of paper was torn out. I have failed to find it. I also sent for Hillier to my house where I conduct my police duties and where he made a statement implicating Snell as the person who supplied him with copies of the telegrams in question. I then called at the Secunderabad Telegraph Office in order to see Snell. He was then absent, but another signaller, named Willies, was there. Whilst I was engaged making some inquiries from him, Snell came in. Until then, I did not know that Abdul Huk was in any way connected with this case at all. Snell stated in his confession that a copy of a message from the Resident to the Foreign Office at Home, requesting adjournment of the Parliamentary inquiry into the Deccan Mining Scandal, till the arrival of His Highness' delegate in England, was given to Abdul Huk. About this time both Snell and Hillier were confronted, the result of which was that the latter made a second statement at which I was not present. Snell said nothing about the 5,000 rupees offered to him, but Willies informed me that Hillier, in the presence of one Venkata Krishnaswamy, made Snell the offer. I investigated the conspiracy upto the stage of Snell's statement, and Mr. Sewell took it off my hands from that stage forward.

"Here Colonel Ludlow kept the Court in a state of intense merriment. The first question was:

*Question:* You are Inspector-General of Police in the Moglai now and have been Cantonment Magistrate and Superintendent of Police here before. You must therefore possess a corresponding amount of influence?

*Answer:* Well, I don't want to be conceited, or blow my own trumpet.

"This answer elicited such an outburst of laughter that the Court itself was convulsed, and throughout the long cross-examination (he was at the box for three and half hours) there was a good deal of smart response.

"Colonel Ludlow having narrated the circumstances which resulted in the arrests of the several accused was cross-examined very severely by Mr. Battenburgh on behalf of Snell. Colonel Ludlow said he was not in the Moglai service, he was in the service of His Highness the Nizam; it was usually called the Nizam's service at any rate as a com-

pliment. He was previously Cantonment Magistrate and Superintendent of Police at Secunderabad. He was still in Her Majesty's service. He could not say that he had acquired corresponding influence by virtue of his previous position as Magistrate and Superintendent of Police; nor did he wish to make himself appear a conceited man, by assuming that he had. The public must judge whether he had obtained any such influence, he could not. He did not wish to blow his own trumpet. He did not object to answer the question, but it was a hard one to reply to. It was not for him to say he was a remarkably fine fellow.

*Question:* Do you think you have no influence?

*Answer:* Well, I hope I have some.

*Question:* You say: "I endeavoured to get hold of that book. I accordingly desired the head of the department under whose orders he (Hillier) was employed to send me any books used in Hillier's special department". Who is that officer you allude to?

*Answer:* Captain Muir, the Cantonment Magistrate.

*Question:* Further on you say: "I desired the officer under whom Hillier was employed, to bring him forward". Is that the Cantonment Magistrate or Superintendent of Police? Whom do you allude there? Did you apply to the Cantonment Magistrate in his capacity as Magistrate or as Superintendent of Police in the Cantonment, when you asked him to bring Hillier forward?

*Answer:* Captain Muir as Secretary to the Cantonment Committee. Captain Muir is Cantonment Magistrate, Superintendent of Police, and Secretary to the Cantonment Committee. I sought his assistance as Secretary to the latter. He assisted me in sending me the books, and in bringing his subordinate to my house. The same officer, in his capacity of Cantonment Magistrate, recorded the confessions of the accused, including that subordinate Hillier. I did not seek the assistance of Captain Muir in his capacity as Superintendent of Police. On Hillier appearing before me, I questioned him as to whether he had been in communication with any of the telegraph people; that was in the presence of Captain Muir, in the first place, in my house. Captain Muir was at my house as head of the office to which Hillier belonged—that of the Cantonment Committee. From the time that Hillier informed me that he was mixed up in this case, and that Snell informed me of what

had passed, the case was in my hands; from the time I applied for the prisoner's arrest it has been in charge of Mr. Sewell, the officer in charge of the Cantonment Police. Up to that period, I had been working as a detective officer, which, I believe, I can do in any part of India. The officer in charge of the police is Assistant District Superintendent and so far as I know, he is in the Cantonment; he is the Executive Officer. I had no power to transfer the case to anybody, but it naturally passed into his hands as soon as the Magistrate issued his warrant for the arrest of the prisoners. I think Mr. Sewell and myself went to the house of Messrs. Webbe and Morris. I accompanied Mr. Sewell to give him all the information he might need, not to take assistance from him, but to give all information in my power, and giving information is assistance, so that one flows from the other. I gave the Cantonment Magistrate the information and asked for the issue of the warrants. I did not give him a written statement. I cannot say whether any verbal statement to the Magistrate was recorded. I did not sign it. The statement which I made to the police was read out to me and this I signed. That was before the Superintendent of Police. It was not before the Magistrate when the warrants were issued. I believe I gave the written statement to the Assistant Superintendent after the issue of the warrants; but I won't be certain. The warrants were issued without a written complaint; that is quite right, it is one of the omissions of procedure, but I know the statement was made to a police officer after the warrants were issued. When I made my statement to the Magistrate, he might have committed it to memory and then recorded it. What I did was to give the Magistrate the information and to ask for the issue of warrants for the arrest of the prisoners. It is not my experience as Cantonment Magistrate to commit a statement to memory and record it afterwards. We know the information was not committed to writing, and that is why I went to a police officer and got him to do it. There is an omission of procedure, but that in no way vitiates the proceedings. Mr. Leach was instructed to withdraw the charges against Morris and Ahmed Ali, as pleader on behalf of the Crown. I do not know that he is called Public Prosecutor. His services were engaged to watch the case for the Crown. He was acting under my advice. He was appointed by me when I was acting in my detective capacity and to guide me on legal points. I do not know that I had authority on my own motion to appoint a Public Prosecutor; but under the instructions from Government I did so. I think he was retained by me on the 14th, and that his formal appointment as Crown Prosecutor arrived on the 23rd. The prosecution was guided by my advice and it was my advice and instructions to them to withdraw the charges against Morris and Ahmed Ali. It is

not true, it is not the fact, that because there was no proof against them the charges were withdrawn. There was not sufficient evidence before me to bring the charge home to them. It was after the issue of the warrants that I had Snell and Hillier at my house. There was nothing to prevent my doing so. I could have them up now. It was on the 15th I had them up. I think Hillier's second confession was recorded on that day. I do not recollect who took him from my house to the Magistrate. I think I took him myself. I remember after Snell was marched off there was a policeman outside my house. He wanted to get into the GHARRY with Hillier. Some one objected, and he was told to sit outside. I cannot say positively in whose charge Hillier was when he returned from the Court to my house. To the best of my recollection he was taken to the Court with a policeman on the box. Mr. Stevenson, as just now in Court, informed me that he accompanied him, but I cannot swear that he did so. I do not know who came first to my bungalow, Snell or Hillier. I did not myself confront these men. They were confronted. I do not recollect whether I directed this or that they were confronted at the suggestion of a police or other officer working with them. At any rate I am quite prepared to take the responsibility of their being confronted on my own shoulders, as there is nothing in it unless we tortured them. To the best of my recollection I was not aware when Hillier and Snell were confronted, that Morris and Ahmed Ali had been released on bail; had I known it I do not know that I should have confronted them the same. Goodness knows what I should have done. I was not present when Snell and Hillier were confronted. I know who confronted them; it was Mr. Stevenson, my detective assistant. I was in the house when they were confronted. I did not purposely avoid the confronting. I had a talk with Snell and Hillier separately at my bungalow and I am quite prepared to state all the conversation that occurred. I certainly did not inform Snell that I held a telegram in my hand given by Hillier. Had I had such a telegram I wanted nothing more. The man who states that I said so is stating what is not true. Had I had such a telegram. I could then have fixed them. I did refer to the telegram in my conversation with Snell, and in my examination-in-chief I mentioned that fact. I really cannot tell whether I expected to meet the Cantonment Magistrate at the Telegraph Office, when the signaller Willis wanted to explain something to me. I was following the Cantonment Magistrate about. I have already told that I was instructed by Government to investigate this case in the Cantonment. I had no special powers. I was acting under the instructions of Government to try and discover what was at the bottom of these telegraph purloining cases. I had not any special authority or special sanc-

tion authorizing me to hold the investigation in this Cantonment. There was no necessity for me to be present when Snell and Hillier were confronted. I am not supposed to do the ministerial work. You do not know who my detective officers are, except that I have one here (Mr. Stevenson). I applied to the Cantonment Magistrate to have Snell brought to my house and appointed nine o'clock as the hour he was to be here.

By the Court: That can be proved by the note which I sent over to the Assistant Adjutant-General Colonel Rowlandson. If application is made to that officer for a copy of that demi-official note, it can be supplied. In that I asked that Colonel Ludlow and Mr. Stevenson might be allowed to be in communication with Private Snell.

By Witness: I do not know whether I did ask the Cantonment Magistrate to send Hillier over to my bungalow. A police investigation may take place under a tree, in a cell, or in the police offices. I have perfect liberty to hold one wherever I like. As I said before the very style of the handwriting proved that the two letters were written by the same person; but I am not an expert."

One of the principal tasks which occupied the attention of Col. Ludlow was to combat the onslaughts of the Rohillas in the State. The 'Rohillas' were a noble class of Muslims who came from the countries beyond the Indus and according to computation of their number, mustered in the whole of the Hyderabad territory, not less than three thousand. They used to prowl about the country in bands like hungry wolves. As a body they bore an evil name and played a conspicuous part in the disturbances in the State. They were mere military adventurers of the swashbuckler order and possessed no wealth and no stake in the country. In personal prowess they were superior to the indigenous races. This, with their natural aptitude for coming to blows, led to their entertainment not only by the Government of H.E.H. the Nizam, but also to some extent by the nobles of the Deccan. They were placed as guards in almost every fort and enjoyed on the whole a prestige which they occasionally took advantage of for the purpose of indulging in violence and robbery on their own account. They were undoubtedly hostile to the interests of order and established government.

At the instance of Colonel Ludlow the Government issued DASTUR-UL-AMAL OF ROHILLAS for the better regulation in His Highness the

Nizam's Dominions of the arrival and departure of Rohillas, their stay, their employment and profession in 1295 Fasli (1885-86 A.D.). In this DASTUR-UL-AMAL, the word Rohilla was defined as an inhabitant of Kabul, Kandahar, Herat, Beluchistan or Peshawar, or of the provinces, dependencies or suburbs of any of these places, and who was over 14 years of age. Under the DASTUR-UL-AMAL, Rohillas were divided into four classes as follows:

"Class I: (a) Any Rohilla who may have been engaged in some occupation in this country from a time prior to 19th Zikada 1296 Hijri, and against whom any charge of theft or a more serious offence may not have been proved by a competent Court; or

(b) who may be a bona fide cultivator of 30 bigas of dry or 10 bigas of wet cultivation; or

(c) who may be holding a previous pass; or

(d) who may be a Government servant, whether in the Sarf-i-Khas, Divani or Paiga Ilakas;

Class II: Any Rohilla or Rohillas who may have come to Hyderabad after the 19th Zikada 1296 Hijri Rohillas falling under the sub-divisions (b), (c) and (d) of Class I will not be considered as included in this class.

Class III: Any Rohilla or Rohillas who in future may come into His Highness' Dominions for purposes of trade, with a permit from the British Government;

Class IV: Any Rohilla or Rohillas who may come hereafter into His Highness' Dominions, without any permit.

Under the DASTUR-UL-AMAL, Rohillas of the I Class were simply given a pass after which there was not any special surveillance over them; Rohillas of the II Class were placed under police surveillance and were required to furnish reliable security for good behaviour to the extent of Rs. 200/- and were given a separate pass; Rohillas of the III class were placed under the strict surveillance of the Police as long as they stayed in His Highness' Dominions and were liable to be disarmed and were given a periodical pass; and Rohillas of the IV class

were deported from His Highness' Dominions. All the Rohillas were ordered to get themselves registered into one or the other of the foregoing classes and to keep themselves always in possession of their respective passes.

The Police and the Police Patels were authorized to demand the production of the passes and check them, and in case of non-production, they were empowered to keep them in custody till such time as, having regard to the situation of the place, it was possible for them to produce or send for the same. The duties of the Police and the Police Patels were laid as follows:

“The Police and Police Patels shall, from time to time, search for and examine those Rohillas, who may have entered this country in contravention of this DASTUR-UL-AMAL, or who, in pursuance of this DASTUR-UL-AMAL may have forfeited the right to stay in this country. Such Rohillas or Rohilla will be brought before the Committee, when in the City, or before the District Criminal Court, when in the districts.

“If a Rohilla or Rohillas, as described in the foregoing paragraph, is found within the jurisdiction of the Military authorities in the City, where the Police cannot arrest suo motu, intimation shall forthwith be given to the Committee, who, after satisfying themselves as to the correctness of the report, will issue a warrant of arrest addressed to an officer through whom the offender may be summoned. The officer so addressed will execute the warrant.

“If such Rohilla or Rohillas be found within the limits of the jurisdiction above-mentioned, or within the limits of the jurisdiction of any Police Ilaka in the districts, the police officer will take him or them into his own custody according to the law in force for the time being, provided the Ilakas are not empowered to exercise criminal powers. If the Ilakas are invested with criminal powers, the Police will simply report to them the presence of the Rohillas. If the officer concerned does not act in conformity with this DASTUR-UL-AMAL, the Police will make a report thereof to the Committee who will address the Ilaka accordingly.

“It is incumbent on all Patels to intimate to the nearest Thana or Tehsil the arrival in their village of any Rohilla.



“When Rohillas arrive by railway without any certificate the Railway Police are responsible for their arrest and delivery to the Police of the district.

“All servants and officers of the District Police under the Inspector-General as also all the officers under the other Ilakas, who may be appointed to give effect to this DASTUR-UL-AMAL will be responsible for its due enforcement, as far as they are concerned; and also all persons employed in the City and Suburban Police under the KOTWAL will be similarly responsible”.

The DASTUR-UL-AMAL prescribed the following punishments for contravention of these orders:

“Any Patel or police servant omitting to do anything which is obligatory on or proper for him to do under this DASTUR-UL-AMAL, shall, on proof, be liable to imprisonment by a Criminal Court to the extent of one year, or to fine to the extent of Rs. 200/-.

“Any Rohilla or Rohillas, deported from His Highness’ Dominions and entering again the limits of the country in contravention of these Rules, without any permit from the British Government, will be liable to be sentenced by the Criminal Court to imprisonment which may extend to one year, or to fine to the extent of Rs. 200/-.

“CAVEAT: Any Rohilla, or Rohillas coming into His Highness’ Dominions after being sentenced in a case and deported from the country shall be liable to punishment, even though they do so with a pass from the British Government.

“Any Rohilla or Rohillas transferring his or their passes to any other Rohilla or Rohillas for the purpose of being used by the latter, will be sentenced by the Criminal Court to imprisonment extending to six months or to fine to the extent of Rs. 100/- besides forfeiting his or their right to stay in the country”.

The DASTUR-UL-AMAL also issued the following General Orders:

“No one shall employ any Rohilla or Rohillas of the 4th class after this DASTUR-UL-AMAL comes into force, nor shall any one continue to keep in his service any Rohilla or Rohillas whose right to stay

has been, or will, in future, be extinguished by virtue of this DASTUR-UL-AMAL.

“It is incumbent on all persons having Rohillas in their service before the coming into force of this DASTUR-UL-AMAL, to intimate to the Committee, within a month, the number of such Rohilla servants, and not to increase that number without the special permission of His Excellency the Minister.

“When a decrease occurs in the fixed number, Rohillas who may have acquired a right of permanent stay by virtue of this DASTUR-UL-AMAL may be entertained to make up the number.

“Persons having Rohillas in their service or their officers, should send to the Police, every month, a return in the form (D) and, in case of transfer of a Rohilla from one district to another, a return in the form (E), should be sent to the Police of the district from and to which he is transferred.

“It is incumbent on the Paiga Ilaka and other nobles, having Rohillas in their service, to appoint a man in their respective Ilakas in the City to carry out the provisions of this DASTUR-UL-AMAL, and to intimate such appointment to the Committee with a view to correspondence being carried on with them.

“It is incumbent on all Jagirdars exercising powers to make proper arrangements for giving full effect to this DASTUR-UL-AMAL in their respective talukas. Otherwise His Highness will take due notice of their conduct.

“Persons employing Rohillas in their service will be responsible for their behaviour”.

The Committee referred to in the DASTUR-UL-AMAL consisted of six members, two of whom were selected by the Government from the Paiga Ilaka. The Committee had powers to frame rules and to exempt any Rohilla from the operation of the DASTUR-UL-AMAL.

The promulgation of the DASTUR-UL-AMAL was the first effective attempt to arrest the activities of the Rohillas and helped the Police considerably in exercising a check on this notoriously turbulent tribe.

Col. Ludlow remained in office for twelve years and was succeeded by Mr. Hugh Gough in 1896. Mr. Hugh Gough was in office only for one year. His successor Mr. A. C. Hankin, C.S.I., C.I.E., was designated as the Director-General of Police. He took charge on 29-1-1897 and continued as such for over 22 years. The various reforms introduced by him, numerous as they are, are dealt with in the following chapter.

## CHAPTER III

### *HANKIN'S POLICE*

When Mr. Hankin took charge as Inspector-General of Police he was posed with a very big problem of dacoities which had become too frequent in the State. The Thuggi and Dacoity Department of India was working on its own in the State with a Special Magistrate to try offences on the spot and to attempt to cope with this type of crime. The famous Thaggi and Dakaiti Department (it was spelt 'Thuggee and Dacoity' in the early days) was formed by the British Indian Government in 1830 to deal with this terrible crime of organised murder for gain. After Sleeman took charge of the Department in 1835 it achieved extraordinary success, stamped out Thuggi, and in 1839 A.D. undertook operations against organised gangs of dacoits operating in the territories of different provinces and Native States. The enormous nature of this crime of dacoity could be seen from the fact that in 1306 Fasli (1896-97 A.D.) the year in which Mr. Hankin submitted his first report, there were 666 dacoities; in 1307 (1897-98 A.D.) the number fell to 400 and in 1308 Fasli (1898-99 A.D.) it went down to 278. This steady fall was due to the enormous efforts made by Mr. Hankin to put down this crime. His work was such that within seven years of his administration, the number of dacoities came down to 116 in 1313 Fasli (1903-1904 A.D.) (the lowest on record). The Police attained such a satisfactory state of efficiency that the Government of India said that they were glad to recognize the marked improvement that had taken place in the administration of the Police Department and considered that the time had come to mark their approval of the successful efforts of His Highness' Government towards reforms by handing them over the control of the Thuggi and Dacoity Department. Even before this, there was what was called a "Detective Police" which was set up in the year 1294 Fasli (1884-85 A.D.). Since the inception of this Detective Police, Mr. E. J. Stephenson held charge of this police. He retired in 1313 Fasli (1903-04 A.D.) and Mr. W. A. Gayer succeeded him as head of this Detective Police. It was during this year that the Thuggi and Dacoity Department was merged with the Detective Police and the Criminal Investigation Department was formed and Mr. Gayer was designated as Assistant to the Director-General of Police.

The strength of the Detective Force taken over by Mr. Gayer was:

1. Muhtamim on	Rs. 200/-
2. Amins „ „	100 and 60/-
7. Jamedars „ „	22/-
6. Dafadars „ „	10 : 4 : 0
21 Constables I Grade „ „	8/-
27 Constables II Grade „ „	7/-

and an office establishment consisting of:

1 English Clerk on	Rs. 30/-
1 Mir Munshi „ „	30/-
1 Mahasib „ „	20/-
1 Translator „ „	20/-

The Thuggi and Dacoity forces handed over to His Highness the Nizam's Government consisted of:

2 1st Grade Inspectors on Govt.	Rs. 150 to 175/-
2 2nd Grade Inspectors	„ 125 to 150/-
1 3rd Grade Inspector	„ 100 to 125/-
2 Dy. Inspectors: 1st Grade	„ 50 to 60/-
4 Dy. Inspectors: 2nd Grade	„ 40 to 50/-
4 Dafadars 1st Grade	„ 20 to 25/-
5 Dafadars 2nd Grade	„ 15 to 20/-
4 Dafadars 3rd Grade	„ 12 to 15/-
32 Sepoys 1st Grade	„ 9/-
26 Sepoys 2nd Grade	„ 8/-
25 Sepoys 3rd Grade	„ 7/-
1 Bhisty	„ 8/-

The C.I.D. had its own Special Magistrate for the expeditious disposal of the cases.

The concerted action of the Detective Police was greatly responsible in bringing down the number of dacoities. Expressing satisfaction at this, the Inspector-General of Police observed in his Administration Report for 1308 Fasli (1898-99 A.D.):

“The steady decrease in dakaities is, I think, the most satisfactory feature in the year’s report. We are now getting more on a par as regards numbers with the neighbouring provinces. Dakaiti was undoubtedly, upto a few years ago, the prevailing crime of the province. The vigorous action taken in 1306, 1307 and continued in 1308 Fasli has broken the back of professional dakaiti. Known gangs headed by notorious leaders are no longer allowed to roam and scour the country on their own sweet will. Such gangs have all been dispersed and broken up. When a new gang springs up, the Police get immediate information of it and the leaders are promptly hunted down and, if necessary, shot. Dakaiti is not burked as it used to be, and therefore, the decrease is the more satisfactory.”

“For these satisfactory results credit is due to the Police for the plucky manner in which they have undertaken this heavy work. They have had to fight armed dakaitis with weapons which were useless and with ammunition which is rotten. In British India, the Police are much assisted by Government, who allow punitive posts in disturbed quarters; here no such aid is given, and when I make the suggestion, the matter is generally referred to the Board of Revenue, who invariably oppose it. What the Board of Revenue have to do, however, with such matters, I fail to see. Action against harbourers, it is almost impossible to take, as the Magistrates place much difficulties in the way. Sentences to dakaitis should be severe to have a deterrent effect; instead of that, in many districts, light sentences are awarded, which goes more to encourage crime than to lessen it. Dakaiti cases should be tried at once, and in serious cases, where much torture has been resorted to, on the spot. Instead of that, Dakaiti cases are kept pending for months, and the complainants and witnesses dragged backwards and forwards till they get sick of the case and give up in despair”.

A sensational dacoity which occurred in 1313 Fasli (1903-04 A.D.) merits mention. This was known then as the Dharmaram Case and it occurred in Medak district. It was perpetrated by a notorious gang of Hyderabad City desperadoes. They alighted at the Mirzapalli Railway Station, proceeded straight to the Police Thana at Dharmaram, seized

the Government muskets, made prisoners of the Acting Thanadar and 2 Constables present, as also of the Police Patel and an Arab Jawan of the Abkari Department, all of whom they tied up and then proceeded leisurely to loot the house of 2 complainants. An Acting Constable, Arshulla Khan, who subsequently appeared on the scene unarmed, and pluckily tried to lock the dacoits into one of the houses, was shot dead in the act. His widow was awarded a pension by the Government.

Among the various measures taken to put down the incidence of dacoities was the employment of informers from outside H.E.H. the Nizam's Dominions. Mr. Hankin got down from the Punjab a Harni informer and some Bowria informers. Through the assistance given by them, 10 Harnis and 36 Bowrias were arrested, the majority of whom were convicted. Unfortunately, the informers did not find their work in the Dominions very congenial and had to be sent back. They were very willing to stay if they were given Parwanas enabling them to roam at will without being in any way watched or molested. Needless to say this did not suit the Police authorities, as the remedy would have been worse than the disease. The work of the informers, however, was significant; the Harnis and Bowrias found that Hyderabad was no longer that safe harbour or refuge as in bygone days.

Mr. Hankin took over the administration of the Jail Department in 1897 and the Sikh Force which was an Irregular Army was also taken over by him. Every year of his service was marked by some great reform or other. Among the more important reforms introduced during his regime may be enumerated the improvements in the pay and prospects of the Force effected from time to time, the establishment of a Police Training School on modern lines, the provision of Police buildings of standard plan and in accordance with a settled programme, the creation of the Clothing Department and the reclamation on a large scale of the various criminal tribes. It was during his time that a Pension Fund for the widows of the non-gazetted police personnel of the Police Force was created and an Orderly Boys' School for the orphans of policemen was started.

For the proper administration of the Police, Mr. Hankin insisted on an increase in the number of men employed at the stations and decrease of those at police offices. It was no easy matter to insist on keeping the Thanas upto full complement, because the Amins, owing



to want of supervision in the past, were allowed to denude the Thanas of men by getting them to the Taluka Head Quarters and keeping them there on all sorts of pretexts. Some of the MOHTAMIMS too followed the same practice. By exercising a careful check on tour, the Inspector-General and his assistants insisted on the men being at their posts. Prior to this, it was a common thing to find that beat was stopped at the Thana, as the Amin had several of the men at his office. Those who transgressed these instructions were punished. The IMDADIES at MOHTAMIMS' and AMINS' offices were also reduced to the minimum. These steps raised the standard of work in the District Offices. Mr. Hankin issued a circular putting a stop to the practice of fining Constables and adopting other more suitable methods of punishments. He weeded out the superannuates and got rid of what he called the "incubus" that had lain heavily on the Force so long. There was difficulty in filling up the vacancies in the district and on the other hand the number of resignations was also considerably large e.g. 104 in 1312 Fasli (1902-03 A.D.) and 136 in 1313 Fasli (1903-04 A.D.). Commenting on this aspect he informed the Government: "These figures will increase each year unless Government take some steps to raise the pay of the department. Mill owners are paying Rs. 10/- and Rs. 12/- a month to men of the stamp of our Javans. In 2 or 3 districts we have great difficulty in finding recruits. In Gulbarga I have over 50 vacancies."

In the same context Mr. Hankin observed:—

"I asked Government to consider the advisability of laying down a rule fixing some proportion of Mohamedans and Hindus to be enlisted. I pointed out that, as the population of the State was 80 per cent of Hindus and the percentage of the Police 86 per cent of Mohamedans, it was rather reversing the order of the things to expect the Police to cope with the crime against such odds. I can only once again call the attention of the Government to the subject. In British India, of course, this matter is looked upon as a very important one and a fair percentage of both creeds is laid down and adhered to. Being a Mahomedan State, one would expect the Mussalman to predominate; but the Deccani Mahomedan, who accepts the post of Constable on Rs. 7 a month, is not the best specimen one can pick up of the Moslem creed. He is, as a rule, addicted to every vice, drink predominating.

"The pay of the lower grades of the department is, of course, a great stumbling block. It is not enough to keep body and soul together."

The credit for the establishment of a Police Training School goes to Mr. Hankin who held the view that the 'importance of the institution cannot be overlooked' and that it would furnish 'the life's blood of our department, and on the training imparted to the students here depended much of their future success'. There appeared to be some hesitancy on the part of the Government to implement the scheme for the starting of the school in the beginning. Mr. Hankin wrote:—

"I wish I could persuade Government to realise the necessity of such an institution. The scheme I submitted would cost Government very little, and in time the expenses would be nil; because, I am convinced that I can make itself paying from the fees I proposed. Each year that I have been here, I have had to be satisfied with a promise of consideration in the year to follow. Seeing that my efforts in this direction were not likely to come to a successful issue, I steered a middle course and started teachers at the headquarters of each district for the purpose of training the Jawans. A small amount is deducted from each Jawan on his joining, till he passes his examination, and he is taught law, procedure and drill. Most of these districts have now been given trained drill instructors many of them being lent from Native Regiments, and the improvement in the drill of the men is most marked. In a few years to come I hope there will not be a single member in the Force in any grade, who is ignorant of the every duties that are expected from every policeman".

There used to be a considerable delay in respect of granting of pensions. Mr. Hankin observed: 'It will take years, I should say, on an average 5 years, for a man to get his pension, and, as a rule, long before that, he is called to his last resting place; so that in the end the Government is not over-burdened with pensions for the Police Department'.

Mr. Hankin always encouraged initiative on the part of the police officers. On the 11th Farwardi, 1308 Fasli (1898-99 A.D.) a very heavy dacoity was committed at Nathra (Bhir) in which property worth Rs. 11,378/- was looted. This was followed in quick succession by many others and also highway robberies. The Police took up the enquiry with much energy and arrested a Dheir who had a wound in his foot for which at first he would not account. Further enquiries elicited a confession which first opened the eyes of the Police to this secret movement on foot for the general committing of dacoities and robberies. On the 10th Ardibehisht the Police under the officiating Superintendent

Mohammad Azam surrounded a gang of dacoits and sent an urgent message to the Talukdar for reinforcements, if the dacoits attacked. The Talukdar sent them a Munshi and told them to hold fast, that he, the Talukdar, was coming and would personally settle matters. Needless to say, the Talukdar never arrived, nor did he give the Police permission to shoot. Owing to paucity of men with the Superintendent and the great timidity displayed by the Talukdar, the dacoits escaped, and, emboldened by their success, more or less defied the Police. On the 29th Ardibehisht, a small body of the Police again met the dacoits and suffered a reverse, inasmuch as they were unable, owing to the small numbers in their force, to dislodge the dacoits from the hill. Apparently a few shots were exchanged on both sides, and the Police retired. This completed the panic. The Talukdar would not leave his headquarters, and he telegraphed to Government for permission to call out the Contingent; and Government, surprisingly, gave the permission. A party of the Contingent Cavalry under a British officer attacked the dacoits on Heora Hill near Deogaon on the 10th Khurdad 1308 Fasli (1898-99 A.D.), joined also by the Police under the command of Mr. Ahmad Khan, Assistant to the Inspector-General of Police. 10 dacoits were killed, 16 wounded and 38 captured, and much loot recovered. Amongst the killed were 2 Rajputs, father and son. The son was wounded in the foot, and as soon as the father, Vitthal Singh, saw this, he cut off his son's head and then blew out his own brains. He had no intention of submitting. Commenting on this occurrence, Mr. Hankin observed: "The Police Superintendent showed great want of pluck in asking permission to shoot. In my opinion, had he had any backbone at all, he would have shot first and explained afterwards, and thus saved the Contingent being called out. The Police, properly handled, are quite capable of doing their own work, and another time I trust that I may be consulted first."

Although much was done to put down the offence of dacoity, the offenders captured and the property recovered, the percentage of property recovered to the stolen, was not uniformly good in all the districts. The reasons were not hard to find. Again, Mr. Hankin had this to say on the poor percentage of property recovered:—

"The percentage of recoveries will, I fear, always be small till such time as the Police deal more successfully with the receivers, and this will not be till the Magistrates cease to interfere in the middle of a police enquiry. No sooner do the Police attempt a search or arrest any so called respectable man, telegrams and GOONGROODS are sent flying,

and pleaders produce petitions praying that orders be passed to stop enquiries, searches, etc. This of course is nothing more or less than a ruse to find time to do away with evidence. I am sorry to say that, in spite of orders not to interfere, many Magistrates on the receipt of telegrams and petitions and without any preliminary enquiry, order the immediate release of the accused and stop the further proceedings of the enquiry. No Police in the world could cope against such obstructions. I am afraid this interference on the part of the Magistrates is not confined to cases of receiving stolen property only. A wretched Dher or Mhang who does not possess even a rag wherewith to cover his nakedness, can be kept in Durance Vile for years, but any one who could afford to despatch GOONGROODS or employ pleaders, may be fairly certain of getting off on bail, of having the enquiry stopped or the enquiring officer changed. I have written and complained to Government. Government has issued orders; but I fear that there is only a slight suspicion of improvement so far".

Added to the foregoing, the Magistrates would not take the cases on file easily. The cases were pitchforked from one court to another; dates of hearing were unnecessarily postponed and witnesses and complainants were put to endless expense and trouble. In most instances the cases would be commenced by one Magistrate, continued by another and each such change gave the pleaders an excuse for the application of a DE NOVO trial. The Magistrates were reluctant to award stiff sentences even in regard to serious offences. Thus for instance, a Joint Magistrate of Medak passed a comparatively light sentence of only one year each in each of the two cases of highway robbery proved against three notorious Waddars and of only 2 years in a case of a serious road dacoity. In most cases Tahsildars having only the powers of Third Class Magistrates failed to commit cases to higher courts and passed only such sentences as they were empowered to do. The matter was brought to the notice of the High Court and they issued instructions bringing home to the Magistrates the necessity of their committing cases to higher courts for confirmation of heavier sentences. Further, Magistrates of all grades ordered investigation of the most petty, frivolous and non-cognizable complaints. "Every petition received", in the words of Mr. Hankin, "by a Magistrate was sent at once with a stringent order to the Police to investigate it and prosecute the accused. This sort of thing has, on my representation, been put a stop to, and now none but the District Magistrate i.e. the 1st Talukdar, is authorised to order the Police to investigate a non-cognizable offence, and then only after he

has held a preliminary enquiry and recorded the complainant's statement on oath".

The Inspector-General also set his mind to the large number of false cases reported each year. "Two reasons existed for their prevalence, one of which was dishonesty and the other stupidity on the part of the Police". It was ordered that in all complaints of heinous offences, which turned out to be false on investigation, action should be taken under section 211 and 182 of the Indian Penal Code. He attributed some of these false cases to unscrupulous subordinate police officers having powers to investigate. He said: "The curse of our Police administration is giving the power of investigation to Jemadars who are badly paid, in many cases illiterate, and men who have no real status and are consequently easily bought over". At the same time, the courts were reluctant to prosecute persons who preferred complaints before them, which were endorsed to the Police and reported as false.

Another major difficulty for the Police came from the Jagirs. The Jagirs had their own Police and the District Police had no power over the Jagir cases, which were only reported to the former. The District Police only rendered assistance in these Jagir cases, but did not investigate. Here again, it is necessary to quote Mr. Hankin:—

"The Jagirs continue to be our great stumbling block and nothing much will ever be done till some definite rules are laid down and adhered to. The Jagirdars do much as they please; crime is burked; we are only informed of so much of it as it pleases the officials to tell us; criminals are harboured; stolen property is made away with; and every obstacle, as a rule, is put in the way of the Divani Police when an attempt is made to arrest or search. Each Jagirdar expects that, when an offender is arrested in his Illaka, he should at once be handed over, and his extradition formally applied for. By the time the machinery is set in motion to apply for extradition, the chances are that the offenders have managed to escape; then starts a paper warfare, and so the game goes gaily on from year to year. The only thing is to make the best of it till Government settles the matter finally. I need hardly say that it is a necessary reform, and one that requires the attention of Government as soon as possible".

The dearth of Police Patels and absence of Village Police was another great handicap to the Police, and at their instance the Revenue Secretariat issued instructions sanctioning the employment of 1 Seth

Sindi per every 50 houses. In several places, land offered to them was too barren to afford any inducement for Seth Sindhies to accept their offices and the bulk of the Village Police Force wherever it existed was far below the prescribed standard. They were utilised by the Revenue authorities and afforded the Police no assistance whatsoever. Mr. Hankin suggested that Mangs and other classes who usually engaged themselves in crime as their only means of eking out an existence should be recruited into these posts.

Another important reform introduced in 1313 Fasli (1903-04 A.D.) followed the realisation of the utility of photography as an adjunct in establishing the identity of old offenders. It was arranged without additional cost to Government to have a photographic record maintained side by side with the finger impressions of all notorious criminals. This proved useful because some Magistrates used to question the identity of prisoners, and now that photographs of persons whilst in the jail were available, the Magistrates could not raise any such objections. But then another difficulty arose. In 1317 Fasli (1907-08 A.D.) a point of law was raised which was important and far reaching in its effects. It was as to whether a conviction obtained, prior to the promulgation of the Hyderabad Penal Code, under the Indian Penal Code was admissible or not. The question was submitted to the High Court in criminal revision, as a test case, and orders were passed upholding the objection of the Lower Court, who refused to admit the previous conviction. In the following year (1318 Fasli — 1908-09 A.D.) the High Court gave a ruling making British Indian convictions inadmissible in H.E.H. the Nizam's Dominions for the purposes of Sec. 47 (H.P.C.) corresponding to Section 75 of the I.P.C. But subsequently, as British India accepted previous convictions in Native States, this difficulty was overcome on the basis of reciprocity. The Finger Print Bureau compared favourably with any other Bureau in the country. To train men in the police stations in the matter of taking impressions, a training course was first introduced in 1316 Fasli (1906-07 A.D.). A batch of 25 Head Constables and 85 Constables were sent from the districts and after having undergone a course of training, were declared qualified. These men, on returning to their respective districts, trained others with the result that great improvement in the quality of impressions received in the Bureau was soon achieved. Hyderabad City and the suburbs however had a separate Finger Print Unit.

In the beginning of this century there was an alarming increase in cattle theft cases. This was the period when there was scarcity of cattle,

as the loss of cattle in the preceding years in the famine was really large. 'Mischief by killing cattle' was not cognizable in H.E.H. the Nizam's Dominions and for this reason the number of cases reported to the Police was much smaller than the actual number of cases that occurred. In most of the cases the offenders were the Dheirs, who knew full well that cattle theft was cognizable and that poisoning was not, and therefore they resorted to the latter mode of doing away with cattle. The Dheirs made a regular trade of poisoning cattle and disposed of the hides in Warangal district where there was a good market for them. In one single year more than 60 head of cattle were poisoned in the village of Mahdeopur alone. A dancing girl passing through Mahdeopur had four or five of her bullocks poisoned. A couple of days afterwards, Mr. Lawder, the Postmaster-General while encamped at Mahdeopur, had three of his bullocks poisoned in a few hours.

Another reform introduced by Mr. Hankin in 1308 Fasli (1898-99 A.D.) was the abolition of Court Inspectors, as it was considered that these Court Inspectors did not know the details of how each step in the investigation was taken and did not also have time to read through say half a dozen case diaries a day. Most of them were ignorant of how to prepare challans.

The story of the work of Mr. Hankin in reforming the Police administration will be incomplete without a mention of his great zeal and enthusiasm in the construction of police buildings. This could not be expressed better than in his own words:

"The question of police buildings is so important that it deserves special notice. It is unnecessary for me to reiterate the complaints made from time to time since Colonel Ludlow first took over the office of Inspector-General of these Dominions, regarding the shameful housing of the Police and the cogent need of providing them with habitable dwellings. The lodging of Thanas in Ashoor Khanas, out of which the police establishment and dafter have to turn out every year during Mohurram, and hovels not fit to house cattle in, is so grossly and patently derogatory that it needs no emphasizing. Under these circumstances, the detriment and inconvenience caused hitherto by the delays in constructing the buildings and the lapsing of funds for that purpose has been most annoying. When the Budget Allotment is published a large portion of it is not only swamped by arrears, but the delays in preparing new plans and estimates and obtaining sanction for the same, has rendered it impossible to complete the buildings during the year,



even if it is possible to start them. Some of the buildings applied for 5 years ago, are some not started yet and others not completed. I am glad, however, to be able to entertain hopes that such troubles will not be repeated in future..... I trust, however, the Government will bear in mind the cogency of police requirements in the matter of buildings and that the pruning knife will be more sparingly applied to my requisitions for funds.....”.

A useful measure taken up by Mr. Hankin was the obtaining of Annual Reports on the administration from each district on various specified items. In the beginning, the First Talukdars through whom these reports were submitted by the Superintendents of Police, did not appear to have cared to go through them and offer their comments or suggestions. There was however quick improvement following instructions issued by the Government that the First Talukdars should realise more fully that they were District Nazims of Police and not only Revenue Officers and Magistrates.

The Inspector-General reviewed each of these reports critically and objectively. Here is a sample review on the District Reports for the year 1313 Fasli (1903-04 A.D.).

“The Aurangabad Report submitted by Mr. Tahniath Ali is as interesting as his previous ones and records a good year's work. The successful police administration of this district prior to Mr. Tahniath Ali's time was looked upon as more or less an impossible task. He has disproved this fallacy and deserves great credit for the tact and harmony with which he has worked with the Magistracy and secured their co-operation, whilst his handling of the Bhils, is worthy of much praise.

“The Bhir Report submitted by Mr. Mahbub Ali Khan is also good. The district laboured under serious disadvantages in consequence of plague, but thanks to the ability of the First Talukdar Mr. Aziz Mirza B.A. and the energy of the Superintendent, things were kept going without any serious mishap, which is very creditable.

“Mr. Ahsan Khan has submitted a very poor, meagre report. This district is suffering from the reaction of successive periods of mismanagement under such incompetent Superintendents as Mr. Akbar Ali Khan, Vali Hasan Khan and others before them, and unfortunately Mr. Ahsan Khan is inexperienced in police work, and has much to learn. He was the best man available at the time and had to be put in.



It has recently been visited by Mr. Gayer who has done good work there, and I hope to report an improvement next year.

“Mr. Ghulam Mustafa Khan has submitted a wretched report, which shows but little interest in his work. Nanded has not improved in his hands.

“The Gulbarga, Lingsugur and Mahbubnagar Reports are all interesting reading. Mr. Venkat Rama Reddy, as a new hand was heavily handicapped in Gulbarga, owing to the violent out-break of plague which detained him many months at Head Quarters and prevented his touring and gaining a knowledge of his district. Mr. Syed Inayeth Ullah has done good work in Lingsugur and the vigour with which he has worked the bad livelihood sections has done much to check incursions of Korchas, Pardies, and other wandering criminals, and reduced the crime of his district. In the Mahboobnagar district there was an increase of crime, but Khan Bahadur Mubarak Ali managed to keep it within bounds, which is more than most of his predecessors did. Owing to its proximity to the City and large Samasthans, this district labours under singular disadvantages.

“The Indur Report submitted by Mr. Ekram Hussain is as usual good. Mr. Burzorji, 1st Talukdar disposed of no less than 130 criminal police cases himself for which he deserves all praise. Had he not risen to the occasion there would have been a dead block, for his Joint Magistrate Mr. Hussan Yawar Khan, died during the year, and Mr. Burzorji was for several months particularly single handed.

“Mr. Ghiasuddin Khan, Superintendent of the Medak District, does not do himself justice. He could write a much better report if he tried. Although crime has decreased since he took charge, the internal economy and discipline is bad in consequence of his scant touring. He has been in bad health for some time.

“The Amaldari, Raichur, Usmanabad and Bidar Reports are all very poor and unsatisfactory. The 1st Talukdar of Raichur Mr. Liakat Ali as usual shuffles out of reviewing the report. His excuse this year is that it was overdue and there was no time left to review it! Mr. Mohiudin Mohomed's report on the Elgandal District is comprehensive and interesting. The 1st Talukdar Mr. Mohomed Hyder has written a dissertation on the claims of widows on the Widow's Pension Fund, and he ignores all else concerning the Police. He has little sympathy with the

Police and does not co-operate with the District Superintendent as he should do.

“Mr. Naroatham Dass' Report is full and interesting and contains a comprehensive index giving the contents at a glance. The 1st Talukdar Mr. Gasiuddin has reviewed the report in detail.

“The Nalgundah Report is very mediocre and the work done there by Aga Mohomed Ali Khan was anything but satisfactory. He has fallen off considerably since he was at Raichur. The 1st Talukdar Mr. Bashir-ud-din Ahmed in reviewing the report applauds the preventive action. I entirely disagree with him and consider the apathy and indifference of the Police in this respect are a great slur on the year's administration.

“Mr. Runga Reddy's Report on the Atrah-e-Baldah is good as usual and he deserves every credit for the conscientious way he has worked under peculiar difficulties. I much regret to observe that the strain has told on his health.”.

It is difficult for any review to be more candid and more plain-speaking.

During the middle of the year 1322 Fasli (1912-13 A.D.) a scheme for the re-organisation of the Police Force was sanctioned. Under this scheme, the Police Force of all the three Paigahs were placed under the direct control of the Inspector-General of Police and were re-organised on the lines of the District Police, as well as the police of several Samasthans and Jagirs, which hitherto were regarded as more or less exempt from the interference of the District Police, in consequence of which the District Police were very much hampered in hunting down criminals who used these Paigahs, Jagirs and Samasthans as their hiding places. There were many Jagirs and Samasthans still left and it was not till the later years that all the Police Forces were brought under one head and worked under one system. The re-organisation scheme rendered feasible increased vigilance over bad characters and criminals generally owing to the smaller areas now assigned to each Station House. Owing to the re-organisation scheme a large number of Thanas with full complement of men were suddenly dumped down in the midst of the people bringing the police nearer to their doors than they ever had been before. 15 Sub Court Inspectors were appointed. 11 new appointments were made in the Police Training Schools. Although

under the re-organization scheme the areas were curtailed and made more compact and the number of investigating officers was largely increased, the effect of the re-organisation could not be felt for some years to come, because the fact remained that many of the investigating officers were yet very green in their investigations. Some were men promoted from the rank of Jamadars and they and their work were still known as the "PURANA FASHION"; they might have shown better results, but their methods were not always clean or reliable. On the other hand the directly appointed Sub-Inspector with only one year's training in the Training School and no practical experience of investigation, suddenly found himself in charge of a Station House working with Head Constables and Constables of the old school. His new ideas were laughed at and their old ways did not always appeal to him. Then came the middle man, the Circle Inspector, who at that time was considered the fifth wheel of the coach. In regard to the position of the Circle Inspector, Mr. Hankin expressed the following views in 1324 Fasli (1914-15 A.D.):

"The Circle Inspector has been a thorn in my side for many years; he is more or less a supervising officer, is not directly responsible for the working of any special Station House, but for a group of Station Houses; he certainly does not consider himself directly responsible for any. I have invariably noticed that when a serious case is reported in his circle he cannot be found or, if he is, he suddenly finds some petty excuse for going in the opposite direction, and eventually turns up after the investigation has been shaped and often too late for him to put wrong right, even presuming that he is capable of doing so. There is not a single District Superintendent who has not complained to me of the want of co-operation of his Circle Inspector".

While on the subject of Circle Inspectors it may not be out of place to mention that Mr. Hankin was not the only Inspector-General who found fault with them. The Punjab Police Administration Report for the year 1914 observed:

*"Supervision of Circle Inspectors:—*I have little to add to my remarks on this subject in last year's report. The supervision of their subordinates by Circle Inspectors continues to leave much to be desired, although I am glad to notice that a slight improvement is reported".

In the Central Provinces Administration Report for the same year, Mr. King made the following remarks:

"The superior investigating staff is still very largely composed of the officers of the old school, promoted from the ranks, many of them honest, well intentioned, hardworking men, but few possessed of the necessary intelligence and versatility to adapt themselves to the modern methods and the broader outlook now demanded by the higher ranks of police officers. This is specially noticeable among the Circle Inspectors, who, in my opinion, form at present and as a body the weakest part of the Force".

Mr. Hallet, a Deputy Inspector-General of great experience in the Central Provinces observed that the Circle Inspector was "little better than the Sub-Inspector".

During the years 1322 and 1323 Fasli (1912-14 A.D.) the Domions were made free from the presence of Poosalwars and Kanjar Bhats, who were deported. As many as 421 Poosalwars were deported in 1324 Fasli (1914-15 A.D.) and the Pardhis, a proclaimed Criminal Tribe, were brought under the pale of the Criminal Tribes Act. The Bhamptas, another Criminal Tribe was registered and the movements of its members were greatly restricted. In 1323 Fasli (1913-14 A.D.) a Criminal Settlement was established at Lingala. An area of  $22\frac{3}{4}$  square miles of virgin forest land was taken for the Settlement and notorious criminals were settled there. The criminal population of the Settlement which was 434 in 1323 Fasli rose to 1116 by 1327 Fasli and consisted of 799 Yerkallas, 216 Lambaras, 60 Waddars, 19 Pathruds, 12 Aligirs and 10 Domars. Buildings, roads, schools and dispensaries were given primary attention. A Penal Settlement was also started at Mannanore in 1323 Fasli. The Osmansagar tank and the railway from Secunderabad to Krishna were under construction during the year and accounted for a very large influx of gangs of earth workers among whom many Criminal Tribesmen managed to enroll themselves. Crime increased wherever these people appeared. All the wandering gangs were registered and their movements kept under surveillance.

Two important cases of the year 1323 Fasli (1913-14 A.D.) deserve mention. One was the case of Narayan Thug who committed twenty five murders in Aurangabad and in Ahmednagar and Nasik districts of the Bombay Presidency. He used to visit distant villages and there hire on advance payment a bullock cart to take him to some village 30 to 40 miles away. When well on his journey, he would mix powdered datura seed in the cart driver's food. On the driver becoming senseless, he would strangle him to death and throw his body into a river or

a stream or forest as he found convenient. He then changed his route and drove into a different jurisdiction, where he sold the bullocks and the cart. His work was so systematic and his operations extended over such a large area that he was never suspected. In the other case some employees of His Highness' Mint in Hyderabad used Government Stamp Paper and all the Government printing apparatus for printing stamps in excess of the numbers needed by Government. They often sold the excess stamps much under their value to stamp vendors direct and thus made a large sum of money.

In 1325 Fasli (1915-16) a new scheme for the enhanced rate of pay of the Constables came into force. Instead of the former two grades on Rs. 9/- and Rs. 10/-, four grades on Rs. 11, 12, 13 and 14/- per mensem were introduced. But owing to the military recruiting scare and the outbreak of plague, recruits did not come forward as readily as might have been expected. There was difficulty in recruitment and men would not join the Force. The same difficulty would appear to have been felt in almost every Province in British India during this period. There was prevalence of plague during the year and the consequent evacuation of villages entailed exceptionally heavy work on the Police, not only as it left the houses unguarded, but also on account of greater difficulties experienced in the watch and ward over local bad characters scattered in the different camps.

With the sanction of the Government, the term prescribed for the Constables Class was increased from 6 months to 9 months (200 working days) as with holidays and vacations it was found impossible to impart sound training to the Constables in a short term of 6 months which came to an average of only 100 working days in each term. The students who stood first in the Officers and Constables' examinations were from this year (1325 Fasli — 1915-16 A.D.) announced the award of a gold and silver medal respectively.

In a period when all possible steps were being taken to place the police on sound lines there were now and then instances in which some black legs behaved irresponsibly. In a serious case of dacoity in Bir district, the dacoits, all cultivators of the village, headed by the Police Patel, entered a house one night with the intention of securing the property of the village marwari. Two of the inmates were beaten to death on their offering resistance, while the owner of the house, who was laid up with plague, was bound hand and foot and in his presence property worth about Rs. 5,000/- was taken away. They then set fire

to the house burning alive the owner and a woman. The Sub-Inspector one Yousuf Khan received the First Information Report and returned the case as one of accidental death by fire! The Sub-Inspector of course was dismissed.

During the year 1325 Fasli (1915-16 A.D.) a great panic raged on account of what was called the 'BHANAMATI' scare, which provided opportunities to unscrupulous people to make money by the practice of 'Black Art'. It would be interesting to deal with this in some detail:

In the first two decades of this century this peculiar type of crime was widely prevalent in Nizamabad, Nalgonda, Adilabad, Medak, Hyderabad City and other parts of the State. The term 'Bhanamati' is derived from the sanskrit words BHAN (present state of mental faculties) and MATT (madness or intoxication). "Bhanamati" is a form of black magic the effects of which are one or more of the following:

- (i) Loss of consciousness.
- (ii) Barking, howling and imitation of jackal calls.
- (iii) Appearance of 'Bhilawan' marks on body, back, limbs, breasts and private parts.
- (iv) Sand in the mouth.
- (v) Turmeric and antimony appearing automatically on the face and eyes.
- (vi) Giddiness with great pain in the abdomen.
- (vii) Stomach inflated, jaws set, whilst hands and feet beat the air and ground.
- (viii) Grinding of teeth; dancing immodestly like a 'kamban' or 'jogan' making antics like a 'langoor'; ornaments and bangles falling from the body to the ground.
- (ix) Clothes and articles catching fire.
- (x) Hands getting interlocked and being difficult to separate.
- (xi) Chanting of verses followed by weeping.

- (xii) Hard and deep breathing, swaying of body from side to side, rolling on the ground, belching, knocking of feet on the ground.
- (xiii) Immoderate laughter, followed by violent weeping, coughing, swinging of body and asthma.
- (xiv) Clothes dropping off the body, vomiting and spitting of stones, gravel, marking-nuts, needles, thorns and lemons.
- (xv) Filth and rotten meat, falling inside the house.
- (xvi) Stones falling inside the house.
- (xvii) Food turning into excreta and filth.
- (xviii) Loss of speech.
- (xix) Stoppage of monthly courses in women, and the continuance of these 'periods' for weeks and months on end; and
- (xx) Cutting of queues of hair of women.

In some places this was practised for purposes of oppression, extortion and criminal intimidation while in some other areas it was used for the purpose of fornication. It is believed that this art was handed down from the time of Guru Goraknath, a 'rishi', whose name was invariably uttered by the votaries of this art while practising it. The art was dirty and low and those who practised it were known to eat their food when answering a call of nature. They were also known to hold "HEJ KI CHINDI" (cloth used by women during their monthly courses) in their mouths when practising it. Great value was placed on a cloth of this kind used by a girl of the MANG caste during her first menses. While practising this art, the votaries would make a doll of either cloth, flour, leather, earth, bone or some kind of specified wood. The dolls were painted in different colours. The hands and legs of the dolls would be jointed so that they might have movement and play. Sometimes holes would be made in the head or stomach of the dolls and mercury would be poured in. The dolls would be taken preferably to a burial ground and worshipped with 'kumkum', sandalwood etc. If the doll were to represent a woman, a sari would be wrapped. After the chanting of 'mantrams' the evil force would be initiated.

Several respectable people were victims of this black art. In the beginning when several complaints were made to the Police, they were attributed in the main to hysteria, hallucination and possibly to the working of hypnotism by a clever gang with the object of extorting money from the ignorant masses. But when it became rather extensive and respectable people were victims of this black art it was reckoned as a supernatural or preternatural force for evil, which must be reckoned with in all seriousness. Nawab Nizam Jung Bahadur, M.A. (Cantab.), Chief Justice of the Hyderabad High Court was himself a victim to the above scourge, which, in his own words, was a 'strange phenomena, which I had utterly failed to assign to any intelligible cause'. Rev. Father Pigani, Parish Priest of Chaderghat and Rev. Fathers Pasquali, Cornalba, Grassi, Pentorio and Pagani of Nalgonda district, who originally had no belief in this art, were finally convinced of the reality of the complaints. The offences spread very quickly and there was a great scare. For instance in the village of Baorla in the Bodhan Taluk of Nizamabad district, thirty women suffered from this scourge in the year 1325 Fasli (1915-16 A.D.). The village secured so unenviable a reputation on this account that a large number of the residents deserted the village, whilst outsiders were extremely chary about visiting it. In most of these cases the victims were young women and the reason assigned for the infliction on them of the tortures of 'Bhanamatti' was that they had rejected the advances of lecherous men.

L. B. Goad, I.P. Deputy Director-General, toured the affected districts, studied this peculiar crime in all its aspects and took stringent measures for putting down these offences. In several cases the accused were arrested with the dolls and other materials used in the practice and successfully convicted.

It may be stated in this connection that persons who were victims of 'Bhanamatti' were exorcised by what was called 'Uttara'. The enquiries conducted by Mr. L. B. Goad were greatly facilitated by the services of one Inspector Lakshmanarao, who was himself well-versed in the art of 'Uttara'.

This peculiar offence engaged the serious consideration of the Government, and the High Court issued a circular No. 44 of 1325 Fasli on the subject which reads as follows:

"In cases relating to spells of 'Bhanamatti' His Highness the Nizam's District Police had moved that 'Bhanamatti' is vastly practised



in the Bidar district and since it does not fall under any penal offence, it is advisable to issue orders for the imprisonment of its votaries as an administrative measure. This proposal along with the opinion of the High Court was submitted to His Highness, who has been pleased to command that the Prime Minister's Ghasti No. 14 dated the 25th Rabi-ul-Awal 1294 Hijri in the Judicial Department, to the name of the criminal courts and Police, has not been cancelled and should be acted upon.

"The Magistrates are, therefore, hereby prohibited from taking cognizance of any cases of spells of 'Bhnamatti' until these create any offence punishable under the Penal Code; neither should the Police meddle with such absurd cases without the permission of the Courts".

The Prime Minister's Ghasti No. 14 referred to above, observed among other things:

"No enquiry shall be made into cases of sorcery. It appears from the perusal of the proceedings of the City and District Criminal Courts, that cases of deaths caused and attempts to cause death by sorcery are instituted in these courts and that the offenders are convicted and sentenced on the offence being proved, and also discharged if the offence is not proved. It is also observed that the Police take cognizance of such cases. The Sadr-ul-Maham of the Courts and the Police, on the perusal of some files of such cases, has found that evidence which is usually produced to establish such charges, is not of a nature to justify any charge of attempt to cause death, or any other offence being established. Imitative figures in flour, needles, red ochre and similar subbishy things, are produced before the Courts to prove the offence. To remedy this evil and to prevent its recurrence, the Sadr-ul-Maham with the sanction of the Prime Minister, informs all the Criminal Courts and the Police Authorities, that the Police are not to take action in cases of such an absurd nature without the previous sanction of the Courts and that the criminal courts are not to try such cases.

"The Sadr-ul-Maham does not think it desirable at this point to start a philosophical discussion on the nature and origin of sorcery. All that he intends for the present is that when no satisfactory evidence to prove offences of this nature is available, the Magistrates should not insist on its production but to allay the fears and suspicions of the public, it would be sufficient to try for criminal intimidation all

such persons who are charged with practices of this nature, or who admit having intended to cause the death of or injury to any person by means of charms or spell. The offenders in such cases shall not be awarded sentences exceeding six months and fine exceeding Rs. 500/-".

To deal with this type of crime, a Sub-Inspector of Police well-versed in 'Uttara' was appointed in the Crime Branch, C.I.D. for a long time. The first incumbent of this post was Mr. Sarmast Ali. After his retirement, his son Muhammad Ali held this post till it was abolished in 1941.

It would appear that this type of crime was not peculiar to H.E.H. the Nizam's Dominions only though it was in the Dominions that it had wide ramifications. It was also in evidence in some parts of the Andhra area under the name 'MATTAL' and in the Agra Division of the Uttar Pradesh. Fortunately, it has had no recrudescence.

In 1327 Fasli (1917-18 A.D.) famine was prevalent in an acute form throughout the State. The previous severe famine in the State occurred in 1309 Fasli (1899-1900 A.D.). A general dearth throughout the year added to the misery. The War had already led to an abnormal rise in prices when shortage of rains made the desperate state of affairs still more desperate. Men and beasts found themselves face to face with starvation. Animals died in thousands for want of fodder and thousands more were sold to butchers and others for a song. During the year plague and cholera were also prevalent in most of the districts and claimed a toll of 39,325 lives, while towards the end of the year influenza appeared in a most virulent form in all districts and levied a still heavier toll. The Police Force suffered equally with others as 24 Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors, 308 Constables and a number of Police Patels fell victims to those epidemics. The number of those who were attacked and recovered was much more.

Mr. Hankin retired on 2-11-1919 after a fruitful service of over 22 years characterised by useful reforms in every branch of police work. To him goes the credit of having placed the Police of His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Dominions on a solid foundation. The improvements effected over these years could best be described in the words of a learned contemporary who said: "There are great progressive States like Hyderabad, Gwalior and Baroda where an observer would not notice any sharp contrasts in administrative methods and efficiency between them and the neighbouring parts of British India". The general set up

of the police administration was on the same lines as in the neighbouring parts of British India.

The work of Mr. Hankin during his long period of service could best be reviewed in his own words:—

“When I took over charge on the 27th Azur 1306 Fasli, the office was in such a chaos that special sanction was obtained for 16 extra hands for one year to try and collect the records. With their assistance some 3,000 files were put together and some 1,300 files recorded. The accounts were in a hopeless mess. The Sheristadar and two Segadars (his brothers) were under suspension and eventually dismissed for corruption. These three men had the entire office in their hands, and used to take important files when it suited their purpose and throw them into a cellar, from which several cart loads were recovered. Crime was rife and rampant all over the Dominions, and I had in that connection to at once proceed into camp and did not return to headquarters for seven months. There was hardly a single police station located in a Government building. All the police station house men and records were in Ashoorkhanas, from which during the Muharrum the police had to turn out bag and baggage. Now there are 15 Police Superintendents’ Offices, 22 first class, 74 second class and 46 third class police stations, 57 nakas and 45 miscellaneous police buildings making a total of 259, all built during my tenure of office. The registers at some Superintendents’ offices and many station houses had not been written up for years. I found all the officers in different kinds of uniform which they had picked up at auctions; cavalry, artillery and infantry—red, white and blue, braided and plain, beat and patrolling was unknown, corruption and extortion was rife. The mounted police, a motley crew, did nothing but draw their pay, the men were mounted on casters from the cavalry and artillery. It was a common sight to see a sowar mounted on a 13.3 pony alongside of another on a 16 hand waler. These casters, were often too old to be ridden, much less to do any work. The sowars’ saddlery, accoutrements and uniform together with those of the foot police, were in a most disgraceful state. There was no Criminal Investigation Department, no Finger Print Bureau, no Gang Department. The criminal gangs were under no kind of supervision or check, and thousands roamed the Dominions. There were no police schools of any kind either for men or boys. The Sikh Department, a branch of the Irregulars, had been handed over to the Police Department; it was a wild rabble knowing no control whatsoever; the measures adopted by me to wheel them into line met with strong opposition and ended in a cons-

piracy to murder me. His late Highness, however, dealt with the ring-leaders firmly, and deported them. The Police had no knowledge of law or procedure, accused were kept in police custody for months without remand, which when obtained was obtained through the post offices; hence the Magistrates did not know to whom the remands were granted. In fact, I came across cases where the same remand was applied to two or three accused who had meanwhile been arrested or discharged according to the will and fancy of the investigating officers who were piling up large sums of money by arresting and releasing persons on payment. Crime was freely burked, dakaits and robbers roamed the Dominions, life and property were about as insecure as it could be. The Thagi and Dakaiti Department from the Government of India was working in co-operation with Mr. Stevenson of the Detective Department, who was touring the Dominions with a special magistrate in attendance attempting to cope with the crime. I met his camp on 2 or 3 occasions; it was a sight never to be forgotten. Accused and witnesses were dragged about from place to place. Nearly 7 lakhs worth of property was stolen in that year. 666 dakaities and 665 robberies were reported. The total number of cases reported in that year was over 10,000.

“In the Aurangabad district, the Bhils broke out into open rebellion, committed dakaities and robberies on the high road, looted the First Talukdar's camp and attacked the Police. It was a common occurrence for the Bhils to catch policemen, strip them, tie them up to trees, and leave them to their fate. There were many armed encounters in which the police and Bhils were killed. Criminal tribes roamed the Dominions by hundreds; there was no registration, their movements being in no way restricted. Two years later at my instance Government passed the Criminal Tribes Act. Large gangs of Rohillas and Multanis committed organised dakaities. One gang headed by Kalia Multani had been at large committing dakaities for 19 years. In 1306 Fasli, he was arrested and his gang broken up. In the same year, the notorious leaders, Yadia and Manjia were arrested and their gangs broken up, so also the gangs headed by Hanmantachari and Bhimachari, 70 strong, who committed offences both in British India and the Nizam's Dominions. These leaders were arrested and their gangs broken up in that year. I could quote many other notorious gangs and leaders, but these will suffice. To cope with the Bhil outbreak the Government lent me a special force of 100 Arabs and gave me a special grant of money for informers, the Police being unequal to the task. Not only were the Policemen old and decrepit, but their arms such as they were — old Brown Besses, were useless. Two thirds of the Force consisted of men between 60 and 70

years of age. Pension papers were never sent in as services could not be verified, men hung on drawing full pay till they died. In the first few years of my service I got Government to pension over 700 men.

“The districts of Aurangabad and Bir were exploited by Bhils, Multanis and Rohillas, Warangal, Nalgonda, Nizamabad and Mahabubnagar by Banjaras, Yerkallas, Kamukapalawars etc., Raichur and Lingsapur by Beders and Korchas, Gulbarga and Osmanabad by Erkallas from Sholapur in British India, and large gangs of Kanjar Bhats from Rajputana and Uchlas from the Bombay Presidency. Baorias from the United Provinces exploited Nalgonda and Mahbubnagar. Their very existence was unknown to the Police till I went into camp, and unearthed a whole colony. A gang of these Baorias, I remember, eased Mrs. Dunlop, the wife of the ex-Director-General of Revenue, of all her valuables while on tour in the Bhongir Taluka. The Kanjar Bhats roamed the whole Dominions and exacted toll from the headmen of every village they entered. I came across many patels making collections for them and begging them to pass on to the next village. Hundreds of Poosalwars from the Madras Presidency took up their abode in the City and looted the districts round. This, I am glad to say, is all now ancient history. Government has remedied all these evils, but it has taken time. The Bhils have given up much crime and many are employed as village watchmen. Thousands of Banjaras have been settled and taken to cultivation. There is not a single Irani, Kanjar Bhat, Baoria or foreign Poosalwar in the Dominions now unless undergoing sentences in the jails.

“Many of the Criminal Tribes have been brought under the provisions of the Criminal Tribes Act and most troublesome and incorrigible individuals have been settled at the Criminal Settlement at Lingal. The ‘Mang’ wandering gangs have been grouped together and collected on large irrigation works.

“His Exalted Highness at my request placed all the 3 Paigah Police under my direct control. The whole force has been re-organised on the lines of the district police, as well as the police of several samasthan and jagirs.

“On taking over charge, I found that a special contractor had for years been given all the police uniform money for the Dominions, and for that sum (about Rs. 70,000 a year), he supplied one coat and trousers per year with a small basket cap covered with khaki cloth. This

was the sole amount of uniform supplied to each man each year. The fund was in debt to a large sum to this contractor (I think over Rs. 50,000) who complained to Government that he was out of pocket. I at once cancelled his contract and now each man for a smaller amount than was paid to the contractor, who complained that he was out of pocket by it, is supplied with 4 suits of khaki complete, one full dress uniform complete, 3 sets of bandages, 5 pugrees, a kit bag, a durrie, a great coat, and haversack, and the fund has over 5 lakhs of rupees invested to its credit. The contractor had built himself a palace in the City from the proceeds of his out-of-pocket contract. The floods, however, relieved him of all his ill-gotten gains, and left no trace of his wickedness.

“There was no Chanda Fund and, as already stated, the sowars bought cast horses and ponies as they liked. Although deductions were made from their pay for saddlery, no saddles had been supplied to men for 10 or 12 years. The state of the saddles can better be imagined than described. In 1311 Fasli a Chanda Fund was started, and every sowar in the Dominions is now well mounted on ponies above 13.3 to 14.2. Each man has a complete set of saddlery, and the fund has about 1½ lakhs of rupees invested to its credit. There are now 3 police schools: one for the sons of the Sikhs, the other for the orphan police boys, from which boys are trained and drafted into the force, and the third a police training school for officers and men, on the lines of the police training schools in British India, to which recently a boarding house has been added.

“The circles under the Amins or Inspectors which in 1306 Fasli corresponded to the Revenue talukas were far too unwieldy for any one man to cope with; the investigation was left to low-paid ill-educated head constables whose honesty was very rarely above suspicion. To remedy this defect the whole Dominion was split up into small manageable areas and put under sub-inspectors, with circle inspectors over them, who are better paid — many of good family connections and who have gone through the regular curriculum of the police officers' training school. An Assistant Superintendent of Police for each district has also been added to the cadre.

“The pay of the constables on my taking charge was Rs. 7 and 8 per mensem. The men are now getting Rs. 11, 12, 13 and 14 per mensem, and that is hardly a living wage.

“I regret that I have not been able to get as much pay for the officers as I had wished. The District Officers in the Education and Public Works Departments get Rs. 800 per mensem, and the District Superintendents of Police, whose responsibility is much greater and the nature of whose work is no less arduous, rise from Rs. 350/- to Rs. 500/-. I sent up a scheme to Government, but was requested to shelve it till the end of the war. It remains to my successor to try and push it through.

“The control and management of the Sikh Gurudwara at Nander, and the Tuljapur Temple in the Osmanabad District formed part of my duties.

“At the time of my taking over charge of the department, the Gurudwara estate was in debt to the extent of Rs. 14,000, and the Gurudwara Jagir was under confiscation. The worshippers, who chiefly came from the Punjab, had nowhere to put up in. The accounts were in a hopeless muddle and no attention was paid to the repair and maintenance of the Gurudwara Temple. The debt has been paid off and the Jagir redeemed. The flooring of the temple is now all of marble and the dome is richly decorated with gold. A new lungar-khana, musaffar-khana and rest-houses for visitors have been built. After defraying all these expenses there is an invested balance in hand of Rs. 87,000/-.

“The Tuljapur Temple was taken under Government control in 1317 F. and the late Minister, Maharaja Sir Kishen Pershad Bahadur, was pleased to appoint me as the President of the Chief Committee to administer the temple estate, with powers to nominate members of the Committee. The income of the temple during the year under report amounted to Rs. 30,708. The cash balance in hand to the credit of the temple is about Rs. 1,80,000/- of which about two thirds has been invested, and it is proposed to construct new buildings and maintain old ones out of the interest on the investments.”

Mr. Hankin is again unique in that the length of his service as Inspector-General of Police in the Hyderabad State is a record. With his administrative talent, foresight and vision and love and affection of the Force of which he was the head, he became very popular not only with the Force but also with the Government and the people. In short, Mr. Hankin's name became a household word and even to-day (there is no exaggeration in this), the Police is known as Hankin's Police and the Office of the Inspector-General as Hankin Kacheri.



## CHAPTER IV.

### *FURTHER REFORMS*

Mr. Hankin was succeeded by Mr. W. A. Gayer on 2-11-1919 as Director-General of Police. Mr. Gayer was the author of two books: "Stepping Stones to Police Efficiency" and "The Detection of Burglary in India". Mr. Gayer's term of office was short and on the 28th Azar 1330 Fasli (1920 A.D.) Nawab Mohamed Ali Khan Mohamed Nawaz Jung Bahadur H.C.S. (Hyderabad Civil Service) took over as Director-General of Police and remained in office till 1926.

A major change in the administration of the Police took place in 1330 Fasli (1920 A.D.) immediately after Nawaz Jung Bahadur took over as Director-General of Police. This was the separation of the Criminal Intelligence Department from the District Police and, this disturbed and threw out of order that regulated system, which had been firmly established for years. The new Director-General was thus deprived of the help of the Criminal Investigation Department. But, this separation did not last long as on the 7th Farwardi 1331 (1921 A.D.) the C.I.D. was again amalgamated with the District Police.

It was during the year 1330 Fasli (1920 A.D.) that the time scale of salaries was determined. This caused disappointment to many deserving officers of the department. As compared with the other departments, the Police Department was not fortunate enough to benefit by the new scale of salaries to the extent it had looked forward to in view of the very important and exacting nature of its duties. In his administration report the Director-General observed that he could only hope that Government would be inclined to take into favourable consideration the arguments advanced by his department and remove the discontent caused by the new proposals.

During the year the whole State which comprised of two Ranges till then was divided into three Ranges and each Range was placed under a Deputy Director-General of Police.

An important event in 1331 Fasli (1921-22 A.D.) was the visit to Hyderabad of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. A Special



party from the District Police was deputed to accompany H.R.H. in his Indian tour. The good services of Inspector Kasim Hussaini, who was in charge of the party and whose work proved to be of very great value and worthy of commendation were duly recognised. The bravery and firmness with which he stuck to his guns during the Madras riots secured for him the praise and appreciation of British officers and His Royal Highness was graciously pleased to award to him the Victoria Medal when leaving India. H.E.H. the Nizam's Government also, besides expressing their appreciation, sanctioned the grant of a gold watch and a cash reward of Rs. 500/- to him.

Another event of importance during the year was the award of a K.P.M. to Mr. Azizulla, Superintendent of Police, C.I.D. Crime Branch for his long and meritorious service for bravery in connection with the arrest of the Arab Amir, who murderously attacked and wounded him with a dagger. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales awarded the medal with his own hands on the occasion of his visit to Hyderabad.

A reform of far reaching importance which was taken up during 1331 Fasli (1921-22 A.D.) was the establishment of Munsiff's Courts in each taluk. Thus the Judicial powers hitherto exercised by the Revenue authorities were handed over to the Munsiffs, who were invested with the powers of First Class and Divisional Magistrates. The Munsiffs were to try civil cases also and thus combined both criminal and civil work. Where the civil work was comparatively light, the criminal work was disposed of with great facility, but where the civil work was heavy, this facility was conspicuous by its absence. The one great advantage of this arrangement, which was immediately noticeable, was that it provided a First Class Magistrate for each taluk and the parties and witnesses were spared the trouble of travelling long distances. It also saved much of the time of the police officers. However, one great need then felt was the appointment of experienced Magistrates. Unfortunately, the Magistrates appointed had no previous experience and were not efficient with the result that they often failed to realise the true circumstances in which the offences occurred and formed wrong opinions. Consequently the number of acquittals was very large. The consensus of opinion among the senior police officers then was that the new Munsiffs in the course of the trial of cases, overlooked the responsibility for the prevention of crime, which lay on them, and did not consider themselves Magistrates responsible for peace and order but simply judges. The Munsiffs failed to realise that they were Police Magistrates and not

Judges. Several of them disregarded circumstantial evidence and were inclined to discharge or acquit the accused for want of ocular evidence. Important rioting cases used to fail for the reason that the Courts always insisted on the prosecution to secure evidence to show the action of each accused person separately. The Courts failed to realise how difficult this was in a rioting case where all the accused had a common aim.

The arrangements for the prosecution of cases by the Police were far from satisfactory. There was expansion of courts with vast judicial powers and Magistrates in every taluk were First Class Magistrates and Divisional Magistrates. Before this, there was only one court with the highest magisterial powers at the headquarters of each district. A Court Inspector was attached to each district court and all offences were challaned to that court. In the taluks there were generally magistrates with third class powers and very few magistrates with second class powers. But with the reforms carried out during the year, every taluk court exercised the highest judicial powers and serious cases were challaned to it. There were, however, only 32 Court Inspectors and Sub-Court Inspectors although the number of taluk courts was 114. There was thus a deficiency in the number of the prosecuting staff. The Director-General submitted proposals to the Government for the appointment of 50 Sub-Court Inspectors.

Commenting on the unhelpfulness of the Magistrates, the Director-General remarked: "I think if the Magistrates were to investigate personally one or two cases every year under section 163 Criminal Procedure Code, they will then have some practical experience of the difficulties the Police have to contend with in investigating cases and in persuading the ryots to give a true account of the facts known to them, when they appear as witnesses in Court".

During this period the Medak district used to be the happy hunting ground of several dangerous gangs of criminals who carried their depredations into the adjoining districts and specially in the Paigah Ilaka. During the year 1331 Fasli (1921-22) a very dangerous gang headed by Kishen Singh, an ex-convict and absconder from jail committed a dacoity in the village of Protapur and carried away property. He was arrested at Nander and a further pursuit of the gang led to the arrest of Ismail Khan Rohilla, who was responsible for a very serious dacoity in Temurni village of Adilabad district in which properties worth Rs. 18,756/- were looted. This notorious Rohilla, killed his

own concubine Mowlana Bi lest she should disclose his criminality. He was the leader of a gang of country-bred Rohillas which carried its depredations into the Bidar, Medak and Nizamabad districts for several years and was responsible for a number of dacoities of a serious nature. A party of 10 Lambars who were residents of Surgapur, Narayankhera district of the Paiga Ilaka was arrested in the Medak district and 12 dacoities and 3 robberies and a large number of ordinary and cattle thefts were brought home to them. They were prosecuted before a Special Magistrate. On the 11th Mehir 1331 Fasli (1921-22 A.D.) when they were being escorted to the Special Magistrate's Court, they turned upon and assaulted their escort and made good their escape all except one. The escorting Constables shot one of the accused persons while escaping, who died. The rest were subsequently apprehended and prosecuted.

There was an interesting case of false personation during the year. One Abdul Gafur personated a C.I.D. Head Constable and extorted a sum of Rs. 100/- from a Bakkal of Mudgal of Raichur district, bringing against him a false charge of receiving stolen property. The accused person was arrested and prosecuted. He was proved to have been previously convicted for similar offences on 5 occasions. Personation of a C.I.D. Head Constable or a Constable has always been a common occurrence in the districts.

During the period 1920-21, the national liberation movement in the country assumed new forms and new proportions and it was feared that the agitators would find their way to H.E.H. the Nizam's Dominions. A temporary additional staff of 15 Sub-Inspectors and 15 Head Constables of the C.I.D. was appointed to prevent any possible ingress of these agitators into the State. It was, however, found that there were not sufficient reasons for the employment of this staff and the staff was abolished by the end of the year.

At the close of the year there were 256 vacancies amongst the Constables and even in those days it was difficult to find recruits. Those fit for Police service preferred to work in some factory where they could earn upto one rupee.

There was demand for shorthand writers. Therefore, a shorthand class was opened with effect from the 11th Shehrewar 1332 Fasli (1922-23 A.D.) in the Police Training School. Government sanctioned the appointment of a Shorthand Instructor and Sub-Inspector Muhammad

Majeeduddin who had undergone a course of training in Lucknow was appointed to this post. Two Constables of the City Police and 19 officers and Probationers of the Police Training School first joined this class.

The period of training for the officers' class was during this year extended to one year and six months owing to the addition of 'Dharmashastra' and 'Shara Shariff' to the curriculum of studies.

One Karbasappa of Railapur village, Shahpur taluka who was a well-to-do man took a fancy to treasure trove hunting in order to possess himself of wealth without exertion. One Mohanappa undertook to have hidden treasures discovered by means of charms and demanded some ornaments and a sum of Rs. 150/- for the initial pooja. Karbasappa blinded by avarice and a desire to secure wealth complied with the request and the pooja was commenced in his presence. While the pooja was in progress, Karbasappa was entrusted with the duty of sitting with his back towards the ornaments and cash and throwing pebbles with his eyes closed. This simpleton did as he was told to do in the hope of getting the treasure and before he had finished the pebbles given to him, Mohanappa disappeared with the ornaments and cash.

The incidence of murder once again continued to be large. The prevailing impression among the people was that it was easy to commit a murder which would ensure immunity from punishment, but it was dangerous to commit a theft, which necessitated a conviction in case of the recovery of property. They did not appear to be wrong in this considering the state of affairs prevailing then. The Superintendent of Police, Nander, had observed that in his district it was generally considered safer to commit a murder than even a petty theft.

A special commission was appointed under the orders of the Government to enquire into a case of riot at Bir. Moulvi Syed Asgar Husain, District Magistrate, Bir, held religious meetings during the Moharrum, which were also attended by the Sunni Mohamedans. In these meetings, certain statements were made which according to the beliefs of the Sunnis were uncorroborated and wounded their religious susceptibilities. The Sunnis then ceased to attend these meetings. On the 9th Moharrum, a Fakir named Mehtab Ali Shah reported to the Police the disappearance of his adopted son Gulab and it was claimed by some that the boy had been seen in the house of the District Magistrate. The Police took the Fakir to the District Magistrate's house and apprised

him of the Faqir's complaint. The District Magistrate willingly allowed the Faqir's women to search his house. Meanwhile a rumour was spread that the boy had been killed in the house of the District Magistrate and a large crowd collected outside his house and demanded the production of the boy. Ignorance coupled with misunderstanding had its full play and the crowd assaulted the District Magistrate. Fortunately, while the commission was conducting its enquiries, the boy was traced at Rohatwari village, whither he had absconded from Mehtab Ali Shah's house. Had the boy not been traced, it would have been difficult to allay the suspicion of murder. The wounds received by the District Magistrate were slight.

The Village Police was anything but satisfactory. Their slackness in the performance of beat and patrol duties and supervision over the bad characters in their own villages and their failure to pursue offenders after the commission of crime were noticeable. Crime was not properly reported at the Police Station. If it was desired to take action against the Village Police it was a long time before their explanation was received and they were punished. Even if they were punished, it was hardly adequate to have a deterrent effect. Very often they were found to be in league with the offenders and helped them secretly and even tried to burk serious crime. This could not be overcome until the Village Police were placed under the District Police with adequate powers to deal with them.

In the year 1333 Fasli (1923-24) H.E. Lord Reading, Viceroy and Governor-General paid a visit to Hyderabad and elaborate police arrangements were made. A significant feature of this year was an abnormally low percentage of convictions in respect of offences against person (13%) as against 80-90% reached in property offences. The Director-General observed: "All kinds of offences are to me a source of anxiety, but nothing can cause greater uneasiness to the head of the Police Department than the fact that while the sanctity of human life and limb is more and more disregarded, the culprits go on evading the just penalty for their deeds. I have repeatedly brought this matter to the notice of the Government and beg to suggest again that a Commission consisting of Judicial and Police Officers may be appointed to consider this important question and come to a final and effective decision in the matter".

The year 1333 Fasli witnessed a serious riot at Gulbarga. This great riot took place all of a sudden owing to the extraordinary reli-

gious excitement and ignorance that prevailed, and grave and sudden provocation played an important part in it. It was, however, not actuated in any way by the desire to loot and plunder. False rumours and misapprehension of the actual facts infuriated the mob and led to this occurrence. This was the third major communal clash within the previous fifty years in this place. Whatever the immediate causes of the Gulbarga riot may be, there was no doubt that disagreeable relations existing between the two communities outside Hyderabad had their reaction at Gulbarga, which was a frontier town. The incident was on the 12th day of Mohurram. There was a rumour at about 5 p.m. that the minaret of a Mosque had been torn down. A large body of Muslim collected in the bazaar animated by a spirit of retaliation. The Police tried to cool them and check their fury, but the news of the damaged minaret and the insult offered to the Mosque roused up the Muslims in every locality and their rage led them to display violence. The rioters made for the Sharan Basappa Temple and began to pull down the temple and damage the temple property. The Police did their best to drive the rioters back, but the mob was beyond their control and darkness had set in. The Police opened fire and the fire was returned by the rioters. Unfortunately in this exchange Mr. Azizullah, Superintendent C.I.D. who was specially deputed to Gulbarga in connection with this trouble, was hit by a bullet in the stomach. He fell and was immediately removed to the hospital, but his life could not be saved. In the course of investigation it was revealed that the Ecclesiastical Department had granted permission to carry Sharan Basappa's Palki in procession unaccompanied by music, but somebody had forged the order by adding the words "with music". With this forged order in hand, the Lingayats insisted on taking the Palki procession with music, which had brought about the entire trouble. The Government appointed a commission to enquire into the case.

The practice of human sacrifice had not altogether become extinct. During the year 1333 Fasli (1923-24 A.D.) one Radhamma, Patwarni of Yelamner in Nalgonda district, with a view to take out a buried treasure trove from her house, wanted to offer a human sacrifice. An 18 month old child of a goldsmith was procured and buried alive in the place wherefrom the treasure was removed.

During the same year the police arrangements on the Kazipet-Ballarsha railway line were taken up and a staff of 1 S.I. 1 H.C. and 12 P.Cs. was employed for this purpose. The policing of 35 miles of the Kothagudem railway line also remained under the Deputy Director-

General C.I.D., one H.C. and four P.Cs. being deputed for the purpose. The Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway contributed 3/5 of the pay of this Force and the Nizam's Government, the balance.

During the year (1333 Fasli) orders were issued for the first time to have border meetings between Station House Officers in the Dominions with their counterparts in the Central Provinces for exchanging information about the occurrence of crime in their respective jurisdictions to facilitate the arrest of criminals who generally tried to escape by crossing the border after committing a crime in the adjoining area.

Sir F. C. Crawford became the Director-General of Police in 1926 and was succeeded in the following year by Mr. J. E. Armstrong C.I.E. O.B.E. I.P.

The State Police had the first experience of an industrial disturbance in 1337 Fasli (1927-28). In August 1928 about 5,000 labourers in the N.G.S. Railway Work Shops at Lalaguda (British administered area) struck work. After a week they resumed work on an assurance from the authorities that their grievances would be considered. But they again resorted to a tool-down strike after a fortnight under the apprehension that the railway authorities had no intention of attending to their complaints. This second phase of the strike, from its commencement, promised to be prolonged and in view of the risk of its spreading throughout the whole system, a scheme was prepared in consultation with the Railway Police for the protection of the line. The Police Force was mobilised at the headquarters of districts from outlying police stations and kept in readiness for protective duty in the event of any serious situation arising. The strike eventually ended on the 8th October 1928 after a period of 27 days, Sri. V. V. Giri negotiating the settlement with the railway authorities. The strike saw the beginning of the Railway Protection Scheme.

Once again, the exempted Jagirs proved to be a source of headache to the Police. The continued existence of these independent administrative units within the State proved unconducive to the co-ordination of measures for dealing with crime and criminals. The exempted Jagirs were not under the Director-General of Police and were an asylum for some of the most dangerous criminals and the worst offenders in the State, who carried on their depredations in the neighbouring Diwani jurisdiction and in the other Jagirs and it was very difficult for the Diwani Police to trace their whereabouts.



Murders have myriad motives. In Nanded district a Sikh named Sham Singh killed his wife as she was addicted to tobacco-smoking and tobacco-chewing contrary to the tenets of the Sikh religion. In the Karimnagar district a girl-widow named Satamma who had formed illicit intimacy with a number of men including her own brother-in-law became pregnant. Her father and grandfather hanged her to a tamarind tree and later branded her throat and neck with red hot irons to remove the ligature marks. In the Medak district, a Banjara woman, who was childless sacrificed somebody's child to propitiate the Gods and obtain a child. In Nalgonda district a Village Police Patel was done to death because he was suspected to be a sorcerer.

The year 1338 Fasli (1928-29) was most significant as Athletic Police Sports were, for the first time in the annals of the Police Administration of Hyderabad State, held on the 7th February 1929 at Hyderabad in which teams from the districts as well as from the Hyderabad City Police, the Secunderabad District Police and the Railway Police took part. With the kind permission of the Military authorities, Fateh Maidan was used for the occasion and all the prominent nobility and officers of Hyderabad, as well as British Officers from Secunderabad and Bolarum were invited. Out of the inter-district teams, which competed for the various events, the C.I.D. came first, followed by the Police Training School and the Aurangabad district. Two events viz: the relay race and the tug-of-war were open to the District Police, the City Police and the Secunderabad and Railway Police. The relay race was won by the City Police and the tug-of-war by the District Police. His Excellency Maharaja Sir Kishen Pershad Bahadur G.C.I.E. President of the Council, distributed the prizes consisting of the District Challenge Shield presented by the President, the 'Victor-Ludorum' Cup presented by Lieut.-Col. Sir Richard Chenexiv Trench, Police Member, and two other shields presented by Nawab Salar Jung Bahadur and the Director-General respectively, and various cash prizes. From then, the inter-district sports became an annual fixture. There can be little doubt that these sports greatly encouraged the practice of athletics in the districts and thus contributed to the general health and welfare of the Police Force. The Government were convinced that esprit de corps and morale of the Police Force would be improved by sports and physical training. To this end, the Government obtained the services of Mr. W. Weber, Director of Physical Training Y.M.C.A. Calcutta for giving physical training to members of the Police Force and the students of schools and colleges.



The Police and Sikh Boys' School (an institution for the orphans of policemen), which was under the general supervision of Sri. R. C. Iyengar, Principal of the Police Training School, witnessed important reforms during the year 1338 Fasli (1928-1929). The year was a record one in the history of the school for the great progress made in every direction viz. in diet, clothing, sport, education and physical training. The boys who were before mostly fed on rice and were given meat only once or twice a week were ordered to be given wheat as a regular article of diet, meat every day and a liberal supply of milk, fruit and green vegetables. Khaki and white uniform was issued to the boys and each boy was provided with a khaki vest to wear during games. A liberal amount was sanctioned for the purchase of sporting requisites and it was remarkable that the results of the Government Middle School Examination were quite the best in the history of the institution. New games, including boxing were taught to the boys by Mr. Weber, the Physical Training Expert.

The sanctioned strength of the school was 100 police boys and 60 Sikh boys. Although the school was intended only for the orphans of policemen, a few outside boys had found their way into it. All such outsiders were removed from the school and it was ensured that the children of deceased policemen only derived the benefit of the institution which was subscribed for by the members of the Police Force of all ranks.

Another feature of the year was a total of 303 offences for murder and culpable homicide, which was the highest since 1319 Fasli. The Government, therefore, viewed with concern the large percentage of cases of murder, attempt at murder and culpable homicide that ended in discharge or acquittal and the leniency of the punishment often awarded by the lower courts for the offences actually brought home to the accused. The Government were also compelled to the conclusion that this leniency was one of the factors responsible for the general increase of crime during the period and drew the attention of the Judicial Department to the matter. It was also believed that the practical abolition of the death sentence was perhaps another contributing factor to the general increase of crime against person.

During the same year a systematic drive to stamp out corruption in the Force was launched.

In 1339 Fasli (1929-30) the Government sanctioned the appointment of 29 additional Court Sub-Inspectors for Munsiff's Courts. This

important measure was long overdue since the separation of the Executive and Judicial functions which brought about the creation of a large number of additional courts, and the sanction now accorded met an essential and pressing need. Another important addition to the District Police was the creation of the Gulbarga Special Reserve consisting of one Inspector, six Head Constables and hundred and fifty Constables. This Force took the place of the Infantry Detachment of 200 men of the Hyderabad Regular Forces who were quartered at Gulbarga after the serious communal riots of 1333 Fasli (1923-24). A further sanction of 108 Constables was also accorded towards the Jail Reserve in respect of Aurangabad (17), Nizamabad (16), Gulbarga (42) and Warangal (35) Jails.

Two new Railway lines namely, Parbhani-Parli and Vikarabad-Bidar sections were opened during the year and were placed under the Deputy Director-General C.I.D. for police purposes.

At Nander Town, which had been for some years past, the centre of communal strife, the Muhammadan Edgah was situated close to the Sikh Gurudwara. On the occasion of the Id-ul-Fitr (3rd March 1931) the Mussalman population after the Id prayers returned to the town firing guns by the Gurudwara road although it was closed to traffic. Nothing untoward, however, happened as the First Talukdar and the District Superintendent of Police were present at the time near the Gurudwara. In order to obviate a clash in future a new EDGAH was constructed far away from the Gurudwara on the other side of the town under the orders of the Government. A punitive police force consisting of 1 Inspector; 3 Head Constables and 75 Constables was posted at Nanded for a period of one year from November 1929.

The number of murder cases reported during 1340 Fasli (1930-31 A.D.) was the highest during the quinquennium and in fact during at least the previous 20 years. The number reached 241. The Director-General observed that there might be differences of opinion as to the factors that had contributed to this increase in crime of violence, but if it was conceded that the purpose of the penal law was to protect the community, an examination of the sentences awarded might prove instructive. The remedy lay in a more deterrent application of the penal law. Having brought the case to trial, the duty of the police for the protection of the community ended and the rest lay in the hands of the judiciary. The following instances would show how remarkably lenient the lower courts were in awarding sentences in cases of brutal violence

and depravity. In Medak district a young wife lived unwillingly with her husband and frequently ran away to her parents' house. On one such occasion the husband went to her parents' house and forcibly dragged the girl to his house, beating her all the way. After her arrival at his house, a village blacksmith was called in who riveted an iron ring round one of her legs attached to a chain, which was fastened to a log of wood in order to prevent her escape. The girl was mercilessly beaten and she died the same day. The dead body was then suspended by a rope to a beam in one of the rooms of the house, in order to give the case the appearance of a suicide by hanging. The Police Patel sent a report of suicide to the Police Station. The medical officer certified that the deceased received serious injuries all over the body. The court held that the accused only chastised the girl and they had neither the intention nor knowledge that their action would result in death and therefore found them guilty of causing death by rash and negligent act under section 245 of the Hyderabad Penal Code. The accused were awarded sentences ranging from 3 months to 2 years. In yet another case, a man murdered a girl who refused to respond to his overtures apprehending that she would expose him. He shot her at close range with his father's shot gun. In this case the District Magistrate observed in the course of his judgment that the intention of the accused person to have illicit intercourse with the girl had not been proved, and beyond this, no other intention had been indicated nor proved and came to the conclusion that the gun carried by the accused person went off accidentally and occasioned the death of the girl! The accused was found guilty under section 245 of the Hyderabad Penal Code (Rash and negligent act resulting in death) and sentenced to a fine of Rs. 50/- or in default to undergo 1 month simple imprisonment. No wonder then that murders were committed with impunity. Added to this, bail was allowed in non-bailable offences all too frequently and adjournments were freely granted in utter disregard of the orders of the High Court. These injudicious orders were necessarily a severe handicap to successful police work.

Instructions in swimming, diving, rescuing etc. were started for the first time in the Police Training School in 1341 Fasli (1931-32 A.D.) and permission was obtained for the use of the Himayat Swimming Bath at Fateh Maidan on payment of a contribution from the Police Department. The gymnasium class of the head office was also placed under the Principal, Police Training School, with satisfactory results. Valuable assistance in this connection was given by Mr. Weber, Director, Physical Education.

The year was not entirely free from communal incidents and a few regrettable collisions occurred, notably the one at Purna, where a somewhat serious riot resulted in consequence of the passing of a procession with music past a Mosque. On this occasion the Police were obliged to open fire.

In an interesting case of the year one Sheikh Chand appeared before the Superintendent of the Central Jail, Warangal on the 16th of Meher 1341 and presented a sealed, signed, numbered and dated letter purporting to be from the High Court ordering the release of a prisoner by name Balaram who was convicted for murder and sentenced to 14 years rigorous imprisonment. The Jail Superintendent grew suspicious and on clarification it was found that the letter was a forgery.

During the year 1342 Fasli (1932-33) the strength of the Police Force was raised by 94 officers and 112 Constables. This force was intended to relieve the Military Guards employed till then in the Bella Vista and the Central Jail and to augment the strength of the District Armed Reserves.

The supply of recruits was more than sufficient. As regards recruitment to the gazetted ranks, it was laid down by the Government that at least 50 per cent shall be recruited from the Hyderabad Civil Service, the remaining 50 per cent being filled by promotion of deserving and suitable Inspectors and, in very exceptional cases, by direct appointment. These orders were carefully complied with and the fixed proportions observed. The gazetted cadre of the District Police was a small one, numbering only 42 officers, and vacancies, therefore, were very few. During the seven years preceding 1342 Fasli, only two direct appointments were made and these were very special cases, the candidates themselves being in every way fully qualified. The officers received from the Hyderabad Civil Service proved quite satisfactory for the requirements of the Police Department. All the Hyderabad Civil Service and directly appointed officers underwent a course of training in British India, first at a provincial Police Training School and then in a district. This provided a very valuable experience for them and they entered upon their duties in the State with a thorough grounding and widened outlook.

Departmental men promoted to gazetted rank were of two classes—senior and deserving Inspectors who by reason of their wide experi-

ence of police work were capable of rendering valuable service, and selected Inspectors of what may be termed the 'Officer Class'. Amongst the former, there were occasionally men who combined the qualifications of both and then they were exceptionally useful. Amongst the Inspectors of the 'Officer Class' there were men who by education, social standing, and lineage were as good as any in the Police Department and, for the matter of that, were found to compare favourably with officers of any department of the State.

Appointments in the rank of Sub-Inspector were made partly by promotion of deserving and qualified Head Constables and partly by direct appointment of qualified and suitable candidates, and as far as possible a fifty-fifty proportion was observed. All appointments in this rank were made by the Director-General of Police personally. Head Constables considered fit for promotion to the rank of Sub-Inspector were sent for a course of training to the Hyderabad Police Training School. On return to their districts and as they rose in seniority, their work was reported upon and an approved list was kept in the Head Office from which appointments were made as vacancies occurred. As regards direct appointment to the rank of Sub-Inspector, these were made mainly at the periodical selection of probationers for admission to the Police Training School from amongst the many applications received from all over the Dominions and registered in the Head Office. Timely notice was given to all such candidates to appear on a fixed date and the selection was made by the Director-General personally after seeing and examining each candidate. As a general rule, matriculation was insisted upon as the minimum educational qualification, but exceptions were made in the case of suitable candidates with strong claims to special consideration.

Appointments to the rank of Inspector were made generally by promotion of senior and qualified Sub-Inspectors, and, as in the case of Head Constables marked for promotion to the rank of Sub-Inspector, a similar approved list was kept of Sub-Inspectors fit for promotion to the rank of Inspector. A few Inspectorships were filled from time to time, by direct appointment of candidates of the 'Officer Class' who were also otherwise fully qualified for the position, preference being given to those with departmental or family claims. Needless to say all such candidates were selected by the Director-General.

During the year 1342 Fasli (1932-33 A.D.) for the first time, a class in Physical Instruction was organised consisting of five men from each

of the districts and numbering between 80 and 90 men throughout the course of training. The training was imparted by Mr. Weber, Director of Physical Education and his assistant Mr. M. A. Hai, L.M. & S. The class began work on the 1st July 1933 and on the closing day of the course a short but comprehensive display was witnessed by the Hon'ble the Police Member, who then distributed certificates obtained, as also certificates to those men who had successfully passed the Hyderabad Ambulance Board First Aid to the Injured Examination and the Life-Saving tests. All the men were then sent out to their respective districts where they were employed for instructing other members of the force in the practices they were taught. The purposes of the course were: (i) to build up the physique and health of the men; (ii) to improve posture and bearing; (iii) to spread the ideas and practices of physical exercises, boxing, tug-of-war, sports, swimming and life-saving; (iv) to try to inculcate some health habits and (v) to develop some leaders for the districts. Both practice and theory of the work were taught, as well as the rules of all the games played.

Mr. Weber's valuable assistance and advice in matters connected with the physical welfare and training of the boys of the Orderly Boys School and of the cadets and others under instruction in the Police Training School, were freely available.

The boldest and most heinous crime committed during the year was the murder of Sub-Inspector Chowdhri Sadiq Muhammad of the Punjab Police. He arrived at Nanded in pursuit of an absconding Sikh charged with murder in the Ferozepur district. Unfortunately the gazetted police officers at Nanded were away from headquarters, as was also the Town Inspector. Accompanied by a part of Gurudwara officials, Sadiq Muhammad raided the hide-outs of the accused and successfully got at him. But before long, six or seven of the accused's companions fell on the Police. The accused freed himself and drawing a revolver fired at the Sub-Inspector and killed him. The accused was subsequently arrested in Akola district in the Central Provinces following a desperate struggle. After his capture, the accused committed suicide in the jail.

The Mounted Police was re-organised during the year 1344 Fasli. Before the re-organisation the strength of the Mounted Police was:

Jamadars	...	...	15
Dafadars	...	...	15
Sowars	...	...	359
Total			389

After the re-organisation, the strength was:

Inspector	...	...	1
Sub-Inspectors	...	...	2
Head Constables I Grade	...		7
Head Constables II Grade	...		10
Dafadars	...	...	21
Sowars	...	...	142
Motor Cycle Orderlies	...		6
Cycle Sowars	...	...	94
Total			283

During this year (1344 Fasli — 1934-35 A.D.) Mr. S. T. Hollins C.I.E. I.P. succeeded Mr. J. E. Armstrong I.P. as Director-General of Police. An important reform introduced by Mr. Hollins in the year 1344 Fasli (1934-35 A.D.) was in regard to the system of training Sub-Inspectors and Inspectors. The particulars of this reform in his own words were:

“Hitherto, our training has been on wrong lines and I am now altering the whole system. To begin with, candidates have been appointed both as Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors in the past without any training in Police duties. Later on — sometimes after the lapse of several years — they were sent to the Police Training School to learn their work, and while they were at the school their duties were carried on by subordinates who were usually unqualified and who were required to perform this double duty without any remuneration.

“Again a large number of private candidates was admitted to the Police Training School every year during the regime of Muhammad



Nawaz Jung as Director-General. When Mr. Armstrong assumed charge of the office of Director-General there were no less than 129 such candidates waiting for appointments. Though no special undertaking had been given to these candidates that they would receive appointments, it had become the custom to appoint them to vacancies when all official candidates had been provided for. When I took over charge (4th July 1935) there were still 9 of these candidates waiting for appointments, and though these candidates had passed the P.T.S. examinations some 9 years previously, and had not done one day's police work, I very reluctantly felt bound to give them appointments. The futility of appointing men who passed the Police Training School examination eight or nine years ago and who never received any practical training is obvious.

"In the next place our reserve of Sub-Inspectors is altogether inadequate and men who pass through the Police Training School are appointed Station Officers as soon as they leave the school. They should be attached to large Police Stations for at least three years to receive practical training before they are given charge of police stations.

"From what has been stated above, it can be readily understood why the percentage of convictions in cases such as murder, dacoity and robbery is remarkably low. Cases of this nature require experienced investigating officers who have developed any natural detective ability they may have by a long course of observation and practical training. Yet we do not give our Investigating Officers an opportunity of acquiring professional skill — on the contrary we appoint them Station House Officers as soon as they leave the Police Training School and then expect them work out intricate cases. Many of our younger officers fall by the way, and their fall may well be attributed to our failure to give them proper training.

"The subordinate ranks, too, do not receive adequate training owing to the lack of housing accommodation in our lines and police stations. They live in towns and villages and merely assemble every morning for an hour's parade. I have examined several hundred men in their knowledge of police duties during my tours, and the number who gave me even an approximately correct answer could be counted on the fingers of one hand.

"I am taking drastic steps to revise our whole system of training, but my efforts cannot be even moderately successful till all officers and men are properly housed".

To Mr. Hollins goes the credit of having particularly impressed the need for police lines and barracks. He prepared estimates for the construction of these buildings throughout the entire Dominions which came up to about Rs. one crore and suggested to Government that this sum be spread over a period of ten years.

Mr. Hollins noticed that the practice of supervising enquiries had been carried to extremes by gazetted officers and that they rushed to the scenes of even unimportant cases. He noticed that as a result of the constant intervention of superior officers, Station Officers were losing their sense of responsibility. He accordingly issued orders in 1345 Fasli (1935-36) that gazetted officers were to visit the scenes of important cases only when there was any doubt as to whether the true facts had been reported, or when there was reason to suspect that an enquiry was not being conducted on the right lines. The main object of these orders was to emphasise the responsibility of all Station Officers for the correct investigation of all cases that occurred within their jurisdiction.

The year 1345 Fasli (1935-36) was eventful because it was during this year that a site of 82 acres at Amberpet was acquired and the construction of the Central Police Lines was taken up. It was during this year that the Government sanctioned the Sarf-i-Khas Police Scheme, by which the rates of the pay drawn by the personnel of this force were brought into line with those of the officers and men of the Diwani Police.

A drive was launched towards improving police-public relations. At all conferences of police officials held by the Director and the Deputy Directors it was specially emphasised that the Police were the servants of the public and that it was their duty to protect and not exploit the public. This new experiment yielded very good results. Complaints of misconduct on the part of the Police almost ceased and spontaneous tributes were received from members of the public to the new spirit that was permeating officers and men of the Force.

During the year 1345 Fasli (1935-36 A.D.) the Special Branch was re-organised. A small Intelligence Staff was created in each district. This staff worked under the direct supervision of the local District Superintendent of Police and submitted reports to the C.I.D. through him. Each District Superintendent of Police was thus informed of all information collected by the C.I.D. in his district and there were no longer any grounds for the complaint that the C.I.D. regarded itself as entirely

separate from the District Police. These were what we now call the District Special Branches.

Mr. Hollins appointed a strong committee under Mr. R. C. Iyengar, Deputy Director-General, Eastern Range, to examine the whole system of instruction at the Police Training School and to make recommendations as to how it could best be brought into line to suit the requirements of a modern police force. The President and Members of this Committee discharged the duties entrusted to them with great zeal and ability and they made many recommendations which were gradually put into effect. The Committee found that the course of instruction was far too technical and that practical work did not receive sufficient attention. It also found that the course was far too long and that it included many Acts with which the Police had little concern. The main recommendations of the Committee were that the course should be simplified; that on passing the final examination all probationary Sub-Inspectors should be drafted to districts for 6 months' practical training and that they should be confirmed as Sub-Inspectors only on the recommendations of the District Superintendent of Police under whom they served. A further recommendation was that directly appointed cadets should not receive any pay till they passed the final examination and were attached to the districts for training. The adoption of these recommendations brought the Training School more into line with similar institutions in British India and did much to remove the criticism that the Sub-Inspectors received no practical training before they were placed in charge of police stations.

Mr. Hollins appointed a small committee to overhaul the course of instruction at the Police and Sikh Boys School early in 1345 Fasli (1935-36), and with the permission of the Director of Public Instruction an Inspector of Schools presided over this committee. The committee made important recommendations both in regard to instruction and vocational training. These recommendations were adopted and the boys attending the school were given more facilities for qualifying themselves for a career.

To Mr. Hollins is due the credit for having relieved the Circle Inspectors of the great burden of office work that devolved on them formerly and the Circle Inspectors were thus enabled to tour freely and supervise important investigations. To him again is due the credit of having started the preparation of a Police Manual and such chapters as were approved by the Government were issued in pamphlet form for the guidance of all ranks.

During the year 1346 Fasli (1936-37) changes were brought about in the working of the Crime Branch, C.I.D. Previous to 1346 Fasli (1936-37 A.D.) Crime Branch parties were sent out with roving commissions to areas where there was a heavy incidence of crime. These parties frequently accomplished valuable work. They brought cases to light that had not been reported; they successfully investigated cases in which the local police had not been able to obtain a clue and they obtained useful information through their own informers. But the system was considered a bad one, because these parties worked independently of the local police and never consulted them. They were a law unto themselves, and were not subject to the control of the District Superintendent of Police in the district in which they operated. It was therefore, directed that C.I.D. Crime Branch officers should take up only specially difficult, important or highly technical investigations.

Mr. Hollins also took great pains to tone up the investigations of the local police. Commenting on this subject he observed:

“Our investigating officers have little detective ability and many of them take little interest in investigation work. It is no credit to a police officer to secure the conviction of a man who is caught red-handed committing a crime — the test of an investigating officer is his ability to work out cases in which there is no clue at the outset. Our younger officers are being taught how to apply their brains and their ingenuity to the investigation of crime, but our older officers find it difficult to adopt new ideas. However, there are signs of improvement and that encourages me to hope for better results in the future”.

During the year, the appointment of an Assistant Director-General of Police, Finger Print Bureau and Gang, was abolished, and a Superintendent was placed in charge of the Finger Print Bureau.

Mr. Hollins studied the causes for the increasing toll of murder in the Dominions. In 1324 Fasli (1914-15 A.D.) the total number of murders, attempts at murder and cases of culpable homicide was 175. In 1334 Fasli (1924-25 A.D.) the figure was 243 and in 1344 Fasli (1934-35 A.D.) it was 374. There were twice as many cases of murder, attempts at murder and cases of culpable homicide than there were twenty years before. He came to the conclusion that it was due to the following factors:

“(i) The extreme penalty was suspended in 1323 Fasli and the chief deterrent in murder cases was thus removed. The penalty for

murder no longer carried terrors as in the average murder case the accused was sentenced to 20 years imprisonment only and with remissions one would be released after 14 years.

“(ii) The view prevailed that the Courts would require such a high standard of evidence in murder cases that the odds were strongly in favour of the acquittal of the murderer. Hence the risk of conviction was not taken very seriously.

“(iii) Vested interests played an important part in ensuring the success or failure of a police investigation. The three most powerful personages throughout the country-side were the Deshmukh, the Police Patel and the Mali Patel. For generations, the son succeeded the father in each of these offices, and the families that fill these offices were thus in a very strong position. They ordained the life of the village community and no one dare oppose their will. They usually act together, but occasionally one of them was in opposition to the other two. The Deshmukh occupied a semi-official position and was the most influential of the three. The Police Patel and the Mali Patel usually found it in their interests to remain on his side. The Deshmukh frequently exercised much tyranny throughout the country-side and social boycott was one of his chief weapons of oppression. If a member of his party committed a crime he almost invariably used his influence to protect him, and it was then practically impossible for the police to obtain evidence against the offender”.

In the following year i.e. 1347 Fasli (1937-38 A.D.) Mr. R. C. Iyengar, Deputy Director-General of Police made a careful analysis of the murder cases that were acquitted in his Range. There were 112 such cases and he found that the reasons for the acquittal of the accused in these cases were as under:

(a) Lack of sufficient evidence	...	...	...	33 cases.
(b) Discrepancies in the statements of witnesses.	...	...	...	38 „
(c) Witnesses going back on their statements.	...	...	...	20 „
(d) Right of self defence.	...	...	...	15 „
(e) Incorrect statements by relatives.	...	...	...	4 „
(f) Conflict between medical and police evidence.	...	...	...	2 „
Total:				112 „

The year 1347 Fasli (1937-38 A.D.) was an exceptionally arduous one for all officers and men in the Special Branch. The visit of His Excellency the Viceroy towards the beginning of the year and the rapid increase in political agitation throughout the Dominions in the latter months of the year made demands far above the normal.

An important event during the year was that the Khurshid Jahi Paigah Police was brought under the control of the Director-General of Police. The strength of this force was:

Officers ... ..	48
Constables & Sawars ...	248
Office Establishment. ...	7
Menials. ... ..	5
	<hr/>
Total	308
	<hr/>

The most important reform introduced during the year 1347 Fasli (1937-38) — in fact the most far-reaching for a decade — was the restoration of the authority of the First Talukdars in matters relating to law and order. With the separation of the Executive and Judicial functions in the Dominions, the First Talukdars regarded themselves as Revenue officers pure and simple, and they gradually relinquished all the powers vested in them by law and by executive order. The fact that the ultimate responsibility for law and order in each district must rest with the First Talukdar, and that the Police should rely on him for support in the discharge of their duties, was entirely overlooked. The matter was taken up with Government and orders were eventually issued that restored him to his proper place in the criminal administration of his district.

For the first time in the history of the State Police, Refresher Courses were introduced in all districts and all men up to 20 years' service were required to undergo one month's training in the District Police Reserve during the year. The prescribed course included law and procedure and illiterate men were taught to read and write.

With a view to seeing that all cases as a rule are not taken to Court, instructions were issued to all the District Superintendents of Police asking them to satisfy themselves that there were grounds for a

prosecution in all but the most ordinary cases before charge sheets were sent to the Court.

During the year the post of a Registrar was sanctioned for the office of the Director-General of Police, to have a more effective check and supervision over the expenditure in the budget.

The Second World War broke out in 1348 Fasli (1939 A.D.) and during the year there was political agitation in the State and the Police had to take action under the Public Safety Act against a number of leaders of the national movement. The Arya Samaj in the State organised satyagraha on a mass scale demanding among other things, civil liberties. A number of Arya Samaj volunteers from outside the State poured into H.E.H. the Nizam's Dominions for offering Satyagraha. As many as 8,525 Satyagrahis were arrested and 7,898 among them were convicted. The activities of the Arya Samajists also threatened communal disturbances, and the Police in the entire State had a very tough time in taking measures for the maintenance of law and order. The Special Branch witnessed a lot of work to cope with which a Registrar was appointed in the Special Branch Office. An additional Deputy Director-General C.I.D. was also appointed and this post continued till 1353 Fasli (1943-44) when the incumbent Khan Bahadur Syed Ali Khasim retired.

Many of the reforms that involved additional expenditure were dropped during the year 1349 Fasli (1939-40 A.D.) owing to the demand for economy. Government, however, sanctioned Second Officers for 40 important Police Stations. The District Police Manual was issued in English and Urdu. The scheme for bringing the Mounted Police upto full strength was continued by the purchase of a number of remounts. A District Police Internal Security Scheme was introduced as a war measure.

The year 1350 Fasli (1940-41) was dominated by the strain of the second year of War and by deteriorating economic conditions due to a general failure of the monsoon. Most districts reported shortage of drinking water and fodder, and there was a general rise in the prices of food-stuffs. An out-break of looting occurred during Meher 1350 Fasli in Khammam where a number of shops were sacked and grain godowns looted to the value of over Rs. 20,000/-. Altogether 4 cases of dacoity, 11 of burglary and 1 of theft were registered in connection with these disturbances.



A temporary force was created for the purposes of Internal Security for the period of the War and the strength of this temporary force was :

Assistant Superintendents of Police	...	...	2
Inspectors.	...	...	4
Sub-Inspectors.	...	...	10
Head Constables.	...	...	100
Constables.	...	...	1,000

The deteriorating economic conditions led to a considerable number of dacoities. Excellent work was done by the Atraf-i-Balda Police in co-operation with the City Police in bringing up a very dangerous gang of Rohillas. This gang which included two Constables of the City Afghan Police and one sepoy of the Hyderabad Infantry, with the use of motor buses, exploited the countryside and committed 13 armed dacoities in the Atraf-i-Balda, Medak, Nizamabad, Karimnagar and Nalgonda districts. Another gang of 21 Rohillas which was responsible for six dacoities in the Gulbarga, Bidar, Osmanabad and Bir districts was also arrested.

A welcome feature of the year was the construction of barracks and married men's quarters for Sub-Inspectors, Head Constables and Constables at the district headquarters and the construction of new police stations with provision for quarters for married officers and men.

Mr. Hollins retired on the 4th Isfandar 1351 Fasli (1941-42 A.D.) and was succeeded by Mr. F. H. G. Taylor C.I.E. I.P. Mr. Hollins who was Director-General for six years did much to improve the Force. He richly deserved the following tribute which Government paid him: "Government has pleasure in placing on record its appreciation of the substantial progress made during this period, particularly in the police work in the districts. By regular touring the Director-General kept in personal contact with the standard of work and the day-to-day difficulties of the police and public. Investigation has been given a more practical trend, the relations of the Police with the public have been improved and the provision of barracks has done much to raise both the self-respect and the solidarity of the forces".

The Satyagraha Movement launched by the Congress in pursuance of the Resolution of August 8, 1942 had had its repercussion in

the Dominions. Of all the major units in India, possibly Hyderabad State had the least disturbances and the fewest arrests, the total number during the whole campaign being 266. 29 persons were detained under the Defence of Hyderabad Rules in connection with the movement in 1351 Fasli (1941-42 A.D.) and they were all released in the following year.

The unsatisfactory economic conditions resulted in a certain amount of industrial unrest. In Lallaguda, the labour agitation in the Railway Workshops continued spasmodically throughout the year and after the close of the year culminated in a general strike. A certain amount of anxiety was created among the labour of the Singareni Collieries following the bombardment of Visakhapatnam and Kakinada. Eight thousand labourers disappeared and up to the end of the year the supply of labour remained far below the normal.

The upward trend of murder cases had a slight check during the year 1351 Fasli (1941-42 A.D.) but the number still remained alarmingly high. "After a year's experience as Director-General of Police", wrote Mr. F. H. G. Taylor C.I.E. I.P., "I am personally of the opinion that one of the main reasons for the unsatisfactory state of affairs is the undoubted failure of the police to detect this type of crime. At present, murder can be committed with comparative impunity as only 30.9 per cent of the offences are detected". To improve the percentage of convictions he suggested that Sessions Judges in the Dominions should hold regular sessions as in British India instead of fixing single hearings at extended intervals by which time the memory of witnesses would have staled.

One of the very few instances of the forgery of O.S. currency notes that occurred in the history of Hyderabad came to light during 1351 Fasli (1941-42). The first signs were the appearance of forged O.S. ten-rupee notes in Warangal district towards the end of 1350 Fasli. Careful and protracted enquiry by a specially deputed Crime Branch Inspector established that these notes were being produced by the Block Process by a small gang operating from just over the border in the Krishna district. The assistance of the Madras C.I.D. was obtained, and in co-operation with the officers of the Dominions, the three leading members of the gang were arrested together with over 200 forged currency notes and eight blocks.

During the year 1351 Fasli (1941-42 A.D.) the police administration of 10 jagirs was handed over to the Diwani Police. With effect

from the 26th Amardad 1351 Fasli (1941-42 A.D.) the administered area of Lallaguda was retroceded to H.E.H. the Nizam and the Railway Police Force attached to this area was taken over in toto under the same conditions of pay and services as those under which they formerly existed. For the sake of administrative convenience this area was attached to the Atraf-i-Balda district and a new station house was created with a strength of one Sub-Inspector, 3 Head Constables and 28 Constables.

The strength of the Temporary Force created for the purposes of internal security was further increased during the year by 100 Head Constables and 1,000 Constables. With this increase, the strength of the Armed Reserves at the headquarters of each district was doubled and the strength of the Armed Reserves at the Central Police Lines, Amberpet, was also increased by 226 men.

The Hyderabad Police were for a very long time armed with antiquated and obsolete muzzle-loaders, with the exception of the district headquarters which were armed to some extent with .410 muskets and .76 rifles. As a result of the pressure brought by Mr. Hollins and Mr. Taylor, the Government agreed to the proposal to replace the antiquated arms and equipment with modern weapons and equipment gradually and the first consignment of 600 Italian rifles and five hundred .410 muskets was supplied to the Police Force. In addition, 100 revolvers were provided for the arming of all Inspectors and a selected number of Sub-Inspectors.

The mobility of the Police Force was also greatly improved and during the year 1351 Fasli 700 bicycles were purchased. Of these, 500 were distributed to districts for beat and patrol work in rural areas and 200 were utilised for the formation of mobile cycle detachments of armed police in the Central Police Lines, Gulbarga and Jalna. Motor transport was provided to some of the districts.

Another reform introduced during the year was the empowering of Circle Inspectors to hold unimportant departmental enquiries. This reform was intended to give some relief to the gazetted officers and give them scope to go on tours.

An important development during the year 1351 Fasli (1941-42 A.D.) was the temporary closure of the Police Training School at Amberpet for the duration of the war. The buildings, which were cons-

tructed only in the previous year, were lent to the Government of India for the creation of a Central A.R.P. School. The Civil Defence Department of the Government of India handed over the building to the Police Department towards the end of 1353 Fasli (1943-44 A.D.) and the Police Training School was re-opened in 1354 Fasli (1944-45 A.D.).

In 1352 Fasli (1942-43 A.D.) the combination of war conditions and moderate monsoons resulted in a general shortage of grain and other food-stuffs and the prices of commodities soared to great heights. Hoarding and profiteering were general and great distress was caused to the general public. The Police had a particularly anxious year in dealing with economic troubles. At one time, all districts regularly reported the fear of general looting. As it was; food riots occurred in Gulbarga, Medak, Warangal, Parbhani and Osmanabad districts. The Police had to handle the repercussions of the difficult economic situation. The promulgation of a large number of rules under the Defence of Hyderabad Code in pursuance of Government's food policy and supply policy created a great deal of extra work for the Police in all districts. The total number of cases under the Defence of Hyderabad Rules was about 1,000.

During the year a permanent increase of 216 Constables was sanctioned to provide guards for the Judicial Courts in the districts. A temporary increase in strength of 7 Head Constables and 28 Constables for providing guards for the protection of the bungalows of Members of the Council was also sanctioned.

The Anti-Corruption Department was formed during the year and the Police fully co-operated with this Department.

During the year 1353 Fasli, Government decided that the only means of resolving the economic crisis lay in the resorting once more to price control and in the Foodgrain Control Orders. In order to enforce the Foodgrain Control Orders introduced by the Government, a Police Force of 1 Inspector, 32 Sub-Inspectors, 64 Head Constables and 520 Constables was placed at the disposal of the Supply Department with effect from Dai 1353 Fasli (1943-44). This force was divided into flying squads and two squads comprising one Sub-Inspector, 2 Head Constables and 16 Constables each, were posted to select centres in each district. Their primary duties were to be on the look-out for concealed or falsely declared stocks of foodgrains and to make raids and seizures as required. Although the flying squads were under the

direct control of the District Superintendent of Police through whom instructions were ordinarily given by the local Revenue and Supply Officers, in urgent cases the Revenue and Supply Officers were authorised to issue direct instructions to the officers in charge of the squads. The fact that a Special Police Force was given to the Supply Department did not absolve the ordinary District Police from their responsibility in administering the orders issued in pursuance of Government's Food Policy; they were equally expected to assist the Revenue and Supply Officials in the detection and prosecution of offences. The District Police also helped, in co-operation with the Customs Staff and the military detachments operating on the borders of the Dominions, to prevent smuggling of food-grains outside the State. In addition to the forces placed at the disposal of the Supply Department, the strengths of Atrai-Balda and Warangal districts were increased by eight officers and 90 men in order to enforce the food rationing schemes in those areas.

The Police thus had an exceptionally busy and anxious time in averting threatened trouble and in detecting and prosecuting food offences. There was a serious case of grain-looting in Narayanapet (Mahboobnagar). A mill, a grain godown, some houses belonging to Sahucars and a lorry-load of rice were looted. During the rioting Government officials were attacked with stones and some damage was done to the office of the Second Talukdar. In Nalgonda district, in a serious clash between the Customs Staff and a party of smugglers attempting to export ghee into British India, the latter opened fire with the result that injuries were caused to five persons, of whom three died. In the Osmanabad district an armed convoy of 22 carts attempting to smuggle grain over the borders was intercepted by a military patrol. Both sides resorted to firing. In the Raichur district, a Sub-Inspector of Police was attacked and injured by the Mali Patel and his brother with sickles whilst he was attempting to seize hoarded jowar. In Bidar district, a Sub-Inspector who was supervising the sale of jowar was attacked and his revolver stolen. The very heavy burden of additional work thrown on to the Police could be gauged from the fact that 8,011 cases were reported during this year alone under hoarding and smuggling etc.

An important reform introduced during the year related to the system of surveillance. Under the antiquated rules in existence till then, all persons convicted once in petty offences were placed under surveillance for a period of five years, and all persons convicted twice or more, for a period of ten years. Under the revised instructions issued

that year, surveillance was restricted to those who were believed to be really dangerous criminals and whose conduct showed a determination to live a life of crime. Full discretion to place persons under surveillance was left to the District Superintendent of Police.

An event of great importance during the year 1353 Fasli (1943-44) was the revival of the death penalty.

The Second World War ended in the year 1354 Fasli (1944-45 A.D.). Mr. G. A. Anderson I.P. succeeded Mr. F. H. G. Taylor, I.P. as Director-General of Police during this year.

The vigorous enforcement of Government's food policy in 1353 Fasli (1943-44 A.D.) resulted in the restoration of ordered economic life throughout the Dominions and it was found possible to retrench the extra temporary force created at the instance of the Supply Department especially for the purpose. Thereafter, the duties entrusted to this force fell on the Civil Police. The burden though considerably reduced was heavy enough to interfere with the regular work of the Police.

After the close of the War the Communist Party in the State started a campaign against Deshmukhs and Watandars. They paid special attention to criticism of the work of Government's food procurement schemes. They thus sowed seeds of discontent in the rural areas and gained a strong hold among the peasantry. These were the beginnings of the agitation which in subsequent years grew into the great Telangana Agrarian Struggle. They also organised strikes in the Kothagudem and Bellampally Collieries.

An additional C.I.D. staff of 6 Inspectors, 1 Prosecuting Inspector and two third grade clerks was sanctioned for one year by Government to work under the control of the Superintendent, Crime Branch and the general supervision of the Deputy Director-General C.I.D. The duties of this staff were to investigate complaints of corruption in connection with Supply Policy and to prosecute offenders with the permission of the Government. A Special Tribunal was also constituted by Government for the speedy disposal of cases. To begin with, experienced Inspectors were required and retired Inspectors who had good record of service to their credit were re-employed for some time. These were the beginnings of the present Anti-Corruption Bureau.

On the 1st August 1947 Nawab Deen Yar Jung Bahadur, who was the Commissioner of Police, Hyderabad took over as the Director-

General of the Hyderabad Police. The post of Resident ceased to exist on that date and the Secunderabad Town and Cantonment Police and the Hyderabad Railway Police, which were formerly under the Resident, were taken over by the Director-General of Police. On the 15th August 1947 India became independent and shortly later, i.e. in September 1948 the Police Action took place. The period before the Police Action was one of political confusion. The period during and after the Police Action is covered in the next chapter.



## CHAPTER V.

### *AFTER THE POLICE ACTION*

The depredations of the Razakars and the disturbed conditions which prevailed prior to the Police Action in September 1948, and the subsequent orgy of violence and civil war perpetrated by the Communists are still fresh in public memory and are therefore not elaborated. Suffice it to say that in the years preceding the Police Action certain sections of the Andhra Mahasabha with strong leanings towards Communism, had exhibited tendencies to violence in the districts of Nalgonda and Warangal. In the confusion that arose in the wake of the Police Action, these persons found their opportunity for consolidating and spreading their activities. Bands of Communist terrorists obtained large supplies of arms and ammunition from the fleeing Razakars. To these were added large quantities smuggled from Hyderabad City. With these augmented supplies, the terrorists started a campaign of murder, arson and loot in the villages of the Telengana districts, to which Indian History affords very little parallel, except in the days of the Pindaris and the Rohillas and Thugs. Life and property had become unsafe, and in many villages governmental activity had ceased. Village Officers had fled from their posts and the subordinate officials of the government rarely visited them for fear of their lives, or, if they did, took care to see that they returned to the head quarters of a tahsil or the district before night fall. From the time of the Police Action up to the 31st March 1950 the terrorists had committed 518 murders; assaulted 163 persons; kidnapped 51 and were responsible for 121 cases of arson, 151 cases of loot and dacoity, 84 cases of attack on the police and military and 11 cases of sabotage.

Such was the situation that faced the Hyderabad Government immediately after the Police Action. The Indian Army assisted by the Police started a methodical cleaning up of these areas, and, by about May 1950, had largely succeeded in stemming the tide of terrorism. The terrorists, however, soon changed their tactics, and instead of campaigning in large numbers as they had done hitherto, divided themselves into small bodies of half a dozen or less. These tactics made for speed and also for escape from detection. Their exploits became more and more confined to the hours of night. To deal adequately with the

changed tactics of the terrorists and to co-ordinate all governmental activity in the Telangana districts, the Government appointed Captain Nanjappa as Special Commissioner with fairly wide powers. Following their changed tactics, the terrorists spread themselves out into the adjacent districts and by the middle of 1950 had spread all over the Telangana area and also infiltrated into the districts like Bidar, Gulbarga and Nizamabad. The Government increased their police forces in the area, established a large number of armed outposts or civil centres, constructed a large number of security roads—over 500 miles of these were constructed in Nalgonda district alone and increased the number of police stations. At the same time a planned scheme of ameliorative measures such as the opening of new dispensaries, schools, etc. was launched. The aboriginal tribes and the Lambadas who had been the main source of succour and supply to the terrorists, were uprooted from their villages inside the forests and made to live nearer human habitation thus denying to the terrorists the assistance that they might otherwise have obtained from these sources. The C.I.D. was re-organised and a Special Branch to deal with terrorist activities established. A systematic search for arms was conducted in Hyderabad City which continued for a long time to be one of the main sources of supply of arms and ammunition to the terrorists. A special wireless system was established connecting the various parts of Telangana districts with each other and with the capital of the State. Trains, that had been running at the risk of sabotage and raids at the hands of the terrorists, were escorted, and on the main line from Delhi to Madras passing through the State, a system of pilot trains was introduced. Important railway lines were regularly patrolled by the Army. Civic guards, home guards, and village defence committees were established in the affected areas.

It is difficult to furnish a complete account of the activities of the Police Department during this period of transition, which was historic in several ways. Salient features of the administrative set up and the measures taken by the Police to restore law and order, during the period from the Police Action i.e. the middle of September 1948 to the 31st March 1950 are furnished below:

This period began with the constitution of an administration in Hyderabad State of which the Military Governor was the head. He was assisted by a cabinet of five members all of whom were nominated by the Ministry of States, Government of India. On the 1st December 1949, the Military Governor was replaced by a Chief Minister, a Mem-

ber of the Indian Civil Service, appointed by the Government of India and the Military Governor's Cabinet was appropriately transformed into a Council of Ministers with no change in the personnel. This administrative set-up continued till the end of March 1950. On the 26th January 1950, Hyderabad became part of the Indian Union and H.E.H. the Nizam became the Raj Pramukh of the State.

Immediately after the Police Action, the administration in the districts having completely collapsed and many officers and men having deserted their posts, it was found necessary to draft from the neighbouring provinces suitable personnel to maintain law and order in the State. Temporary schemes which were sanctioned prior to Police Action in the then prevailing conditions were deemed unnecessary and abolished. The Hyderabad City Police independently administered all these years by the Commissioner of City Police came under the control of the Inspector-General of Police. The post of the Director-General of Police was converted to that of Inspector-General of Police. The Jagir Police was amalgamated with the State Police. The sanction of the Government for the integration of the Jagir Police with the State Police was received on the 17th December 1947 and a Special Officer was appointed to make over the Jagir Police Administration to work out the details. The Police of 26 Jagirs and Samasthans was amalgamated from the 1st February 1948 in the State Police. The total strength of the Jagir Police at the time of integration was 2,442. On the recommendation of the Special Officer only those who fulfilled the required qualifications were declared fit to be absorbed in the State Police.

The strength of the Force exclusive of the Armed Police Force at the end of March 1950 was as follows:

Officers	...	...	4,492
Constables and Sowars	...	...	21,153
Office Establishment	...	...	650
Menials	...	...	33
Total:			26,328

In addition to the above, many companies of Armed Forces from the neighbouring States of the Indian Union were drafted for maintaining law and order and for dealing with the Communist menace

in the State. The total strength of the Union personnel at the end of the period (March 1950) was as follows:

Force.	No. of Companies.	Officers.	Men.
1. S.A.P. (Madras)	16	8	2,688
2. S.A.F. and S.A.C. (Madhya Pradesh)	23	2	3,335
3. B.A.P. (Bombay)	...	...	1,802
4. S.R.C. (Bombay)	4	2	448
5. M.S.A.R.P. (Mysore)	7	3	1,088
6. U.P. P.A.C. (Uttar Pradesh)	12	5	1,632
Total:	62	20	10,993

Due to large-scale desertions in the rank and file of the Police immediately after the Police Action there was a large number of vacancies. Recruitment of an additional quota of 1,000 and another quota of 4,000 for the replacement of the Arab Guards at the District and Taluka Treasuries was ordered. The district officers who had to devote most of their attention to the more important task of maintaining law and order could pay little attention to recruitment. Government in their anxiety to speed up the recruitment drive even reduced the height and chest requirements as the right type of candidates were not forthcoming from within the State.

In 1949, a Dress Committee was formed and the dress articles were standardised for the City, Districts and Railway Police. The recommendations of the Dress Committee after certain modifications were approved by the Government in 1950. In order to receive, maintain and distribute articles to the districts, a Central Store was organised at the Head Office. The store purchased clothing articles worth approximately Rs. 16 lakhs during the period and distributed them to the districts.

The improved means of communications by wireless brought into general use during World War II, were introduced in almost all the Provinces and Hyderabad also started initially, with two separate units,

one for the City Police and another for the districts and this was gradually supplemented by additional schemes.

In the absence of rail-road communications in some of the districts and talukas, the deployment of forces to disturbed places had become a real problem. With the improved means of road communications brought about in the latter part of 1945, the need for police transport was keenly felt, and in the year 1947, Government sanctioned two Police Transport Sections one for the districts and another for the City. The district scheme consisted of 88 personnel while the City had 123 officers and men.

The Police Training School remained closed for some time in 1949 and a short refresher course for the training of 40 Head Constables in law started and ended on the 31st July 1949. The new session of the school after the Police Action commenced with about 200 directly recruited cadets on the 10th August 1949 and continued upto the 27th April 1950. Within two months of the beginning of the session 15 cadets deserted or were removed and the remaining 185 cadets appeared for the final examination, of whom 181 were successful.

During this period various measures were taken to improve and systematise the traffic control section and to educate the public in traffic matters by means of practical demonstration etc. Copies of the Hyderabad Road Code in different languages were issued free to drivers of motor vehicles. The Traffic Constables attended special classes of instruction at busy centres in the City.

An important event of the period is the Socialist-sponsored general strike of labourers in February 1950, as a protest against the alleged anti-labour policy of the Government. All the labour unions in the City and in the districts, affiliated to the Hyderabad State Mazdoor Sangh, a Socialist body, including the workers of Kothagudem and those of the Sugar Factory at Bodhan and the oil mills at Peddapalli joined it.

The Hyderabad Railway Police was under the Government of India up to the 1st August 1947 and was transferred to the Government of Hyderabad on the retrocession of jurisdiction over Railway lands on the 2nd August 1947.

The jurisdiction of the Railway Police under the Central Government was confined to the main lines of the N.S. Railway and the Sec-

tion of the G.I.P. and M. & S.M. Railways passing through the Hyderabad State. The District Police then had jurisdiction over the Lallaguda Railway Colony and the Branch lines of Vikarabad-Purli, Purli-Parbhani, Nizamabad-Bodhan and Dornakal-Bhadrachalam.

After the retrocession, the jurisdiction over the railway colony and the branch lines had also been brought under the Railway Police. Besides these lines, a new line, Mudkhed-Adilabad was constructed.

The length of the various Railways under the jurisdiction of the Hyderabad Railway Police was as follows:

N.S. Railway	...	1,389 miles.
G.I.P. Railway	...	118 „
M. & S.M. Railway	...	17 „
B. L. Railway	...	36 „
		—
Total:	...	1,560 „
		—

There were 12 Station Houses and 30 Out-Posts for the Railway Police.

To try the cases of murder, loot and arson committed during the period prior to September 1948 (i.e. the Police Action) and also later, a number of Special Tribunals were constituted. Besides the Special Tribunal No. IV constituted in Trimulgherry, which was engaged in the trial of the Shoebullah Khan Murder Case and the Bibinagar Dacoity Case, three other Special Tribunals were constituted, each Tribunal consisting of three members for the purpose of trying cases throughout the Dominions. The Tribunals were set up with a view not to debar the accused from privileges available under the ordinary law but solely to expedite decisions as the number of cases were very large and the ordinary machinery of the Law Courts could not be expected to deal with them. These Tribunals which were constituted under the Special Tribunals Regulation, tried and disposed of a very large number of cases which arose during the period before September 1948 and even later. Special Public Prosecutors were appointed for conducting the cases before the Special Tribunals. These Special Tribunals continued to function from April 1949 to 15th December 1949. With effect from 16th December 1949, these Special Tribunals (except-

ing the Special Tribunal No. IV at Trimulgherry) were abolished and instead, six courts each presided over by one Special Sessions Judge, were appointed to try the remaining cases which were left undisposed of by the previous Special Tribunals. Special Prosecutors were also appointed to conduct the cases in these courts.

During the year 1950-51, as a result of the intensified combing operations conducted by the Police and the Military in the Telangana districts of Warangal South, Warangal North and Nalgonda, the Telangana Communists were forced to leave their strongholds in these districts, but had, during the year, spread their activities to the districts of Bidar, Gulbarga, Karimnagar, Nizamabad and Adilabad. This necessitated the redistribution of the available Union Armed Forces among the affected districts. A few companies of the Punjab Armed Police, Orissa Military Police and Bihar Military Police, were also deployed to Mahbubnagar, Gulbarga, Karimnagar, Adilabad and Nizamabad districts to supplement the Armed Forces on operational duties. As the scanty means of communication existing in the area were found to hamper the progress of the operations against the terrorists, fair weather roads were laid in jungle areas of Warangal and Nalgonda. A programme of deforestation was also undertaken. Koyas, Chenchus, Lambadas and other jungle tribes who were used by the Communists as their camp-followers were brought out from the interior jungles and rehabilitated. A net-work of intelligence staff was spread out under the direct supervision of the D.I.G., C.I.D. In view of this, remarkable results were achieved soon and a number of top ranking Communist terrorists were arrested and valuable literature, arms, ammunition, radio sets, cyclostyle machines and many other looted properties were recovered. During this period (April 1950 to March 1951) the Communists committed 396 murders; assaulted 303 persons; kidnapped 22 and were responsible for 358 cases of arson, 240 cases of loot and dacoity, 154 cases of attack on the Police and the Military and 5 cases of sabotage.

Consequent on the Communist infiltration into Mahbubnagar, Hyderabad and Karimnagar districts, these three districts were transferred from the Eastern Range to the Special Range. But it was realised that the jurisdiction of the D.I.G. Special Area, was becoming unwieldy and that of the Eastern Range correspondingly light. Hyderabad and Mahbubnagar districts were, therefore, restored to the Eastern Range and Adilabad transferred from the Western Range to the Eastern Range.



In order to counter the spread of the Communist menace, 81 new Police Stations were opened during the year in the districts of Warangal North, Warangal South, Nalgonda, Mahboobnagar, Karimnagar, Hyderabad and Medak.

The re-organisation of the District Police offices was taken up during the year (1950-51) and the executive staff manning them was replaced by ministerial staff. The Mounted and the Sikh Police Forces were retrenched. Jurisdictions of Police Stations were revised and Police Stations were, as far as possible, formed with compact groups of villages to facilitate reporting of crime and proper supervision and control over crime. The jurisdiction of District Superintendents of Police and Sub-Divisional Officers was reduced and fresh Sub-Divisions introduced in order to enable officers to have an effective control and concentrate on villages which were badly affected. With the steady improvement in the work of the Police and also with checks over corruption and improvement in the morale of the State Police, there was appreciable improvement in all branches of the department. But even then, every Police Station was short of strength and a fairly large number of Sub-Inspectors and Head Constables were mostly raw recruits with barely two years' service to their credit. However, it could safely be said that the foundations for a good and efficient Police Force were laid during the year by the unremitting efforts of Sri P. K. Monnappa, I.P. who took charge as Inspector-General of Police of the State in 1950.

The strength in almost all the districts was depleted on account of retirements, desertions and dismissals. Firm action in dealing with undesirable elements in the Force led to the removal from service of officers and men who were reputed to be unreliable. Recruitment was started vigorously to fill in the vacancies in the Force, and although in the beginning the response from the members of the majority community was not encouraging, the position gradually improved. Officers and men from the other States of the Indian Union on deputation helped the State Police in maintaining law and order. In the latter part of the year some of the civil team officers as well as some Armed Police units were returned to their parent States as and when circumstances permitted their return. The total strength of the Indian Union Police drafted for service in Hyderabad during the year was as follows:

	1948-49	1949-50	1950-51
(a) <i>Special Armed Police.</i>			
(i) Gazetted Officers.	22	28	36
(ii) Non-Gazetted Officers.	9,875	10,934	12,949

(b) *Civil Team Police.*

(i) Gazetted Officers.	54	50	60
(ii) Non-Gazetted-Officers			
and men	292	528	556

Though the general law and order situation in the State showed considerable improvement during the year 1950-51, activities of the 'goonda' elements and certain criminal organisations were rampant during the first half of the year. Goondas, masquerading as Communists, took advantage of the unstable economic conditions and the usual weakness of the rural population, which was aggravated by the disarming of the villagers immediately after the events of September 1948, and committed crimes. A special dacoity staff under the supervision of the Superintendent of Police, Crime Branch, C.I. D. was also organised in September 1950 for the sole purpose of prevention and detection of organised crime.

Special mention should be made of the recruitment drive launched during the year. At the beginning of the financial year 1950-51, there were 2,500 vacancies in the Constabulary. As recruits were not forthcoming in sufficient numbers, Government revised the Mulki rule, permitting thereby the enlistment of non-Mulkies. The standard of physical requirements was also slightly lowered. In order to attract the proper type of men, a time-scale of pay was introduced for the Constabulary. Uniform Allowance at Re. 1/- per month per Constable was also sanctioned. To speed up recruitment, two Recruiting Officers of the rank of Deputy Superintendent of Police were appointed one for the Telangana districts and the other for the Marathwada districts. They were permitted to enlist recruits from the neighbouring Union districts also. The recruitment drive yielded satisfactory results and on an average about 400 recruits were enlisted each month. In the districts under the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Special Area, namely Warangal and Nalgonda, the Koyas, who were fully conversant with the topographical conditions of the Mulug and Narsampet taluqs, were specially recruited as temporary Constables for assisting the Police.

It may be stated that during the year 1950-51 at the instance of the Government of India, the Special Recruitment Board for the Indian Police Service interviewed several Hyderabad State Officers including fourteen Hyderabad Police Service Probationers who were trained in Mt. Abu and underwent practical training in the districts of the Madras State. The Board selected nine for admission to the Indian Police Ser-

vice, four of whom were senior police officers of the Hyderabad Civil Service, one a revenue official and the remaining four were probationers.

During the year (1950-51) the 'X' Branch was formed as an adjunct to the C.I.D. to deal with the investigation of top secret matters. At the instance of the Director, Intelligence Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs, New Delhi, a separate section was created during the year for dealing with the Communists. This worked under the direct control of the D.I.G., C.I.D. and Railways. For the staff required for this section, pending sanction of extra staff by the Government, a temporary arrangement was drawn from the existing strength. Judging from the results this section justified its creation.

The C.I.D. was also entrusted with the work of (i) the case against the ex-Minister and (ii) the investigation and detection of the dacoities in the districts with a special staff in the Crime Branch, C.I.D.

The investigation of important cases of crime in the districts was usually handled by the Crime Branch, C.I.D. During the year (50-51) crime increased enormously in the districts and a large number of dacoities and murders were committed. It may be observed in this connection that the disarming of the rural population exposed the people to the attacks of criminals who did not surrender their arms, while certain arms and ammunition left behind by the State Army and the Police fell into the hands of the anti-social elements who used them to their advantage. The Crime Branch, C.I.D. was, therefore, specially instructed to pay particular attention to this wave of crime in the districts. As it was not possible to get special staff owing to reasons of financial stringency, special parties were drawn from the district strength and were placed at the disposal of the Crime Branch and a special dacoity scheme was worked out. A concerted drive in this direction led to the unearthing of several criminal organisations and the detection of several dacoities and robberies.

The Shorthand Bureau was re-organised during this year and Government sanctioned a strength of 4 Inspectors and 20 Sub-Inspectors for all the regional languages. Under the system that existed prior to January 1951, the Armed Reserves and Special Reserves were hardly useful as a striking force in emergencies and it was therefore felt necessary to re-organise the District Armed Reserves on a semi-military basis. Instructions were issued regarding the retention at the headquarters of each district of an emergency strength at a fixed level which could always

be available for immediate action. An important measure taken during the year was the building up of a striking force, which the State lacked all these years and consequently had to borrow several Armed Police Units from the other Part 'A' States of the Indian Union. With a view to replacing gradually all the lent forces, the Hyderabad Government sanctioned the formation of three Battalions of the Special Reserve Police, each Battalion consisting of 1 Commandant, 4 Assistant Commandants and 1360 J.C.Os., N.C.Os. and men. Steps were taken during the year to raise immediately two out of the three Battalions thus sanctioned.

The re-organisation of the City Police included a reduction in the strength of 1 Deputy Commissioner of Police, 3 Assistant Commissioners of Police, 9 Sub-Inspectors, 90 Head Constables, 829 Constables, 51 menials, 3 Second Grade Clerks and 10 Third Grade Clerks. Varied measures were adopted to systematize traffic arrangements in the two cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad and to educate the public in traffic matters by means of posters and regular announcements through the propaganda van. Special classes of instruction were held for the Traffic Constables.

A Central Recruits School started functioning from the 10th July 1950 and the first batch of Constable recruits was admitted the same day.

Great changes were brought about in the working of the Police Motor Transport. Till 1950-51, major and minor repairs to motor vehicles of the Hyderabad City and the District Police were attended to by the Central Police Transport Workshop at Petla Burj. The demands on this workshop were so great and so varied in nature that it was practically impossible for it to function with any degree of efficiency in keeping the transport vehicles on the road. The centralisation of the repairs at Headquarters Workshop resulted in considerable waste of petrol and also a long repair-lag. With a view to removing these deficiencies and handicaps, decentralisation of the works programme of the Police Transport became a necessity. The main features of the decentralisation programme were:

- (i) Servicing and maintenance in districts.
- (ii) Provision of Light Aid Detachments in districts and
- (iii) Establishment of Mobile Workshops.

The Motor Vehicles Inspectors of the Dominion Transport Authority were made entirely responsible for the proper repair, maintenance and upkeep of all the vehicles in the districts and the District Superintendent of Police was required to supervise the maintenance work. The Light Aid Detachment team attached to each district was composed of one Head Mechanic, 4 Mechanics, 2 Electricians, 1 Fitter and 1 Carpenter. The personnel of the Light Aid Detachment attended to all first, second and bordering third line repairs.

31 Wireless Stations were installed during the year 50-51, thus bringing the total number of Wireless Stations in the State to 149.

The District Mounted Police, numbering 65, which was in existence for years, was retrenched along with its staff. Forty good and serviceable horses were selected from this Unit and placed at the disposal of the Commissioner, City Police. The rest of the horses were sold by auction.

During the year, the Sikh Force, which consisted of 544 men of all ranks and which was in existence for several years was disbanded. These men, enjoying hereditary rights, were not a part of the Regular Police, and were allowed to continue in the Force all these years irrespective of their age, and the personnel were mostly employed on guard and escort duties. The disbandment of the Sikh Force resulted in the saving of a sum of Rs. 4,77,417/-.

During the year 1951-52 the elections ushered in a full-fledged responsible and popular Ministry in the State. Periodical conferences between Secretaries to Government and district officers at various regional headquarters were held during the year so that outstanding points might be discussed and personal contacts established between those who handled problems and those who helped in the formulation of policies at headquarters. Further, a system of joint touring by officers of various departments was also introduced so that expeditious settlement of grievances and wants of the people might be attended to.

From August 51 there was a marked decline in the Communist terrorist activities due to the arrest of top ranking leaders of the Communist Party. The Police successfully raided their dens and recovered large quantities of arms and ammunition. The Telangana struggle was finally called off by the Communist Party and its members took part in the General Elections under the party appellation of the People's Democratic Front.

The repeal of the Criminal Tribes Act in other States of the Indian Union and the consequent closure of the settlements in Guntur and Nellore in the Madras State resulted in a large number of potential criminals migrating to Hyderabad. Their activities came to notice in certain parts of Warangal. The vigilance of the Police was, however, responsible for spotting out various gangs of criminals operating in the districts.

The Armed Police Units borrowed from other States after the Police Action were mostly repatriated during the year. At the close of the year the units not yet repatriated were the S.A.P. Madras (16 companies), M.A.A.F. Madhya Pradesh (10 companies) and 24 Reserve Units of the P.A.P. Punjab. With a view to replacing those borrowed Armed Police Forces, an Armed Police Force was raised locally. Two battalions were raised in 1950-51 and three more during the year 1951-52. The M.S.A.R.P. on deputation from the Mysore State was absorbed in the Hyderabad State Special Reserve Police Force and raised to the level of a battalion. Thus, at the end of the year, the H.S.R.P. had six battalions with a total strength of 8064 officers and men.

In addition to physical training and instructions in law in the Police Training School, Amberpet, instructions were given in the use and mechanism of bren and tommy guns, gas operations, mob operations, driving of motor vehicles and the use of scientific aids to detection.

A major reform introduced during the year was the appointment of 43 law graduates with some practical experience to replace the Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors working as prosecutors in criminal courts. The Indian Constitution came into force in the Hyderabad State from the 26th January 1951.

As a result of the re-organisation of the Judiciary, 9 Additional District Magistrate's Courts, 8 Munsiff Courts and the post of the Second Magistrate, City Criminal Court were abolished and instead, 12 District and Sessions Courts and 12 Munsiff's Courts were established.

With the suppression of terrorist activities in the Telangana area, conditions of law and order returned to normalcy in 1952-53. This enabled considerable retrenchment in the Police Force and the almost complete repatriation of the Armed Police personnel of other States

who were on deputation in the State since the Police Action. These peaceful conditions were, however, disturbed during the year by the 'Anti Non-Mulki' and Currency Demonetisation Agitations.

Violent disturbances broke out in the Cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad and in some districts during September 1952, against the employment of non-Mulkies in the State. The mischievous elements exploited the occasion to their advantage and complicated the situation greatly. The agitation was first started by the students in Warangal and it soon spread to other parts of the State and the twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad. Student processions and strikes took an ugly shape and acts of violence were committed here and there. Section 144 had to be promulgated on the 3rd September 1952. These prohibitory orders were also violated and open acts of goondaism were committed with the result that tear-gas and firing had to be resorted to to quell the disturbances and bring the situation under control. As a result of these measures 8 persons died, 32 received gun shot injuries and 147 sustained other injuries. 104 police officers and men were injured while performing their duty. It was estimated that the Hyderabad Municipality sustained a loss of nearly Rs. 60,000/- and the Road Transport Department a loss of Rs. 1,15,000/- by acts of vandalism committed during the agitation. Government ordered a judicial enquiry by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice P. J. Reddy. The Court of Enquiry's finding was that the police firing was justified.

There were other outbreaks of lawlessness towards the close of the year in connection with the demonetisation of the O.S. currency. In the City, the agitation started with the procession of about a thousand workers of the Lallaguda Workshop on the 27th March 1953, despite the prohibitory orders issued by the District Magistrate under section 144 of the Cr.P.C. The next day an unlawful assembly was formed in contravention of the said order. For a third time on the 31st March 1953, a procession of about 3,000 persons armed with stones and lathies was taken out to the State Assembly Hall despite the promulgation of Section 144 Cr.P.C. The processionists pelted stones at the Police causing injuries to some of them. A mild lathi-charge had to be resorted to to disperse the unruly mob.

Students' interference in public questions and politics became markedly noticeable during the agitations against non-Mulkies and the demonetisation of the O.S. currency.



The post of Deputy Inspector-General of Police (Administration) was abolished in September 1952 and a revised distribution of the charges of Deputy Inspector-General of Police was effected. Adilabad and Nizamabad were transferred from the Eastern Range to the Special Area. The posts of two recruiting officers (Deputy Superintendents of Police), one Commandant (Superintendent of Police's cadre) and four Assistant Commandants (Deputy Superintendents' cadre) of the Hyderabad Special Reserve Police were also abolished. This was rendered possible due to the return of normal conditions in the State, as a result of the cessation of Communist activities in the Telangana area.

Since normal conditions were restored, considerable curtailment was effected in the Police Transport. Vehicles allotted to non-gazetted officers were withdrawn and the petrol quotas to all the officers were reduced involving a saving of Rs. 22,500/- per month. Officers provided with vehicles were ordered to pay Rs. 25/- per month or 25% of their conveyance allowance towards depreciation charges. Later in the year, the vehicles supplied to all gazetted officers were withdrawn. During the year a team of four mechanics styled 'Light Aid Detachment' was posted to each of the districts. During the year the seniority and pay of officers selected for the I.P.S. were finally fixed.

During the year 1953-54 the jurisdiction of the Range Deputy Inspector-General was re-aligned and given new names. The Special Range was renamed as Eastern Range. The Eastern Range was renamed Central Range with Gulbarga district transferred to it. Thus, at the close of the year, there were three Ranges administered by three Deputy Inspectors-General. The C.I.D. and Railways remained under a separate D.I.G. while the City Police was administered by a Commissioner of the rank of a Deputy Inspector-General of Police. Further, the post of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police in charge of H.S.R.P. was abolished with effect from the 1st May 1953. During the year one post of Deputy Inspector-General, 7 posts of District Superintendents of Police and 19 of Deputy Superintendents were temporarily created. With the disbandment of 2 more battalions of H.S.R.P. two posts of Commandants and eight posts of Assistant Commandants were retrenched.

The District Armed Reserves and Special Police Reserves were re-organised on a platoon basis. A scheme was drawn up according to which an emergency Reserve of 25% could always be maintained in each district, and in the Special Armed Reserve Central Police Lines, so that the Reserves could be called up at a moment's notice.

The disbandment of the H.S.R.P. was continued during the year and at the end of the year there were only three battalions. The persons so demobilised were absorbed in the vacancies in the civil police or in the remaining battalions of the H.S.R.P.

The City Police Widow Fund hitherto functioning independently was brought under the supervision of the Head Office.

The housing programme for the year was mainly concentrated on the completion of the military buildings at Manoor Lines at Warangal for the occupation of the H.S.R.P. Battalions and for the provision of water supply, sanitary fittings, electric installation and the like.

With the return of normal conditions, there was a welcome revival of sports and games activities. The importance of games and sports for the building up of character and team spirit, in relieving monotony and in maintaining the health and morale of the Force, cannot be too strongly emphasised. The Police Cricket Team which was revived held its own against the best teams of the State. Its most notable achievement was the winning of the trophy in the Bahram-ud-Dowla League Tournament. The State Police Football Team which had won its place among the foremost teams of India achieved signal victory in winning the Rovers Cup for the fourth time in succession. It won other All India Tournaments also. It also emerged as the champion team of the All India Police Athletic Meet held at Jullunder in February 1954. Five of its players had the unique distinction of representing India and toured Burma, Ceylon and Singapore. The Fourth All India Police South Zone Tournaments were held in Hyderabad which also reflected the importance the State had come to achieve in the field of Sports. The Police Central Sports Committee was re-organised and efforts were made to organise the sports activities in the department on a State-wide basis by reviving the Police Sports Club in every District Headquarters.

In Adilabad district, the Police did an outstanding piece of work by arresting the notorious criminal, Shamakolam, an inter-State outlaw who had been successfully evading the Police and managing to escape during several encounters in the past twelve years. He was rounded up on 13—7—1953 with the co-operation of the villagers. He was responsible for 43 cases of Adilabad district and 16 cases of Madhya Pradesh, including murder, loot and arson. One tommy gun, one .12 bore gun with 24 cartridges, one pistol and one M.L. gun were recovered from his possession. The Hyderabad Government paid a reward of

Rs. 1,000/- and the Madhya Pradesh Government also a like sum and all concerned were liberally rewarded. He was convicted and sentenced to undergo 17 years R.I.

With a view to re-organising the Crime Branch, C.I.D. a Deputy Superintendent of Police of the Crime Branch C.I.D. was deputed to Bombay to study the working of the organisation in that State. The technical efficiency of the Police Wireless was improved through Refresher Courses. A few Police Stations having heavy crime were bifurcated into town and rural police stations.

The Hyderabad Railway Police was in charge of the 'Watch and Ward' duties of the ex-N.S. Railway portion of the Central Railway, a practice contrary to what was prevailing in all other States. The Railways formed their separate Watch and Ward Department on 1—2—1956 on which date a Railway Police Force of 1 Inspector, 7 Head Constables and 213 Police Constables was retrenched. The retrenched personnel were, however, absorbed in the vacancies of the District Police and the City Police.

During the period of the R.T.D. strike in the State from 10 to 26—8—1953, the Police drivers did yeomen service to the people. 242 Police drivers from the City and the districts kept the buses running and maintained communications.

A Revision Committee consisting of seven senior Police Officers with Shri. Narsimhacharya, Deputy Inspector-General of Police, C.I.D. and Railways, as Chairman was appointed in July 1953 to review the revised chapters of the Hyderabad Police Manual which were based on the Madras Police Standing Orders, as there were representations from senior police officers that the chapters were complicated, that difficulty was experienced in their practical implementation and that there was great scope for simplification.

A tear smoke squad consisting of 1 Sub-Inspector, 3 Head Constables and 20 Police Constables attached to the headquarters battalion was trained in the use of tear smoke. The City Police Headquarters conducted gas training theoretically and practically in two batches for the Tear Gas Squads of the districts.

The year 1955 witnessed an all-round decrease in the volume of crime, improved detection and better prosecution results. An important

feature of this year was that the Police, especially the District Armed Reserve continued to take prominent part in the nation building activities thereby infusing increased confidence in the public. A number of welfare measures were also undertaken in several districts to ameliorate the living conditions of the low-paid ranks of the Force.

The District Police, especially the Armed Reserve, did excellent work in nation building and public utility works. Several villages were selected by the Police for the purpose. Police 'Shramadan' volunteers in co-operation with the villagers constructed roads, drains and soak pits. Wells were dug and parapet walls were constructed. In several villages buildings for primary schools were constructed with the assistance of policemen. The villagers expressed their gratitude by helping the police in such things as renovating dilapidated police station houses or in putting up compound walls around Police Stations. This 'Police Village Scheme' of the Hyderabad Police was hailed by the Community Project Administrator, Sri. S. K. Dey, as a "NEW REVOLUTION". Credit should go for this new experiment to Shri. Shiv Kumar Lal, the then Inspector-General of Police in the Hyderabad State. These measures substantially helped in bringing about better understanding between the Police and the public which was reflected in the great lessening of complaints against the Police.

The welfare measures for the Force included among other things, well-organised messes for the Constables, Clubs, Co-operative Societies, Police Welfare Funds, Recreation-cum-Information Rooms, Milk Centres and Children's Parks. The morale of the Force was also maintained by the timely disposal of papers relating to T.A. claims, leave, pension and the like.

On 28—4—1955 an escort party consisting of 1 Sub-Inspector, 2 Head Constables and 8 Police Constables of Aurangabad district, while taking undertrial prisoners from Aurangabad to Basmathnagar, was given 'PRASAD' containing dhatoora poison by one of the prisoners. Consequently two of the Police Constables died of poison while others behaved in an unusual manner. The prisoner was prosecuted and convicted. In August 1955 the City Police rounded up an important gang of 12 dacoits. These gangsters who carried fire-arms, were responsible for dacoities in the districts of Parbhani, Osmanabad, Adilabad, Medak, Bidar and Akola (Madhya Pradesh). One folding .303 rifle and 9 cartridges, one D.B.M.L. pistol, 11 shells of dynamite and 11 detonators were recovered from them.

Several measures were taken during the year 1955 to improve the methods of detection. A Modus Operandi Bureau was started in the City on modern lines. The functions of this Bureau were to collect, collate and disseminate information regarding crimes and criminals with a view to assisting the investigating officers. The Bureau maintained a consolidated record of history-sheeted criminals, suspects and bad characters. A Rogues' Gallery was also maintained for prompt and easy identification of criminals.

A comprehensive scheme for the establishment of District Crime Bureaux in all the districts and a Central Crime Bureau in the City was drawn up in October 1955. The object of this scheme was to systematise the methods of detection on scientific lines.

The Special Prosecution Officers' Scheme was sanctioned temporarily for a period of five years from 3—4—1951. Though it was a distinct improvement over the past practice of conducting cases in the courts by Prosecuting Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors, it had its shortcomings. The number of Magistrate Courts to be attended to by the Special Prosecuting Officers in the whole State was 147, while the number of Special Prosecuting Officers sanctioned was only 74, as a result of which every Special Prosecuting Officer had to attend two courts, which were situated in most cases at different places. This therefore led to difficulties and complaints from the Magistrates. During the year a revised scheme of Police Prosecuting Officers and Assistant Police Prosecuting Officers was sanctioned and their number was fixed at 40 P.P.Os. and 107 A.P.P.Os. Sixty nine young law graduates were recruited as A.P.P.Os. and they were given 9 months' training from 12—12—1955 in the Police Training College.

The Police Training School was upgraded to a Police Training College. Sri Syed Gulam Afzal Biabani of the Hyderabad Civil Service was in charge of the College as Principal till 21—11—1955 when he proceeded on leave preparatory to retirement and Sri Mohd. Abdullah Khan was posted as Principal.

The Police Radio Organisation, which was a temporary one, was made permanent from the 1st April 1955 and Shri. Bishan Singh, an ex-Army officer, who was appointed as Commandant in the H.S.R.P. Battalion was appointed temporarily as Police Radio Officer for a period of one year with effect from 1—1—1955. Under the Technical Training Scheme of the Directorate of Co-ordination (Police Wireless),

New Delhi, Radio Operators and Radio Technicians were deputed to Delhi for Refresher Courses, and, on completion of the training, they were in turn detailed to impart training to the personnel of the organisation.

There was a serious case of rioting in the City during the year. The facts of the case were that Shri. Chablani, Deputy Jailor, lost his fountain pen. He asked Abdul Wahid, a convict to find out who had stolen it. Abdul Wahid assaulted 3 other convicts to extort a confession. The other inmates of the jail numbering about 378 grew enraged and started pelting stones. One of the prisoners snatched away a rifle from a police sentry. In the confusion that followed the prisoners attempted to scale over the wall and make good their escape. The prisoners showed signs of rowdyism but eventually surrendered after strong police reinforcements were brought to the scene.

## CHAPTER VI.

### *EARLY SYSTEMS OF POLICING IN THE ANDHRA DISTRICTS.*

The institution of the Police in our country is no modern innovation. Although there was nothing in Ancient India like a police system, as we understand it today, we find State officials or private persons vested with police functions. Their functions were no doubt very limited. In the Vedic Age, for example, the law-abiding sections of the tribes acted as policemen and judges to bring delinquents to justice. Cattle lifting and other kinds of thieving appear to have been the principal forms of crime in those days. The RIG VEDA and the ATHARVA VEDA made several references to offences and the punishments awarded to them. They referred, for example, to cattle lifters concealing themselves and their stolen cattle; to highway robbers and to house-breakers. In the Puranic Age, the Valmiki Ramayana refers to DANDAYUDHA DHARAS moving about in Ravana's territory. During this age the importance of spies appears to have been well realised.

The Laws of Manu contained references, necessarily vague, to police systems in India. The chief duty of a king according to these laws was to restrain violence and punish evil doers. He had to keep up patrols and what we now call Police Stations at fixed posts, and also many spies. There was an interesting approval of the use of AGENTS PROVOCATEURS and all the King's subjects were required to assist him in the criminal administration.

Later, in the ARTHASASTRA of Kautilya (Maurya's period) which is believed to have been written about 300 B.C. there is a detailed and fascinating description of the use of spies in the criminal administration. Kautilya advised the King to have his spies controlled by reliable and capable Ministers. There were to be nine different groups of spies, according to this authority, who were to be used to watch the different kinds of people. One group of spies was to consist of men skilful in reading the minds of others. Another group was to be ascetics, a third agriculturists, to detect crimes among the rural population, a fourth was chosen from among ruined merchants, to spy on the industrial and commercial community, a fifth group was recruited from the gladiator



class and so on. No modern C.I.D. in any country has ever been so ubiquitous or so highly organised as the system of espionage described by Kautilya. The ARTHASASTRA contained amazingly interesting accounts of the work of individual spies, whose names were given and whose subterfuges and disguises were described. Again, Sanskrit drama, particularly the play called THE LITTLE CLAY CART, described police methods in the India of those far-off days in terms which might be taken out of a present-day attack on the Indian Police. Kalidasa introduced three police officials in one of the scenes of his great drama "SAKUNTALA". One of the characters was referred to as NAGARIKA or officer of the City Watch and the other two were termed RAKSHINS or Watchmen.

Between the days of the Mauryas and their immediate successors and the Muhammedan invasions, one catches particularly no glimpse of the police in India. It is a pity that Fa Hien and Hiuen Tsiang made no mention of the police in their accounts of travels in India, although the latter, who toured the dominions of the great Harsha, mentioned that he was several times robbed by footpads. The "Harsha Charita" too, is silent on the subject.

The Hindu Kingdom of Vijayanagar was founded in 1336. The Kingdom speedily rose to a height of influence such as no southern kingdom had yet attained, and held the Muhammedans in check for two centuries but not without reverses. In 1479 the first Vijayanagar dynasty came to an end, another being instituted by Narasimha. In 1487 this Kingdom completely subverted the Pandyan country, the Chola Kingdom having fallen long before. By the close of the 15th century, the power of Vijayanagar was acknowledged as paramount through the entire peninsula. Narasinha was succeeded in 1509 by Krishnadevaraya, who reduced the whole of the east coast of the peninsula to subjection. The dynasty in his day reached its greatest height. Small principalities existed, such as Mysore, the Reddi chieftainship of Kondavid, south of the Kistna, Nellore, the Gajapathi dynasty of Cuttack, the Bidars of Harpanahalli and the always independent principality of Travancore; but Vijayanagar was supreme. The traveller Barbosa described the City of Vijayanagar (The City of Victory) in 1516 as of "great extent, highly populous, and the seat of an active commerce in country diamonds, rubies from Pegu, silks of China and Alexandra and Cinnabar, camphor, musk, pepper and sandal from Malabar". The palaces of the King and Ministers and the temples were described as "stately buildings of stone".

According to the same authority the kingdom comprised the whole of the area south of the Kistna.

The organization of the police during the Vijayanagar period was under what was called the Kaveli System. This system was very ably described by Mr. A. Falconer, a senior Civil Servant, in one of his minutes to the Court of Directors in October 1813, which is reproduced below :

“The Kaveli System, or the Hindoo Police, viewed as a branch of the ancient constitution of their Government, was doubtless, in point of utility and efficiency, exceedingly well adopted to the ends of its institution, in a form of Government such as that of the Hindoo Rajahs. Each village constituted a petty commonwealth, having a complete system of municipal police in which the regal, ecclesiastical, and general interests were represented and respectively provided for. It is unnecessary to enter farther into the analysis than as relates to the subject of police. In each village, town, city, and district were stationed officers of police, with gradations of rank and numbers of retainers commensurate with the extent of the respective ranges of territory, from that of the humblest Kavilgar to that of the most powerful Poligar. These Kavilgars having a concurrent jurisdiction were charged with the internal security and tranquillity of the country. They were armed and paid by means of certain contributions from every inhabitant, in addition to an assessment amounting, perhaps, to about one and a quarter per cent on the annual gross produce of the country, the protection of which also was thus made their duty and their interest. In addition to the charge of the interior peace and security, it was incumbent on the Poligars, or superior orders of the Kaveli class, in common with the rest of the Hindoo feudal aristocracy, to join the army of the Rajah in times of external danger, with their respective contingents and armed Peons, which they were not merely permitted but obliged to maintain, as well for the public defence as for purposes of personal safety. Being thus entrusted with the safety of the public property, armed with the means and paid for the purpose of protecting it, they were held responsible for all losses by theft, robbery, or depredation, for the detection and apprehension of all public offenders of this description, and for the extinction of all offences committed by them. The formidable power thus delegated to these Kavilgars organised by an able Minister and controlled by a despotic government was competent to every purpose of vigorous and energetic police. But it was counterbalanced by a concomitant evil. Under any relaxation of the controlling authority,

the Poligars and higher officers of it attained and usurped a power which was employed in maintaining personal quarrels. They extorted and amassed wealth, which was dissipated in a jealous rivalry of magnificent pageantry. The weapons which were intended for the enemies only of State, were turned against the State itself and against each other, and were used for plans of personal aggrandisement, mutual revenge, or public plunder. It was sometimes with difficulty that the regular or standing army of the State could restrain the insolence or subdue the insubordination of these intestine rebels and robbers”.

Sir Thomas Munro, one of the most distinguished of Indian administrators wrote as follows about the maintenance of the Kaveli System:

“The funds assigned for the support of the police establishment, as far as they can now be known, appear to have been very ample. The Talliar had the same enam lands and the same fees, in money and in kind, as he now enjoys. The petty Kawilgar’s allowances arose from the following heads:

- 1st: A village rent-free, or at a low quit rent.
- 2nd: A certain portion of enam land in every village within the jurisdiction.
- 3rd: MARAH, or an allowance in grain upon each plough, or upon the quantity of seed sown.
- 4th: WURTANAH, or an allowance in money paid by husbandmen on ploughs, and by tradesmen on houses, shops, or looms.
- 5th: MOOLVIS, a small duty on goods passing through the country.
- 6th: FASGUI, a small duty levied at fairs and weekly markets, on shrooffs in money, and on other dealers in kind.

“The enam village was granted to the petty Kawilgar only in particular cases. His MARAH and WARTANAH are supposed to have been nearly on the same footing as they have been in later times, and the rates, at which they were collected to have varied in every village

from one FANAM to twelve on each plough, house, shop or loom. His MOOLVIS, or duty on goods, was from one roowa to one pice per gonny; it was levied wherever the sirkar customs were levied, and was usually, to save the expense and trouble of a separate collection, rented to the custom farmer.

The allowances of the head Kawilgar consisted of:—

1st: A certain number of enam or rent-free villages.

2nd: Portion of enam land in each village.

These two heads of enam villages and lands usually amounted to ten per cent of the land, and sometimes to more:

3rd: MARAH

4th: WURTANAH

5th: MOOLVIS

6th: FUSGUI

In the same manner  
as to the petty  
Kawilgar.

7th: Ten per cent on the gross collection of the Sirkar revenue”.

Nuniz, one of the foreign observers in India at that time, writing on the effectiveness of the police said:

“If he (a person who suffers wrong) complains that he was robbed in such and such a road, the king sends immediately for the captain of the province and even though he be at court, the captain may be seized and his property taken, if he does not catch the thief”.

The Poligars were at first intended to protect mountain passes and hilly regions from banditti and marauders. For this purpose they were allowed to build small forts at strategic places and they were given Jaghirs, consisting of a number of villages, for maintaining themselves as well as their adherents. The problem of criminal tribes was a headache to the Government. They were called KIRATAS. The AMUKTAMALYADA, whose authorship is attributed to Krishna-devaraya mentions the method by which these KIRATAS were controlled. “To keep these KIRATAS in check, foreign military adventurers should be given villages temporarily as Jaghirs in their neigh-

bourhood. Until these criminal tribes are subdued, the distress of the people does not decrease”.

Sometimes these Poligars were themselves robber-chieftains who had turned over a new leaf, finding that their income would not suffer even if they were on the side of law and order. Yakarla Yarrama Naidu was one such person who, migrating from Bandar settled down at Rollamadugu. The Brahmins of the place had to leave their hearths and homes on account of his depredations. Subsequently he went to Vijayanagar and began to attend the Durbar. While on a pilgrimage to Tirupathi, Krishnadevaraya was informed by the villagers of Rollamadugu about the country being infested with robbers and thieves. The King commanded Yerrama Naidu to rid the place of anti-social beings, allowed him to build a fort there and provided him with a Jaghir.

There were instances when policemen were deified when they fell in battle against robbers. A temple was said to have been built in honour of two Reddy brothers who were killed in a fight with a robber chief named Chennama Naidu in Racerla Hills.

During the Vijayanagar period, the policing of towns and cities appeared to have been done on a more systematic basis. The whole town was divided into several Palems or Wards consisting of several streets. According to Abdul Razak, the Persian Ambassador, the police administration of the capital of the Vijayanagar Kings was under the control of a Commissioner who was served by no less than 12,000 policemen, each of whom received a salary of 30 FANAMS per month. At the time of Krishnadevaraya, the Commissioner was said to be one Jangamayya. It was said that he used to conceal himself near the gates of the King's palace and follow the monarch unnoticed at a respectable distance during the latter's incognito visits to the city at nights to acquaint himself personally with the law and order situation. The Lepakshi inscriptions in Anantapur district mention about a Commissioner called Penugonda Viranna at Vijayanagar. The King Achutarayya was very prompt in making the Police repay the losses incurred by the citizens owing to robberies and thefts. But the Police were rarely brought to this predicament as they were, according to Nuniz, “wizards who could detect any case and recover stolen properties”.

The Moghuls had a definite police system. The villages were left responsible for their own safety and that of travellers within their own limits. A Moghul province was a replica of the Empire, and provin-

cial government centred in the provincial capital. Outside that, the people were left alone as long as they paid their revenue and did not disturb the peace. The Governor of a province was called the SUBHEDAR or NAZIM: under him, in charge of sub-divisions, living in smaller towns, were a number of officials called FAUJDARS. The FAUJDAR's duties were mixed. Primarily he was a revenue official, but he was also vested with powers enabling him to keep the peace and cope with the bands of highwaymen, rebellious chiefs and other turbulent persons. He had to guard the roads and to prevent blacksmiths from making firearms; and to help him in these specifically police duties he had a number of subordinates called THANADARS, or officers in charge of posts. The activities of the FAUJDAR were limited to intervening with military force when widespread violence or rebellion compelled him to do so. Similarly, the Moghul Thanadars were but editions IN PETTO of the FAUJDARS. They never investigated cases of ordinary crime or carried on any of the many routine duties of the present day Thanadars. Ordinary crime was the affair of the people of the locality in which it occurred, and the village agency which attended to it was not remunerated from the State or provincial revenues. The chief of the City Police was the KOTWAL. A vivid description of his duties is given in the AIN-I-AKBARI, the diary of the great Akbar. He received daily reports from watchmen and sweepers of doings in the city, and he maintained a number of paid informers. He arranged the watch and ward of streets at night, and at all places of public gathering he kept subordinates to look out for pickpockets and other sneak thieves. The control of prostitutes, the distillation of liquors and the sale of intoxicants were within his jurisdiction. He had to look after the people in prison, hear the charges against them and decide many of them and also execute sentences. It is clear from the accounts of the doings of KOTWALS which have come down to us that these officers were very efficient, but, of course, often abominably cruel and tyrannous according to our notions.

In short the Hindu and the Moghul system of government were autocratic and military. Under Asoka, Akbar and the Peshwas the principles were the same, with considerable differences in detail. The ruler and his principal agents combined in their own persons the functions of military commander for internal security purposes, revenue, collector, judge, magistrates and head of the Police. Subhedars in charge of provinces, Faujdars and Deshmukhs in charge of sub-divisions of provinces had these powers. Zamindars or tax-farmers were res-

possible for crime. Village headmen were revenue and police officials and had magisterial powers.

The Vijayanagar dynasty came to an end in 1564 when the five Muhammedan dynasties combined and defeated the Hindu army at Talikot and sacked the capital of Vijayanagar. For a second time the whole of the peninsula was thrown into confusion. The minor chiefs seized the opportunity for throwing off their dependence; and throughout the peninsula arose a large number of petty Polegars and small chieftains whose quarrels and wars and struggles for supremacy kept the country disturbed for two and half centuries.

The European nations, as is well known, began their career in this country as merchants. In order to carry on their business they erected factories, which they always endeavoured to fortify so as to secure themselves from the hostility of the various native powers. The first place at which the English traded on the Eastern Coast of India was Peddapalli, now Nizamapatnam, a sea port in the Kistna district. Captain Hippon in the ship "GLOBE" landed there in 1611. He had at first touched at Pulicat, but the Dutch Governor refused to allow him to trade. Having left an establishment at Peddapalli with means for carrying on commerce, he sailed to Masulipatam and proceeded similarly. The Masulipatam station became a well established factory and formed the starting point of the English trade on the East Coast. The following is a brief summary of the territorial acquisitions made by the British in the Andhra area:

A trading settlement was established at Masulipatam in 1611 and in 1639 and in 1690 Forts St. George and St. David were built at Madras and Tevanapatnam respectively with the permission of the ruling Hindu princes. Mirzapha Jung and Salabat Jung had ceded Masulipatam and portions of the Northern Circars to the French; but on the capture of Masulipatam by the English in 1759, the influence of the French was broken and the town of Masulipatam and a considerable tract of the surrounding territory was made over to the English. In 1765 sanads ceding the whole of the Northern Circars were obtained from the Padshah of Delhi, but the Madras Government thought it more politic to obtain the consent of the Nizam also. In 1768 the five circars of Ellore, Chicacole, Rajahmundry, Mustafanagar and Mur-tuzanagar or Guntur were ceded by treaty on the English agreeing to pay an annual subsidy of nine lakhs and to furnish military assistance when required. In 1800 a new treaty was entered into with the Nizam



by which a considerable increase was made in the British Subsidiary Force, on account of which the Nizam ceded all the territories he had acquired by the Mysore Treaties of 1792 and 1799 together with the taluk of Adoni. These were known by the name of the Ceded Districts. In 1838 "internal mismanagement and suspicion of treasonable intrigue on the part of the Nawab of Kurnool" led to the occupation of his territory by an armed force and to its subsequent annexation.

The British power may thus be said to have been fully established in the Andhra by the beginning of the last century. The condition of the country during the period of transition was one of acute famine and pestilence. In the language of the "Fifth Report", when the Northern Circars were handed over by the Nizam to the English, "the whole system of internal management had become disorganised. Not only the forms but even the semblance of civil authority seemed to be wholly lost". Dr. Buchanan who travelled from the East up to the West Coast in 1800 mentions that the country was infested by gangs of marauders. He observed as follows:

"The smallest village of 5 or 6 houses is fortified. The defence of such a village consists of a round stone wall perhaps 40 feet in diameter and 6 feet high. On the top of this is a parapet of mud with a doorway in it, to which the only access is by a ladder. In case of a plundering party coming near the village, the people ascend this tower with their families and most valuable effects and having drawn up the ladder defend themselves with stones, which even the women throw with great force and dexterity. Larger villages have square forts with round towers at the angles. In those still larger, or in towns, the defences are more numerous and the fort serves as a citadel; while the village or pettah is surrounded by a weaker defence of mud. The inhabitants consider fortification as necessary to their existence and one at the expense of building and the risk of defending them. The country indeed for a long series of years has been in a constant state of warfare and the poor inhabitants have suffered too much from all parties, to trust in any."

As they took over the government of the provinces in the interior, the British adopted the system of administration as they found it in each locality, making, as a rule, as little change as possible. In both cases — in the capitals and in the provinces — the administration of criminal justice was profoundly unsatisfactory. After many experiments and many failures a good working system was gradually developed.

“The transition from a military autocracy to the fully developed modern system was slow and often painful. Different experiments were tried in different parts of the country, and the various provinces did not progress simultaneously by the same stages. The history of the Police in British India for the century prior to 1860, was, as a part of general administration, that of a long series of experiments, often of unsuccessful experiments.”

In the Madras Province, for the first time, the East India Company enacted laws for the governance of the country and issued a bunch of laws called Regulations in 1802. These Regulations which were translated into Persian, Telugu and Tamil, acted as the sole guide for the civil and criminal courts. By Regulation II of 1802, a court was established in each district, to receive and decide all suits regarding ‘both real and personal property; all questions comprised in the civil law; all matters in which caste was involved and every other question that civilization gives rise to’. The decision of the Zillah Judges in civil matters were subject to appeal to one of the four Provincial Courts established for the purpose of disposing of such appeals. The Provincial Courts in turn were subject to the Sadar Adalat or Chief Court of Civil Judicature at Madras. “The duties of the Zillah Judge did not end with his civil work. He was also Magistrate, Superintendent of Police and Chief Gaoler. The Judges of the Provincial Courts were, for purposes of criminal trials, constituted itinerant Courts of Circuit, subject to the Foujdari Adalat, at Madras and to expedite justice, there were to be two general gaol deliveries annually in each zillah or district.” It was the duty of the Zillah Judge, in his capacity as Magistrate to apprehend murderers, robbers, thieves and all disturbers of the peace and persons charged before him with crimes or misdemeanours. He had control over the whole police force and could punish petty thefts and the like, but in all other offences he had to commit the accused for trial and deliver them to the Judges of the Courts of Circuit upon their arrival at their respective places of residence. This elaborate exotic system was introduced concurrently with the Permanent Settlement. The result, however, was disastrous. “The Police of the district speedily became frightfully disorganised, and the people were pillaged by bands of banditti, as well as by the regulation-born zamindars”. The need for reform was keenly felt. Lord William Bentinck constituted a Police Committee consisting of Mungo Dick, J. Hodgson, T. B. Hurdis and E. C. Greenway, four senior Civil Servants, to suggest ways and means of improving the efficiency of the police system. Col. Munro’s abilities as administrator stood so high

with the Government that he was specially asked to submit a report to the Committee. The Committee traced the history of the village watchers who were called DUNDASEERS in the zillah of Ganjam, BARKEES in the district of Chicacole and Vizagapatam and NAICKWADIES in Rajahmundry. They were also called Kavalgars in the Ceded Districts. A comprehensive name for all these different kinds was Talliary, who acted as Peons under the zamindars and were remunerated by the grant of service lands. The Committee agreed with the idea of Mr. Thackeray, magistrate of the zillah of Masulipatam "of uniting as many persons as possible in the police and particularly the zamindars and head inhabitants", which had the support of the ancient usage. The system which the Committee proposed provided for the discharge of the duties of the police as far as they related to the prevention of crime and apprehension of offenders by the body of the people themselves, by the heads of villages assisted by the village accountants, and village servants in the first instance superintended and controlled by the zamindar and his servants. The zamindar might recommend the appointment of a Darogah and the magistrate might appoint him if suitable. The system contemplated the making good of losses occasioned to individuals by robberies and by the time lost in attendance upon the Courts of Circuits during the prosecution of the offender. If the offender escaped, a fine was expected to be laid on the zamindary commensurate with the gravity of the offence, part of which collection should go to reimburse the loss of the sufferer and the remainder reserved for a fund for defraying police charges and rewarding secret information. The Committee also proposed the immediate superintendence of the police establishments to be entrusted to the Collectors who had means of procuring information through their servants employed in the collection of revenues in their circuits round the districts. The Collectors were also to be invested with magisterial powers so that they could commit offenders for trial before the appointed courts.

In November 1811, a circular was issued to the Judges and Collectors asking for particulars about the constitution and organisation of the police in each district. In the year 1812 a questionnaire was sent to senior Civil Servants of India by the Court of Directors of the East India Company regarding the efficiency of its administration. The following was the question relating to the police: "What is your judgment concerning the system of Police established by the British Government? Can it be rendered more perfect and efficient, or do you think it would be practicable and expedient to resort to any of the modes practised by the native Governments, for maintaining the peace

and order of the country?" Colonel Munro in reply to this questionnaire stated in his usual forthright manner that the new system of police established under the judicial regulations had nothing in its favour and everything against it. It was, he said, at variance with the feelings and prejudices of the people and had therefore no moral force to uphold it. It rested almost exclusively on the services of a set of hired Darogahs and Peons who, having no connection or common interest with the inhabitants and not having like the hereditary watchmen, been trained from infancy, had neither the requisite zeal nor the skill for its execution; and as it placed the Patels and Talliars in some degree under the control of the Darogahs, it lessened the influence of the Patels in their villages and deprived the Talliars of the credit and reward, they usually obtained for the successful exertions in the apprehension of robbers and it thus injured the only men by whom the duties of police could be efficiently discharged. He pleaded that while framing new Regulations it would be desirable to examine time-honoured institutions of the country and decide what should be preserved and the rest abolished. He suggested that the Police should be placed under the Collector who should be vested with magisterial powers.

On the 12th October 1813 a high ranking Police Committee was formed by an order of the Governor in Council. This Committee made a number of recommendations important among which were that the superintendence of the Police should be committed to a few Darogahs in each district; that their number should not exceed five in any district; that each Darogah should have a ROYSUM and an adequate number of Peons attached to the station at which he resided; that the heads of villages should be employed under the Darogahs on police duties; that the Curnums and village watchers should be employed under the heads of villages on those duties; that the heads of villages and Curnums should receive no allowance on account of the police duties with which they are charged; that zamindars wherever possible should be employed as ameens of police or Darogahs, or partly in a joint capacity and that Kotwals should be appointed in large towns. In the middle of 1814 the report was sent to the Foujdari Adalat where it was kept in cold storage for sometime.

The Court of Directors then appointed Col. Munro as head of a Commission to devise measures for putting new life into the administrative system. By then Regulation XXXV of 1802 which formed the basis of the police organisation in the Presidency had been extended to several districts. The Judges had been given powers to draft regu-

lations suitable to each district but the formulations had not been taken up in earnest.

As a result of the labours of the above Commission a number of Regulations were issued in 1816. Regulation IV of 1816 declared the head inhabitants of villages to be Munsiffs in their respective villages. Under Regulation IX the Collectors of the Zillahs were entrusted with the powers of the Zillah Magistrates which were with the Judge. The Assistants to the Collectors were also made Assistants to the Zillah Magistrates. According to Section 9 it was the duty of the Magistrate to apprehend murderers, robbers, thieves, house-breakers and disturbers of peace and persons charged before him with crimes of misdemeanours. Section 21 authorised the Magistrate to announce the offer of rewards amounting to Rs. 100/- for the apprehension of the leader of a gang of robbers or murderers or Rs. 20/- for each of his associates. The Foujdari Adalat had powers to give rewards amounting to Rs. 500/-. In other cases where a higher reward was necessary, the Government had to sanction it. The Magistrate was empowered under Section 32 to levy a fine not exceeding 50 Arcot Rupees or imprisonment for 15 days for petty offences "such as abusive language, calumny, inconsiderable assaults or affrays". In cases of petty thefts not attended with aggravating circumstances he would inflict corporal punishment on the offenders not exceeding eighteen rattans or commute them to jail for a term not longer than one month. The Court of Circuit was to supervise the work of Magistrates, who were also empowered to remove police officers from one station to another within their respective jurisdiction. By Regulation X the Civil Judge of the Zillah was also made the Criminal Judge. This was followed by Regulation XI, the most important of all regulations, passed on 13th September 1816 as a result of the Herculean labours of Colonel Munro and George Stratton. Regulation XI of 1816 enacted certain rules for the performance of police duties. By these rules, Regulation XXXV of 1802 was rescinded and the establishment of Darogahs and Tanadhars was abolished. The police duties were then vested in

- (i) Heads of villages aided by Curnums or village registrars and Talliars and other village watchers;
- (ii) Tahsildars or native Collectors of district by whatever name designated with the assistance of Peishkars Goomasthas and establishment of Peons;

- (iii) Zamindars;
- (iv) Ameen of Police;
- (v) Cutwals and their peons; and
- (vi) Magistrates of Zillahs and their peons.

Heads of villages were to be ex-officio heads of the police in villages and they were to apprehend offenders and forward them to the police officer of the district, except in cases where they could themselves act in petty offences and inflict punishment of detention of an offender for a period not exceeding 12 hours in the village choultry or when the offender was one belonging to the lower caste, he might be put into stocks for a period not exceeding 6 hours. The heads of the villages were authorised to call upon the villagers generally for his assistance and also on the heads of neighbouring villages; They were to disseminate information about crime and criminals and intimate the police officer of the district the arrival of suspicious strangers in their villages and details about them. On receiving information about stolen property they had to proceed to the scene, arrest the person selling such stolen property and send him to the police of the district. Persons acquainted with the circumstances of the case were also to be produced before the magistrate. Heads of villages also had to take charge of all stray cattle. With reference to the discovery of dead bodies, heads of villages were enjoined to send intimation to the police officer of the district and in the event of non-arrival of the officer he had to himself proceed to the spot, conduct enquiries with the help of the Curnum, apprehend the person suspected to be involved in the offence, if any, and send him along with the evidence to the police officer. Village watchers had to continue their traditional duties under the control of the heads of villages but they were not to be called upon to make compensation for losses by theft. The office of the village watcher was made hereditary and he was entitled to receive allowance in land, grain or money. Their duties lay in arresting persons found committing offences and producing them before the heads of villages and in transmitting information about suspicious persons either passing through or residing in the village to the Curnum and the head of the village. Kotwals and their peons were made subject to the Tahsildar and they were also to assist in furnishing supplies to travellers and in the maintenance of peace. Tahsildars who were native Collectors of districts, by whatever name designated were made the heads of the



police within their jurisdiction and were to be responsible for the maintenance of the peace, under the control of the Magistrate of the district. The Peishkars, Goomasthas and Peons employed under Tahsildars of the districts were directed to perform police as well as revenue duties. Tahsildars were asked to assist the village police and also to despatch their peons to markets, fairs and other public places in their district in order to preserve the peace. When information was received about the commission of any heinous offence the Tahsildar had to make enquiries and apprehend suspected persons. He was empowered to record the confession of prisoners and then send the proceedings along with the prisoner to the Criminal Judge. Tahsildars could release persons on bail in bailable offences and dismiss trivial complaints when the complainants compromised with the accused. They were also empowered to impose a fine of one rupee on the accused and confine in a choultry for a period not exceeding 24 hours, or if he should be one of the lower castes of people put him in stocks for a time not exceeding six hours, in trivial offences which had been proved to his satisfaction. They were to disseminate information about crime and criminals and pursue the offenders to other districts also. They had to, in all possible cases, take up investigation in murder cases. The magistrates granted sanads to willing zamindars to act as heads of police within their jurisdiction specifying the nature of duties usually performed by a Tahsildar. Police Ameens could be appointed in large towns and vested with the powers of either heads of villages or those of Tahsildars. In towns where there was a large European population, an Assistant Magistrate was to be appointed. Police officers were stopped from receiving complaints which were more than three months old. "The highlight of the act was that the police establishment which might be transferred to the Collectors as Magistrates was not to be considered as distinct from the revenue establishment, but as equally employed in police and revenue duties as occasions required". Manufacture of firearms was licensed by Magistrates who were also expected to keep in touch with their counterparts in the neighbouring districts. They and their subordinates were to prevent forcible occupation or seizure of lands or crops. They also determined the rates of hire to be paid by travellers to palanquin bearers, coolies, and boatmen which were tabulated and kept by all police officers. The magistrates were permitted to correspond directly with the Government in matters of Police.

"The new regulation, far from being perfect according to modern standards, was considered such a far-reaching one that the Sadr Adalat



and the Provincial and Zilla Courts were against it; but Col. Munro had the whole-hearted backing of the Court of Directors”.

Regulation XI of 1816 referred to above did not work as satisfactorily as was expected. The Collector of the district who was the District Magistrate had only limited powers for punishing offenders. The prisoners had, in almost all the cases, to be taken before the Zilla Judges. A great number of offenders had to be committed to take their trial before the Courts of Circuit, who were able to visit a district only once in six months. Since gaol deliveries were effected only during their visits, people continued to be detained in jails for three or four months without trial, when their convictions might have been only for one or two months. The Court of Circuits and the Sadr Court were invested with the powers of supervising the work of the Police and the Magistracy and sending reports to the Government regarding their findings about the Police. The Courts, doubtless, were averse to the changes effected by Sir Thomas Munro in the police organisation.

Regulation No. IV passed in 1821 aimed at overcoming the above handicaps. This Regulation gave extensive powers to the Police Ameen. The preliminary powers of investigation for the discovery of offences and the apprehension of offenders, which were till then vested only in Tahsildars or other head officers of district police, were delegated to competent subordinate officers in different parts of each taluk. By this Regulation, the heads of the district police, which in this case meant the Tahsildars, were empowered to punish thieves where the value of the property did not exceed Rs. 5/- and the offence was not committed by old offenders. In other cases, the case had to be forwarded to the Magistrate of the district. They could fine to the extent of Rs. 3/- and award compensation to victims. They were also exempted from the necessity of recording depositions just like the magistrates. This investment of additional powers of police on revenue servants turned out to be unmixed evil as torture was used for the purpose of extracting Government revenue.

In the year 1827 a number of Regulations were passed strengthening the hands of the police who were none other but the revenue servants and the criminal judiciary. The appointment of Assistant Judges, the powers to take security for good behaviour and the trial by jury were some of salient features of these Regulations.

All these new enactments gave extensive powers to the Courts of Circuit and the revenue-cum-police servants. The supervision of the police became the joint responsibility of the Courts of Circuit and the Magistrate, both of whom were saddled with other important responsibilities, which had priority over police work. "It gave subordinate revenue officers a Roman holiday in relation to their police work". In the year 1843 the Provincial Courts of Appeal and Circuits were abolished and new Zilla Courts were established to perform the functions and exercise the powers of the former courts. This change brought about the superintendence of the police under the Zilla Courts who within their respective zillas were invested with precisely the same powers of supervising the proceedings of the magisterial and police authorities as those exercised by the Courts of Circuits within their jurisdiction.

The attention of revenue officers to police work, as already mentioned, was only partial, for the natural and inevitable tendency of Tahsildars and others, was to give their zeal and attention to revenue duties. The effect of this was visible in every case of failure of police enquiry. Even in important cases, the Tahsildar pleaded he was prevented from going to the spot on account of important revenue duties. The Collector himself was unable to give undivided attention to police work, as it was according to the opinion prevalent then, subordinate to fiscal and revenue occupations.

"The atrocities committed by revenue servants acting as police officers and attracting a bad name to both the branches, the lackadaisical attitude of Collectors to police work and consequent growth of indiscipline and corruption in the ranks of revenue servants, and the apparent ineffectiveness of the check exercised by the Zilla Judges over the Police were leading matters to a crisis". The torture committed by the revenue servants on the people became so pronounced that the Madras Government were compelled to institute an enquiry into these allegations. This was called the TORTURE COMMISSION. The immediate cause for the constitution of this Commission was the furore raised in the House of Commons by certain members of liberal views with regard to the torture adopted by the servants of the East India Company in the collection of rent and the wide publicity the allegations received at the hands of the Press. The Commission submitted its report to the Governor on the 16th April 1855. It came to the conclusion that though torture had been diminishing in severity and extent it was still of enormous proportions and the remedy lay in the separation of the

revenue and the police functions. This decision, doubtless, was to a considerable measure influenced by the great success achieved in Sind where Sir Charles Napier based his Sind Police on the model of the Royal Irish Constabulary. The secret of his success was that he made the Police a separate and self-contained organization under their own superior officers, whose sole duty and responsibility was to supervise them and to see that they had adequate means to deal with crime.

The Board of Directors issued instructions in their letter dated 24—9—1856 for the re-organization of the Police, a summary of which is furnished below :

“1. There shall be in each Presidency a Chief Commissioner, in whom will be vested, in communication with the Chief Secretary to Government of course, the direction, discipline and internal economy of the Corps.

“2. There will be in each district a European Deputy Commissioner, with a sufficient number of subordinate officers, European, East Indian or Natives, and of Peons.

“3. The duties of the officers shall be solely those belonging properly to a detective and preventive police not possessing a definite judicial character”.

On the 22nd December 1857, the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General in Council in their Order No. 5347 sanctioned the appointment of a Chief Commissioner of Police on a salary of Rs. 2,500/- p.m. with an office establishment costing Rs. 1,000/- p.m., twenty Superintendents of Police at Rs. 700/- each and twenty Assistant Superintendents of Police at Rs. 300/- each. The total monthly cost of this new establishment was Rs. 23,500/-. Mr. W. Robinson was appointed Chief Commissioner of Police in May 1858. He had great experience of the Moplah riots in Malabar as Head Assistant Magistrate, Tellicherry, and later as Collector of Malabar.

Mr. Robinson proceeded to each district and studied the condition of the existing police establishments with a view to separating the joint revenue and police duties and establishments. Special Commissions were appointed to give effect to the separation. Early in December 1858, Mr. Robinson submitted a sketch of the system proposed by him for

carrying out the objects in view. The leading features of the proposal were that the Police should be a distinct department under the direct supervision of the Government; its members of all grades, divested of judicial functions, should be under the exclusive control and management of their own officers. The Chief Commissioner's draft contained the following particulars in regard to the Constitution of the Police.

I. "VILLAGE POLICE: under the control of the District Superintendent, consisting of the Village Watch, constituted as at present of the Official Village Watchers, but strengthened, improved, adequately remunerated and properly controlled. A Village Police Inspector, to exercise the Executive Police functions of the present Village Moonsif or Potal to superintend the Village Watch, and to form the link between the Village Police and Community, and the general Constabulary.

II. "A General Stipendiary Constabulary: consisting of sufficient number of Subordinate Police Officers as follows:

Constables

Head Constables

Inspectors.

III. "Superintendents in charge of the Police of their respective districts.

IV. "A Chief Commissioner, in whom will be vested in communication with the Chief Secretary to Government the direction, discipline, and internal economy of the Police Force.

"Measures will be taken for the recruiting and training of the different grades of Police, for which a moderate expenditure on preparatory grade will be indispensable.

"Parties of Mounted Police will be maintained in certain localities.

"All Inspectors and Sergeants will be mounted.

"A suitable reserve will be kept with the Police Head Quarters of each district.

“The Stipendiary Police will be duly instructed in the use of their weapons, sword and carbine; but will not carry arms, beyond a Truncheon, their ordinary badge of office, except as occasion requires.

“This Constabulary will undertake every executive duty in each District Jail and General Treasury Guards, Escorts of Revenue and Treasure etc.

“The Police will exercise no judicial or magisterial function whatever. It will take the initiative only for the preservation of peace and prevention of crime and in case of serious offence; in all other matters it will act under a magistrate's process alone”.

These proposals found expression in the Madras Act XXIV of 1859 which was enacted on the 6th September 1859. This marked the beginning of the Madras Police.

While so, the Government of India, by a resolution on the 17th August 1860, appointed a Commission consisting of Messrs. M. H. Court (Bengal Civil Service) S. Wauchope (Bengal Civil Service) W. Robinson (Madras Civil Service), R. Temple (Bengal Civil Service) Lt. Col. Bruce (Chief of the Oude Police) and Lt. Col. Phayre (Commissioner of Pegu). This was the first All India Police Commission. The Commission in their report said that the military arm should be relieved from all non-military duties; and the peace and order of the country should be preserved, on every occasion of tumult and apprehended disturbance, by the civil power and not by military force. The civil power would be the police, who would work under the orders of the district officer, the latter being the Chief Magistrate of the district in whom the police and judicial functions should unite. With regard to the pay of the Constables, it laid down that the lowest rank should receive pay equal at least to the average ordinary wages of unskilled labour of the province. Each local government was instructed to prescribe suitable and inexpensive uniforms to be furnished to all the officers of Police below the rank of Inspector at the cost of the State. In the matter of arming the police the Commission said that the arms should be of the lightest and most handy description, namely a light smooth-bore carbine with a bayonet and a sword to be used as a side-arm and that the Police should be thoroughly trained in the use of their arms but should never carry them except in the performance of any duty in which the carrying of their arms was prescribed. They should carry ordinarily only a baton or truncheon. Among some of the general

principles enunciated by them, one was that no separate class of Clerks, Writers or ministerial officials should be allowed in the Police and that all writing and accounting work should be done by the enrolled members of the Police Force. They laid down that investigating officers should "keep an accurate and minute diary of every step taken, and every information obtained in following up the clue of evidence — such diaries should be police documents only, and be sent to the District Superintendent, but should be open to the inspection of the District Officer". The Police were also "strictly forbidden by law to take cognizance of, or interfere with petty offences of any description, or otherwise interfere with the liberties or convenience of the people".

"The Commission recommended that a Civil Police Force should be formed in every part of India on the model of the British Constabulary Force, and that it should be organized on a provincial basis. The Police powers of Commissioners should be abolished and for each province an Inspector-General of Police should be appointed to be responsible to the provincial government for the control of the provincial force. The duties of the latter should be maintenance of the peace, the prevention and detection of crime, the escorting and guarding of prisoners and treasure. The village police should be supervised in all their public duties by the Superintendent of Police with a view to making them a useful supplement to the regular constabulary".

The Police Act of 1861 instituted the system of Police which is in force in India. Naturally that system has developed and become more complex and more highly organized as the work for which it was designed has grown in volume and increased in difficulty and subtlety, but the Act which regulates the organization, recruitment and discipline of the India Police is Act V of 1861. The Act imposed a uniform police system on all British India; and the essence of that system was that the police organization should be recruited, trained, disciplined and controlled by their own officers. Almost at a stroke, organized, disciplined and well-supervised provincial forces were substituted for the innumerable forces of infinitely varying composition and efficiency which had gradually grown up as a result of the utter lack of any uniform police in India.

The Indian Police Act (V of 1861) established the Police on a provincial basis, arranged for their subordination to the magistracy and sketched the merest outline of the establishment of the provincial force. Details were carefully avoided. The Act was a mere framework which

the provincial governments were invited to clothe. The organization of the Indian Police by provinces followed naturally from the fact that the civil government of British India was organized on a similar basis.

It is the centenary of this Act that we are celebrating throughout the country this year.



## CHAPTER VII

### *THE INDIAN POLICE ACT, 1861 & EARLY REFORMS.*

The organisation of the Madras Constabulary was commenced (North Arcot excepted) in January 1860. At the close of the year 1861-62 eight districts including Ganjam, Visakhapatnam, Godavari and Krishna, remained incomplete. By the end of 1862-63 the entire presidency was brought under the operation of Act XXIV of 1859. The system was entirely carried out and the Constabulary fully organised. The only things which remained were: (i) the standard and efficiency and degree of knowledge had to be gradually improved and (ii) the skill and aptitude in detection had to be acquired by experience and instruction. Every duty properly belonging to a Police was undertaken by the Constabulary throughout the presidency. All Treasuries and remittances were guarded. Jails were watched. It is interesting to note that Salt Preventive Duty in those days formed part of police work in all the twelve coastal districts. Salt factories, salt store yards etc. were guarded by the Police. 1,577 Constables were engaged on this duty during the year 1862-63. The duty was arduous and presented many temptations and life in those ungenial swamps was most unattractive.

At the time of the passing of the Madras Police Act XXIV of 1859, the presidency comprised of five ranges of four districts each. Each Range was under an Inspecting Superintendent of Police. The Inspecting Superintendents were designated Deputy Inspectors-General of Police in 1861. In 1862-63 the number of ranges was reduced from five to four and the Andhra districts were constituted into two ranges as below:

1. *Northern Range:*

1. Ganjam.
2. Visakhapatnam.
3. Godavari.
4. Krishna.
5. Nellore.

## 2. *Central Range:*

1. Kurnool.
2. Bellary.
3. Cuddapah.
4. North Arcot.

The relative proportion of Constabulary to population and area was 1 to 982 inhabitants and 5.7 sq. miles respectively.

For purposes of achieving steady improvement, efficiency and check, minute, persistent and frequent inspections were taken up by the superior officers. The Superintendents identified themselves with the civil administration of the country in all its grades. The Inspectors had to pass the test prescribed for magistrates of the second class. In regard to their work it was observed: "As a body their conduct has been good and their duties have been well performed. There are men now in service who would do credit to any Police." The Head Constables and Deputy Head Constables, however, as a body fell short in the acquirements and experience necessary to enable them to fulfil completely the important part of S.H.Os. As regards Constables the following assessment was made by the Inspector-General of Police during 1862-63.

"The conduct of the Constables as a body has been fairly good. A considerable degree of professional knowledge has been imparted in the District Police Schools to the more promising. Intelligence is being developed, morale improved, and ambition excited by the pains that officers are taking to teach and train their men. Wages are, however, confessedly inadequate for the duty enforced by strict supervision and for the responsibilities incurred. The Third Class Constable's wages scarcely give subsistence at present prices. Dismissals and resignations occur chiefly amongst this lower class, of whom nearly 50% were casualties during the year; for it is not worth a man's while to exercise much self denial or take pains to retain an arduous berth that scarcely affords a livelihood in return for hard work. The Constable yields to temptation and is dismissed; or he resigns the moment better wages offer in other lines of life."

Casualties are inevitable in any young service. Hundreds joined the Force without realising the severity of the duty that would be re-

quired of them. But when they failed to do the work, or proved uncompromising, they were dismissed.

There were frequent escapes from police custody and this was to a large measure due to the insecure state of the places which were unavoidably used as lock-ups, even at Sub-Magistrate's stations. In most cases the delinquent policemen were prosecuted and convicted. Here, the policemen were often more sinned against than sinning. Their prisoners were desperate professionals but the lock-ups were very frequently utterly insecure or wholly wanting and the escort, after a long day's march, had to watch by night. The men fell asleep, the prisoners escaped and the offence was established. Such cases were prosecuted with reluctance but it was not considered safe to waive the principle that the fact of an escape implied negligence.

Instruction of all ranks in the law of the country and other branches of their general duty was earnestly pressed in every district. A school was maintained in every district headquarters and men were called up for instruction and eventually for promotion. The stimulus thus given to study tended to rouse the morale of the Force in a manner not otherwise to be attained. Promotions amongst the rank of Head Constable and Constable were made after careful examination. Classes for reading and study were set up in each Station House. Extracts from the Police Law and other Criminal Codes were supplied to every man in his own language at a very moderate price. The standard of instruction and examination was thus gradually raised. In several districts an anxiety to be taught was manifested in all ranks. What had been compulsory gradually became voluntary.

The system laid down for paying the Force was by "Advance and Post-Audit". This worked effectively and with ease. Nearly every man received his wages within the first fortnight after they were due. And no excuse for debt and extortion being left—both evils were vigorously dealt with. The audit and account were, throughout the department, minute, punctual and effective. The equipment of the Police was "excellent" as regards quality and was supplied with punctuality. A system was adopted throughout the General Police District for obtaining and registering with accuracy the statistics of all crimes committed and the result of prosecutions. It was introduced into each district *PARI PASSU* with the police organisation.

High-way robberies and dacoities which used to feature prominently in the crime were getting considerably reduced. A large proportion of

these offences were committed on jungle paths and unfrequented roads and, in the circumstances then existing, made detection very difficult. Murder was most rife in the Central Range, i.e. the Ceded Districts. As regards house-breakings, it was observed that "burglary in this country was an exceedingly difficult crime to master; dwellings were insecure and the village police were probably the principal offenders".

While the European Magistrates thoroughly identified themselves with the Police, the relations of the Police with the subordinate magistrates were less cordial. "Factionous opposition was rare, and was met with only at the hands of the Sub-Magistrates of the ignorant old Tahsildar stamp. Ignorant and often corrupt, these officers disliked the change, paralysed the administration and marred the administration of justice". Other magistrates were absorbed in revenue duties, or were apathetic and left too much to the Police, whom they never supervised nor aided. Criminal cases were thus mismanaged and failed in the courts, or were dismissed by the Sub-Magistrates themselves for want of evidence, which they were too ignorant to appreciate. The subordinate magistracy used to issue warrants for the production of witnesses in preference to summonses.

A number of suicidal deaths used to be disposed of as being due to stomach pain, evil spirits and epileptic attacks. There was a suspicion that at least in some of these cases poison might have been used and the corpses disposed of by throwing them into wells. The inability to obtain post-mortem examination generally barred detection. For this reason it was ordered that every inquest should be attended and carefully watched by a superior officer of the Police.

During the year 1862-63 the Agency Police in Ganjam gave place to the regular police. The Jeypore Zamindari which was till then left without Police or direct administration of the government was 'peacefully occupied' by the Police, the Agent personally superintending the work. "The earnest determination of the Agent who travelled through and examined the whole area with his Police officers, prevented any appearance of opposition on the part of the Zamindar and other interested chiefs. There was a revival of the disturbance in the Hill Zamindari of Rumpah in the Godavari district in the early part of the year in consequence of the action taken by the long-expelled zamindar. "The Constabulary marched into the territory, rapidly took all their stockades and reduced the malcontents to submission and order". The law then took its course and the principal instigators of these disturbances were

transported. The Agency tracts were thus completely occupied by the Police.

The strength of the force at the end of the year was as follows:—

Inspector-General	...	1
Asst. Inspector-General	...	1
Dy. Inspectors-General	...	4
Superintendents	...	20
Asst. Superintendents	...	18
Inspectors of all ranks	...	443
Constables of all ranks	...	23,925
Kurnool Irregular Horse	...	234
		<hr/>
		24,646
Stipendiary Village Police	...	3,693

The young Police Force tasted the first axing during the year 1863-64. There was a heavy reduction in the Force as shown below:

Constables etc.	...	1,600
Mounted Police (Kurnool Horse)	...	150
		<hr/>
Total	...	1,750
Village Police	...	2,000
		<hr/>
Grand Total:	...	3,750
		<hr/>

This resulted in the disbandment of over 7% of the entire Constabulary Force and more than 50% of the Stipendiary Village Police. This told on the efficient working of the Police and naturally affected, with other causes, the prevention and detection of crime. The retrenchment was necessitated for raising the pay of the rest of the Force. The Third Grade Constables were thus disbanded. The pay of the Constables was fixed as follows:—

1st Class Constable (1/3 of the Force)	Rs.7/- p.m.
2nd Class Constable (2/3rds of the Force)	Rs. 6/- p.m.

Before their disbandment, the Third Class Constables were paid Rs. 5-4-0 per mensem.

The health of the Force especially in Visakhapatnam and Godavari districts having extensive Agency tracts suffered during the year as they were insalubrious. Men at or near headquarters alone were treated in hospital, while sick men in outlying stations had to take their chance. In this connection the Inspector-General of Police observed:

“The fact is that police life is exceedingly trying. The physical exertion is severe and unceasing, the mental toil is harassing and exciting, and exposure in unhealthy parts of the country is unavoidably great. Thus, the effective life of a policeman is shorter than in any other department of the public service, not excepting the military. In India climatic influence aggravates the strain”.

A small manual containing the working sections of the Cr.P.C. and Police Law was given to each Constable as also a small but admirable working manual of the Law of Evidence in criminal cases. Due attention was given to the “hutting of the Force”, but priority was given to the construction of Station Houses. In the zamindari areas, the quarters were built entirely by the zamindars, while in the villages, the people either entirely or in part provided dwellings for the Constables. It was found even then that “where men were decently and comfortably hutted and had their families with them, they were contented and cheerful and seldom misconducted themselves”.

The practice of making indiscriminate arrests of all suspected persons and detaining them until something turned up or they were convicted, was greatly discouraged. This had a good effect as in 1863-64 the percentage of persons prosecuted to those arrested was 61.2 while in England in 1861 it was 67.6. Thus, arrests would appear to have been made with care. The offences were classified for purposes of statistics as follows:

- 1st: Offences against person.
- 2nd: Offences against property with violence.
- 3rd: Offences against property without violence.

4th: Malicious offences against property.

5th: Forgeries, perjuries and offences against justice.

6th: Offences not included in above.

7th: Offences against Revenue Laws.

The last named offences related to breaches of Salt Monopoly and Abkari Law.

The efficiency of the Force received a stimulus towards the end of the year 1864-65 following the publication of the Service Pension Rules and a small increase of wages in the shape of batta. An additional allowance was also granted to certain Superintendents and a few Additional Assistant Superintendents were appointed in the larger districts. Prior to the promulgation of the Service Pension Rules, there was a Superannuation Service Fund. The rates of pension sanctioned during the year to subscribers to the Police Service Fund were fixed as follows:

“Firstly: An allowance of one month’s wage for each year’s service will be given to men who, having served above seven and under fifteen years, have become incapacitated for further duty by causes not the result of their own imprudence.

Secondly: Monthly pensions at the rates shown below will be given to men who may, after 15, 18 and 21 years’ service respectively have become incapacitated by like causes for further service:

	After 15 years.	18 years.	21 years.
Constable	... 2 12 0	3 0 0	3 4 0
Dy. Head Constable	... 3 8 0	4 0 0	4 8 0
Head Constable	... 4 12 0	5 8 0	6 4 0

N.B. The rates are about one third of the average wages of the respective rank, with gradual increase of 5 per cent for each additional period of 3 years’ service.

Thirdly: After 24 years, each subscriber will be entitled to retire on half pay, calculated on the average wages of the 3 years last passed”.



Batta was sanctioned at rates not exceeding Rs. 2/- per month to Head and Deputy Head Constables and Re. 1/- per month to Constables. Certain conditions attaching to the concession however prevented the grant of the full rate of batta in all the districts. In some districts only half batta was allowed. The urgent necessity of this relief was best illustrated by the fact that every Sepoy in the Madras Army drew then on an average Rs. 1-12-0 a month as "rice compensation money" throughout the year and at some stations, the rate was as high as Rs. 3/- and upwards for some time.

During the year 1865-66 a more complete and stronger hold was taken of the hill tracts of Ganjam and Vizagapatam districts. New police stations were taken up and existing ones were greatly strengthened. In the Jeypore and Golconda Hill country also, 15 new stations were taken and the country was fully occupied.

The first step towards effective prevention and detection of crime by the Police is a thorough knowledge of the criminal classes whom they have to observe and of their places of resort. To this important object the attention of the Police was earnestly directed throughout the Presidency. The particulars collected disclosed that in the Northern Range there were 2477 (4483) male and 93 (110) known thieves and depredators; 479 (576) male and 73 (70) female receivers of stolen property; 841 (471) drink shops frequented by thieves; 332 (284) receivers of stolen property; and 400 (349) notorious gambling houses. The particulars in the brackets relate to the figures in respect of the Central Range. This was the first regular attempt at the collection of such statistics. A review prepared in this connection showed:

"The prostitutes of India are not returned as belonging to criminal classes as are all low prostitutes in England. These women are, however, observed and their numbers registered in Cantonments where there are European soldiers. There were 762 such prostitutes in Cantonments at the end of 1865".

An interesting study of the suicides was also made during the year. There were 1,242 cases of suicide (482 males and 760 females). Men resorted to drowning and hanging in equal numbers. Six out of seven women who destroyed themselves preferred the water. Several women jumped into wells taking with them one or more of their children. "Twice as many males destroyed themselves as females in England, while the reverse was the condition in India".

During the year 1866-67 the Towns' Improvement Act was introduced into the towns of the Presidency. According to the provisions of this Act, the Municipalities paid 75 per cent of the cost of their Police. The system would appear to have worked without difficulty and by 1870-71 there was Municipal Police in 44 towns. But under the Madras Act III of 1871, the Municipalities were relieved of contribution to the maintenance of the Police.

During the year 1866-67 there were a large number of cases of cattle poisoning. The Toties and Pariahs poisoned the cattle for the sake of their hides and a large quantity of agricultural stock was thus annually destroyed. But unfortunately the Police were precluded from taking cognizance of these offences.

The condition of the jails continued to be in a very bad state of insecurity. The accommodation was very limited. The duty over convict establishments was most irksome and severe. Large bodies were camped out for protracted periods, some almost permanently, in cholera camps and temporary structures in order to relieve the over-crowded jails. At these places no accommodation was provided for the Police "who might well envy the robber in this respect".

On the 1st September 1867, the Madras Town Police was incorporated with the General Police of the Madras Presidency under the operation of Act VIII of 1867. By this Act, the Police of the Town of Madras was brought under the operation of Act XXXV of 1859 and became subject to the control of the Inspector-General of Police. During the same year, the Kurnool Mounted Police consisting of 2 Inspectors and 56 men (a bequest from the Old Rissalah of Irregular Horse) was disbanded.

In 1871, the total strength of the Force was diminished by 3,037 men of all ranks following retrenchment. Besides reductions in the lower grades the posts of 1 D.I.G., 1 D.S.P. and 4 Asst. Superintendents of the 2nd Class were abolished. Consequently, the Southern and Western Ranges were amalgamated and the police districts of North and South Malabars were combined under one S.P. At the same time, the rates of pay in the lower grades of the Force (beneath the rank of Inspectors) were slightly increased to meet the 'enormous rise' in the price of provisions and labour.

To facilitate the education of children of police officers, Infant Schools (Elementary Schools) were started in some districts and were much appreciated by the men. In the other districts, either from want of interest in the matter, or from the facilities of obtaining cheap education elsewhere, they languished or did not exist at all.

During the year a great cyclone swept Visakhapatnam. The so-called 'Camp Jail' (consisting of open sheds surrounded by a wattle fence) was entirely washed away. Owing to the steadfastness and good conduct of the Jail Guard (Police) not a single convict escaped on that occasion.

The faith of the credulous people in superstition could be seen from a case in Visakhapatnam district which occurred during the year. A man named Buradadu consulted an astrologer at the birth of an infant daughter. The astrologer declared the horoscope to be unfavourable and that if the child was permitted to live, the father would be devoured by a tiger! On this, Buradadu buried the child alive. He was sentenced by the Agency Court to transportation for life.

Before the advent of the well-organised police, a peculiar type of crime called the TORCH LIGHT GANG ROBBERY used to be prevalent in some parts of the Ceded Districts. It was so called because large gangs almost invariably came prepared with torches and slings and lit their torches in defiance of the villagers before proceeding to action. Thus the phrase 'Torch Light Gang Robbery' came to denote a particularly daring and brutal type of crime and although unrecognised by law, it came to be retained. In later years, torches were still brought; but they were few in number and were usually kindled *inside* the house after entry had been made, merely to light the robbers to their booty.

In 1871-72 there was an important and sensational case of murder in Kurnool district. A Head Constable, Raghavendra Rao, believing, it was supposed truly, that his Inspector Meenatchaiah was conspiring to ruin him, attacked him with a sword as he lay asleep in the dead of night and cut him and the women with whom he was sleeping to pieces. He then proceeded to the Station House and hacked away at a sleeping comrade, who later became a cripple. After keeping all at bay for some time, he eventually surrendered quietly. He was tried and duly executed.

In another interesting case one Gundugulugadu of Lingapuram (Cuddapah) was granted a reward of Rs. 100/- by the Government. On the night of the 22nd July 1871 a gang of eight robbers armed with sticks entered the village and one of the gang snatched a cloth from Gundugulugadu, who was sleeping in front of his house. On his partly rising, he received a blow on the head with a stick. He then seized a bamboo which was lying by his side and felled one of the gang. The rest attempted to remove their disabled comrade, but Gundugulugadu kept the whole of them at bay for some time till the villagers came to his assistance. The gang escaped and the wounded robber died shortly afterwards from the effects of the injuries.

There were a large number of false cases reported during the year. This was very well commented upon by the Inspector-General of Police in the following words:—

“Whenever the people are litigious or revengeful, a complainant almost invariably tries to get the Police to help him in his efforts to be down on his neighbour. A false charge of a cognizable offence is the first step; it must be sufficiently grave, for, if non-cognizable the Police won't heed it. Dacoity or robbery always takes and the case accordingly so presents itself in the first instance to the Magistrate's eye on a POLICE OCCURRENCE REPORT. This is followed by a 'REFERRED CHARGE SHEET' when after enquiry the Police have come to see that the dacoity was a myth. Meanwhile, the plaintiff has sent an anonymous letter by post to the Magistrate cautioning him against accepting the reasons advanced by the Police for disbelieving the charge; this has the effect of determining the Magistrate to send for every one therein mentioned, and while they are attending his Cutchery, the false complainant is quietly enjoying himself at their expense. The remedy is doubtless to proceed against him under section 182 of the Penal Code, but it is rarely done by the Magistrates”.

Following large-scale fraudulent practices indulged in by the Salt Guards at Naupada in Visakhapatnam district, a new system of guards was introduced in 1872-73. The Ooryah Paks or hereditary Militia of Goomsoor, who held land from Government on the feudal system, were invited. In consultation with them, posts of Head Constables were filled in by reliable followers of their chiefs. The chiefs were responsible for the conduct of their men and provided for those going on leave, casualties etc. It was a SINE QUA NON that every man must be a landholder, a guarantee for good conduct. The service became exceedingly popular.

The Magistrates were endorsing a large number of cases to the Police. Commenting on this, the Inspector-General of Police observed as follows:—

“So long as subordinate Magistrates are permitted to refer every idle rumour or false complaint to the Police for enquiry WITHOUT taking the trouble to inquire themselves or taking proceedings against false complaints under section 209 Criminal Procedure Code, so long will figures under this head present the anomaly of more dacoities etc., being referred than believed. The Police cannot prevent a man making a false complaint to spite his neighbour; the Magistrates can, but don't attempt to do so”.

In 1875-76 Bhadrachalam and Rekapalle taluks were added to Godavary district from the Central Provinces. The pay of the Deputy Inspectors-General was raised from Rs. 1,000/- to Rs. 1,200/-. The pay of two Superintendents was increased from Rs. 800/- to Rs. 1,000/-. A new grade of Sub-Inspectors on Rs. 30/- per month was established during the year, with a view to inducing young men of education and family to enter the force where they should be very well grounded before succeeding to the arduous duties of Inspectors. But the system was not extended after the first recruitment.

The year 1876-77 was one of famine and gave rise to many offences. There were several grain riots and the Police had a hard time in keeping the peace and maintaining order. During the same year a new cadre of Assistant Superintendents called Uncovenanted Assistant Superintendents was created by promotion from the ranks of Inspectors. They were the forerunners of the Deputy Superintendents of the present day. The Arms Act of 1878 cast additional burdens on the Police. During the close of the year two vessels were driven ashore at Visakhapatnam, twenty two out of twenty seven of their European crew being drowned. Inspector Pascal was specially rewarded by Government on this occasion for his exertions in saving life. During the months of April and May this year there was a curious panic in Nellore district. Police recruits could not be had and the temporary men resigned. The cause was a rumour that they were to be sent far from home to fight the Russians.

ANCHA MEEDA was a custom of sending sick people from village to village to their homes in order to die there, and which generally ended in their dying on the road. This was properly grappled in Nellore

by the District Magistrate directing all such cases being sent to the nearest Police Station, where they were cared for at Government expense till able to be sent to the nearest hospital or to proceed home themselves.

There was a case of an unusual character during the year in Chipurupalli taluk (Visakhapatnam). A man killed his own daughter of about 10 or 12 years of age simply because she was in the habit of stealing food from people other than his own caste, and he was afraid lest he should be turned out of his caste.

In 1879 there was an armed rising of the people of Rampa in the Godavari district against the exactions of their Munsubdar, who was subsequently deposed by Government. The extreme wildness and insalubrity of the Northern Hill Tracts rendered the matter difficult to deal with. The outbreak commenced on the 13th March when Major Morris, the Superintendent of Police and Mr. Johnson, the Sub-Collector were fired upon in the police stockade at Chowdavaram by armed bands of hillmen. Troops were promptly sent up, but were subsequently withdrawn from the hill country at a critical moment when the Police Force employed was shattered by sickness. The revolt gathered head and troops had again to be sent into the hills. Some bold hillmen entirely unconnected with the origin of the disturbance, took advantage of it to collect gangs and spread their raids into adjacent tracts. Following the operation of the troops, the chief leaders of the revolt, Chendraiah and Taman Dora moved into the Gudem jungles of Visakhapatnam district, as Rumpa became too hot for them. In a clash with a party of the troops at Bhimavaram, Chendraiah was very nearly captured. Six of his men were killed and two wounded. This completely broke up Chendraiah's gang. Chendraiah himself was betrayed and shot near Gurteru by Jampa Pandiah, a rebel of some note, who had previously escaped from police custody at Chowdavaram and endeavoured in this way to make terms with Government. But the death of Chendraiah did not produce the immediate effect which had been anticipated. His mantle descended upon his lieutenant Yellazuri Jaggaiah. After committing a number of cold-blooded murders and looting a number of villages in Madgole Hill Tracts they looted the Police Station of Paderu. The post was then held by a Head Constable and 13 men who seemed to have been undecided as to their right to fire on the insurgents. At any rate they made no fight. Two Constables were captured and the rest escaped. The Inspector, who had left the post on plea of sickness on the day before, and the Head Constable were dismissed in consequence of this



affair. The Police raided the Madgole Hills and the rebels retreated into Panchipenta Hill where they committed a series of murders. They attacked the Police Station at Araku which was successfully defended by its small police party aided by villagers. Several of the rebels were killed and wounded. Disheartened by this defeat they retired once more into Gudem jungles. Thus, the fituri in Hill Madugole and Panchipenta was soon quashed and prompt punishment overtook its local supporters, for Mr. Garstin, the Agent, being on the spot opened his Court and sentenced a number of prisoners to death or transportation for life. All this time, the hunting of fituridars was kept up in Rampa. Tigala Pentadu, a rebel of some note as also the Mutadar of Yedkur were captured. On the 25th July 1880 Karam Taman Dora, the chief leader of the rebellion was shot by Mr. Sweet, Special Assistant Superintendent in Rampa. This was followed by the capture of Bungara Padel and the death of the Munsif of Gachen Makeyu (Yelaguri Kantadu) at the hands of Inspector Saldi Naidoo. Other proclaimed offenders also were picked up from time to time. Tam Boradu, one of the leaders was shot by Mr. Martindale in Rekapalli taluk in November. On 30th October the noted leader Yallamuri Jaggaiah was shot by Inspector Engledow near Juddinghy in the Godavari district. Early in November Ram Reddi, the Mutadar of Nedlur, one of the original inciters of the rebellion, after being hunted by the Police through the Yernagudem taluk was captured by the Nizam's officers in Hyderabad territory. Finally on the 7th December, Veerayya Dora, the Chief Mutadar of Gudem, after being vigorously hunted for several weeks by Mr. Travers, Special Assistant Superintendent and after being wounded by Inspector Periah Naidoo, was shot dead by a party of police under Head Constable Appalaswamy. This ended the 'fituri' and so before the close of the year, these disturbances which had commenced on the 13th March 1879 were completely suppressed.

Brigadier-General Buck directed both military and police operations under the orders of the Government in connection with these disturbances. Important among who were engaged in the disturbed tracts were: Colonels Robertson, Cunliffe and Frazer; Majors Blaxland and Harris, Captain Eastall, Messrs. Millett, Sweet, Hadfield, Ainslie, Meredith, Fawcett, Lushington, Scott, Viscount Guillamore and Arbuthnott. The police forces in the disturbed districts suffered terribly from sickness. Several men were killed in action with the rebels and others were caught and murdered. Inspector Sheik Wahid and four others out of those from Ganjam district who were on duty in Rampa under Messrs. Ainslie and Meredith died from the results



of fever after their return. There was no State provision for the families of these men, but a subscription was raised. 658 extra police were employed in these disturbances viz: 200 in Godavari, of which 100 were raised in the district, 100 in Kistna, 308 in Vizagapatam which included 100 recruits raised in Ganjam and 108 volunteers from Kurnool, Cuddapah, North Arcot and Salem and 50 in Jeypore. Three extra Assistant Superintendents besides Mr. Sweet and 11 extra Inspectors were employed. The disturbances involved deployment of a large part of the Godavari District Force for service in Rumpa. The Station Houses were badly depleted. Commenting on this, the D.I.G. of Police, Col. Robertson made the following remarks:—

“The police force was entirely removed from the ordinary duties to perform semi-military duties in the Rumpa Hills. The Superintendent does not mention the numbers so employed, but from actual inspection of stations and divisions made at the end of the year, it was evident that fully nine-tenths of the Police Force had been actually so employed. All who served suffered alike. Inspectors and Station House Officers and men hurried away without warning, exposed night and day at the most sickly season of the year without in many instances proper clothing, all succumbed alike to fever of a bad type which not only prostrated the men for the time but for months subsequently, rendered them incapable of performing properly even the most ordinary duty. The hospital at Rajahmundry showed over 1,800 admissions or more than four times the number of ordinary years. Station work could hardly be carried on. In some cases the Station House Officer was left with a single constable to carry on the duties”.

During 1881 the Hon'ble D. F. Carmichael was appointed Special Commissioner in the Northern Hill Tracts. The Police here were provided with funds to pay coolies for carrying their kit when proceeding on patrol duty involving absence from their stations for some days. The officials of the Rajah of Jeypore had instructions to supply the Police with grain and other necessities of life on payment, since it was not possible to secure them in these remote places without difficulty. By order of the Special Commissioner, Addatheegala and Chodavaram Stations were transferred from Visakhapatnam to Godavari district. The Special Commissioner also sanctioned hill batta at certain stations in unhealthy tracts and where the police were put to considerable expense in the way of living. A commencement was made during the year by the Salt Department to take over the guard-

ing of salt from the Police. By the year 1884 the Salt Department had completely relieved the Police of these duties.

From the 1st August 1881, the Port Police Act I of 1881 came into force. Great difficulty was experienced in getting men suitable for the duty which was most distasteful to the ordinary person. Those first employed suffered so much from sea-sickness as to be quite useless. Further, the merchants protested against the measure declaring that their trade required no police protection. The Government therefore exempted cargo boats from the operation of the Ports Police Act, and extended it to passenger boats. Accordingly in 1882 the total strength of 4 H.Cs. and 30 men at each of the Ports of Visakhapatnam and Bhimilipatam was reduced to a small number of 2 H.Cs. and 20 men for both the ports and in 1883 the entire Marine Police was abolished.

During the year buckshot cartridges were supplied to all districts not hitherto furnished with them; they were better adapted than ball to smooth bore carbines and, as under the new Procedure Code, the Police were prohibited from causing the death of any person escaping from custody who had not committed an offence punishable with death or transportation, it was considered better they should use buckshot as less likely than ball to inflict a fatal wound. Steps were taken to supply bayonets to the snider carbines.

During the year, with the sanction of Government, the experiment of enlisting Eurasians as Constables was tried; it proved a failure; most of them resigned on account of the insufficiency of the pay and none applied for enlistment.

During the year there was an interesting case of theft in a vessel and mischief by fire. The offenders named Benson and Ahlsted were Swedish seamen on board the British Barque SEA QUEEN. The vessel which was laden with rum and sugar sailed on July 9th from Gopalpore for Kakinada. During the night of July 12th, both men went down the forecastle hatch. Each was provided with bottles and a gimlet. Ahlsted bored a hole in the top of a cask and in trying to bore a second one in the end of the cask, the gimlet broke and remained fixed. Benson then bored a second hole and they filled some of the bottles. Ahlsted held a candle, but by the accidental upsetting of an uncorked bottle the rum caught fire. They attempted to choke the flame with their clothes and were severely burnt. Finding it im-

possible to extinguish fire, Benson went up and gave the alarm. The ship was soon in flames. The captain put in to Kalingapatnam, but did not succeed in overcoming the fire until July 19th. The damage was estimated at between £3,000/- and £4,000/-. The two sailors made a full confession and they were sentenced each to 6 months' R.I. They were acquitted of the charge under Section 437 I.P.C.

During the year the Parvatipuram Instruction Reseve crossed the border and penetrated into the Central Provinces to put down the serious uprising of the Khonds in the Kalahandi Hill Tracts. The good work done by them was recognised by the grant of a special reward of one month's pay to every member of the force engaged on this harassing duty.

An ingenious type of crime on the part of the Yanadies of Nellore came to notice during 1882. Most of them were employed as domestic servants. They borrowed their employers' gold jewellery and tendered it by day light to the inspection of intending purchasers; it was hinted to the customer that it would be better for him to complete the bargain at night as the vendor's title to the property was not strictly unimpeachable. After night-fall the unwary purchaser would bring his bag of money and in return for it would receive a small parcel which he was assured contained the jewels shown to him during the day. He would be cautioned against opening the packet until he reached home for fear of its being intercepted by the Police. An examination after reaching home would show he had been duped. For the gold jewels he would find gilt jewels had been substituted. Here the matter would end. To complain, he knew would be dangerous, for it might cause him to be regarded as a receiver of stolen property.

During the year 1882 a system of red marks for good detection was introduced in Kurnool district.

On the 5th January 1882, the new district of Anantapur was formed, having been separated from Bellary district.

During the year 1883, the Police took up the work of registration of licences under the Arms Act.

The guarding of Jails and of convicts at work was commenced to be undertaken by the Jail Establishment of Warders. A commencement was made with the three principal jails at Coimbatore,

Vellore and Rajahmundry. Henceforth, the police only furnished protective guards at the gates and afforded aid to the warder establishment in the event of a breakout.

Towards the close of the year small parties of Hindus in the Krishna and Godavari districts took to parading from village to village calling themselves RAMA DANDU. (Rama's Army). They insisted on going into Mohammadan quarters and past Mosques with music which led to riots in some places and the police dealt with the situation effectively. During the year the Bellary-Krishna State Railway was under construction throughout the district of Kurnool. This threw enormous work on the district police who had to provide guards for the railway cash chests and watch the influx of gangs of bad characters who came to take up work in this connection.

In 1885 there was a serious riot at Adoni on the 13th May when a mob of about 2,000 Muslims assembled in front of the Mosque situated in the broad street at the entrance of Adoni and obstructed the Guru of the Lingayat Community when he attempted to pass in his palanquin. They would not give way when desired to do so by the Taluk Magistrate and Police Inspector. Stones were freely thrown and the Guru had to turn back. The ring leaders were convicted.

There appears to have been a sort of a practice of taking able policemen into the Revenue Department especially in Cuddapah district. In this connection the Collector of Cuddapah observed: "I deprecate the rivalry between the Revenue Department and the Police. There are prizes in the latter force which ought to admit of the retention in it of any man aspiring to be a Tahsildar. It must be dispiriting and inconvenient to the District Superintendent to find that, when he has coached a man upto a fair standard of efficiency, another department steps in and takes him away."

During the year 1886 there was an outbreak in June in the Gudem Hill Tracts. A number of fanatics calling themselves "PUJARIS" or "JANGAMS" banded together and commenced to preach a crusade among the hill people saying one of their number had received a visit from a Pandava who predicted that the British Raj would come to an end slowly. They visited several places in the Agency tracts and finally came to Sadiki where a number of buffaloes and goats were sacrificed by the credulous people. They intended to burn the Krishnadevipet Police Station, but a shower of rain damped their ardour.

At Sadiki they were joined by one J. Kakiri, a Konda Dora of Pas-sarada. He became one of the leaders of the gang. The gang first went to Venkayyapalem near Narsipatnam where Kakiri shot dead one Chinnayya with whom he had had some land disputes. After this, the gang retired to the hills, attacked the Gudem Police Station and seized all the arms and ammunition. The Station House and Constables' Lines and the Government bungalows at Gudem and Chintapalli were also burnt. There was a threat that the gang would attack the Lumsingi Station. This looked so much like the commencement of a serious civil disturbance, that steps were taken to prevent its spreading as well as to suppress it at once. The Vizagapatam Reserve was immediately ordered down to Lumsingi and marched out there very rapidly. The Parvatipur Reserve was brought along the foot of the ghats. The Godavari Police closed in from the Rumpa and Jaddangi sides. The Agent, the D.I.G. and the Superintendent of Police proceeded to Gudem at the end of June and remained in Chintapalli for a month. Expeditions were sent out in all directions, which ended in the capture, by the beginning of August, of the whole gang, consisting of 24 persons. All the arms were recovered and very nearly all the ammunition besides a large quantity of clothing, accoutrements etc.

During 1887, the appointment of D.I.G. of Police of the Central Range was abolished and this Range was amalgamated with the Southern Range. The appointment was, however, restored in 1892.

The evil effects of gambling on crime were most perceptibly felt in 1888. It was observed:

"In connection with increase of crime, I must bring to notice the increase of gambling, the two being closely connected. Gambling in Public may now be prevented under Section 143 of the Cr. P.C. and it is hoped that this may have some effect for good; but private gambling remains untouched by law and is a very fruitful source of crime".

While every effort was made to improve the efficiency of the Force, certain inherent obstacles had to be overcome. The following remarks of the Superintendent of Police, Godavari, in this connection are significant:

"The district in reference to its Inspectors is a quarter of a century behind the times. Instead of being men of superior birth and

education (with one or two honourable exceptions), they are, as a rule, men who have been promoted from the very lowest rank of Police Officer. They are too familiar with their men; in fact are nothing more than over-grown Station House Officers and possessed in some instances of even less knowledge of the Telugu language than their subordinates. It need hardly be added that most of them are unacquainted with English and that in consequence they form a striking contrast to the Sub-Magistrate of the present day who is invariably a well educated man".

During the year 1889 an elephant belonging to the Rajah of Jeypore made its appearance in the Guditeri Mutta of the Rumpa country on the 25th August 1889. It generally travelled at night and was hardly ever seen in the day. After roaming through parts of Rumpa, Rekapalli and Bhadrachalam taluks, where it had killed 33 human beings (24 adults and 9 children) it crossed over to Malkanghiri taluk and was there finally captured by the aid of some tame elephants sent out for the purpose by the Rajah of Jeypore.

From the 1st April 1889 a Charge Allowance was granted to Station House Officers and the pay of Constables drawing Rs. 6½/- and Rs. 7½/- was increased to Rs. 7/- and Rs. 8/-. The pay of the two lower grades of Head Constables was increased to Rs. 16/- and Rs. 14/- respectively. The two lowest grades of Inspectors (5th and 6th) were abolished, the pay thereof being too small to induce qualified men of good status to enter the service.

A noteworthy case in the Cuddapah district which occurred in 1890 was the murder of the Railway Engineer's cash keeper at Peclair, in which a lascar named Muzuffer Ali killed the cash keeper whom he was driving along a lonely road at night, stole Rs. 3,500/- in cash and five currency notes of Rs. 100/- each, and falsely reported that robbers had attacked the carts, murdered the cash keeper and taken away the money. The Inspector-General personally enquired into this case, the eventual detection of which reflected great credit upon one Inspector of the district, by whose skilful management Rs. 920/- was recovered from the prisoner, who was convicted of murder and executed. The prisoner's brother and father from whom also a further amount of money was recovered, were also convicted of receiving stolen property.

The recovery of stolen properties from dangerous criminals is almost always attended with great risk. In one case of Anantapur district in the same year, Inspector Paparao Nayudu of Anantapur was engaged in searching the huts of a gang of Korchas who were suspected of having committed certain dacoities. He was most brutally attacked by them and by some of the adjoining villagers, and the property discovered by the Inspector was forcibly taken from his hands. The Inspector then attempted to recover the same, but the crowd overpowered him. Imagining that his life was in jeopardy, he made use of his revolver, shooting one dead and wounding another. But, he was afterwards severely mauled, beaten and left for dead. Finally he was rescued by Mr. Lucas, a Railway Inspector. His left thumb was permanently injured. The Inspector was granted a reward of Rs. 50/- for his good work in breaking up a gang and in recovering properties.

The year 1891 witnessed what was called the Santa Bhupathi Fituri in the Godavari Agency Tracts. Santa Bhupathi was the grandson of the late Zamindar of Golconda. When Government took over the Zamindari, he and his brother were given a pension of Rs. 2,000/- per annum. He was a young man about 23 years old, was educated for a time in Vizagapatam and later lived with his wife and mother at Madgole. Being dissatisfied with his pension, which he characterised as only that of a widow, he applied to the Government to give him the villages which his father had enjoyed as Inams. His application failed and so in May 1891 he raised a disturbance with the hope that the Government would accede to his wishes. He assembled about two to three hundred men and started on the 23rd May for Krishnadevipet. On their way they passed through Padi, plundered the house of a pensioned Head Constable named Appalaswami, because he had killed a prominent leader in the Rumpa rebellion of 1879-80 and had been rewarded for the act. Thence they proceeded to Krishnadevipet, surrounded the station, shot down the sentry, and with a shout of 'Victory', the whole gang poured into the station enclosure. In a few minutes they killed four Constables rendering the others defenceless by wounds. The Station was then plundered, all the arms and ammunition being taken and afterwards fired. The gang then went into the village and plundered the house of one Hanumantha Kondayya. After this they rested from their labour near a tank, when a sudden shout from somebody who had tripped and rolled into the water frightened them and they fled in a panic in all directions. Only about 40 remained with Santa Bhupathi, who was commonly called Razu. They subsequently committed



some other decoities without causing any loss of life in Visakhapatnam and Godavari districts. In July, however, Santa Bhupati died of fever and dysentery from exposure in the jungles. Following his death, all the rebels except Madakam Chinnigadu gave themselves up. This Chinnigadu was the most important man in the gang next to Bhupati. He brought a contingent of Koyas with him from his village Lagaraye in the Godavari district. He was captured and sentenced to death and 31 of the gang were sentenced to transportation for life. The sentences however were reduced to 10 years, transportation. Thus ended the Santa Bhupathi Fituri.

A disturbance which might have led to serious results took place in Vizianagaram on the evening of the 2nd September following a wrestling match between a Punjabi and a sepoy of a Regiment stationed locally in which the latter was defeated. The sepoys who were witnessing the match gained the mistaken impression that the Police were siding the Punjabi. So, after the match was over the sepoys committed an unprovoked assault on a Constable who was on his way from the Cantonment to the Post Office in the Town. On the following morning they committed a series of similar assaults upon every Constable who entered the Cantonment limits. On the matter being brought to the notice of the Commandant, the Regiment was promptly paraded before the policemen who identified twenty four of their assailants. The accused sepoys were at once placed under restraint and nine of them were eventually charged before the Senior Assistant Magistrate who convicted six of them and sentenced them to three months' R.I.

A more significant feature of the year 1893 was that the number of murders committed (393) was the highest during the preceding thirty years. Convictions were very difficult to obtain. The following remarks of the Inspector-General of Police are worth reproduction:—

“I am of opinion, and I merely state it as such, that in murder cases especially there is an increasing tendency on the part of the Courts to require an almost impossible degree of proof, and, keeping in mind the gravity of the punishment so inflicted, offenders are allowed to escape whenever there is even the semblance of a loop-hole in the evidence”.

It is very necessary that investigation should be allowed to have its own course and that the investigating officers should be left free to pursue their own lines of investigation. This was clearly established

by a case of Pattikonda (Kurnool) in which a Tahsildar's wife was robbed of property worth more than Rs. 13,000/-. The Tahsildar interfered with the investigation and organised his own private detective party with the result that the accused were acquitted by the Sessions Court. The outcome of this case was that the Tahsildar, the Police Inspector, Police Officers, Village Magistrates and others concerned were charged for torturing some Yerukalas and others to force confessions.

During the year, the Ghat Talaiyaries of Kurnool district came under the supervision of the Superintendent of Police.

With the development of the railways in the Presidency, the need for a separate Railway Police was keenly felt. The Inspector-General of Police observed in 1893 that "the establishment of a Railway Police in this Presidency (the only one without such a force) is of such pressing necessity that although I may lay myself open to a charge of importunity, I must urge its reconsideration at the earliest possible opportunity". A minor scheme for a Railway Police was brought into force during 1895. The force consisted of 3 Inspectors, 18 Head Constables and 60 Constables. This staff was at first placed under the control of the Superintendents of the various districts through which the railway lines passed. Later, in 1896 the control of the Railway Police was entrusted to the Deputy Inspectors-General of Police.

An important reform introduced during the year 1893 was the appointment of a Special Police Inspector in each district to prosecute cases brought by the Police in Magistrate's Courts and to respond in appeals from convictions in such cases.

The grant of a good conduct allowance to Head Constables and Constables was yet another important piece of reform introduced during the year.

The question of the Village Police was engaging the attention of the Government for some years. At last in 1896 the Government issued orders directing that the Village Police should continue to be under the control of the Revenue Officers; that the Talaiars should be treated mainly as police rather than revenue officials and that, above all, the heads of villages should be held more directly responsible for the prevention and detection of crime within their jurisdiction than had hitherto been the case.

During the year the Government sanctioned the temporary establishment of a School at Vellore for the training of candidates for the Inspectorate. The duration of the course was for three months and Mr. Armitage was the first Principal.

The year 1897 was a famine year and famine allowance was granted to the Police in several districts. Additional Police were appointed in the districts of Kurnool (6 H.Cs. and 139 Constables) and Cuddapah (23 H.Cs. and 230 Constables). Pensioners were recruited wherever possible, but this method of filling up vacancies could only be availed of in a few cases. The rest of the temporary force consisted of raw coolies and taliaries or village police, who had been discharged on reduction of establishment. In regard to the filling of these temporary posts, the Inspector-General of Police observed as follows:—

“I do not myself see that much advantage is gained by enrolling these men as temporary police. It would be more economical and simple to entertain them as temporary watchmen or famine warders, and place them under the control of the Revenue authorities, A man does not become more efficient or more honest by assuming the dress of a Constable, and it would seem better not to assume that he does. The recruiting of the additional men gave the district authorities considerable trouble and they naturally did not care for the responsibility thrown on them, by being obliged to work, with a wholly untrained and uneducated set of men.”

During the year 1897 a new edition of the Police Orders was brought out as the old edition was so faulty as to be almost useless and the Orders were in many cases out of date, confused and unintelligible. The new edition gave all the forms required by the orders to be maintained and the orders themselves were in many cases completely rewritten. The book was issued in the more handy form of two volumes and the index was made as complete as possible.

At the instance of the Government of India, a considerable reduction was made in the number of firearms possessed by the force and, at the time of scrutinizing this matter, opportunity was taken to reduce the number of swords in Police Stations. The weapons accumulated to a number far beyond the requirements of the force and their maintenance entailed on the Police a great deal of unnecessary work. The reduction of the fire-arms was only carried out after the closest

scrutiny and after obtaining the opinion of all officers interested in the matter.

During the year there was serious trouble in Polavaram Agency Tract in Godavari district in August. The Koyas there impelled partly by distress, partly by mischief-making Reddies, finding themselves in difficulties owing to the refusal of advances usually granted to them by the Komaties of those parts, broke out and looted several villages of their grain. The Superintendent of Police, Godavari, Mr. Weet, was at once on the spot and the trouble was ended in a very short time. The disturbances died out as rapidly as they had started.

Mr. Hammick, the Inspector-General of Police held very strong views that the quality of Station House Officers could be improved only through raising their salaries. He pointed out to the Government in 1897 as follows:—

“These men (Station House Officers) are the weak feature in our Police Force and we can never hope for much improvement in the force until these men are better trained and better paid than is the case at present. At present these men receive in most districts a miserable training, and their pay is not enough to make them honest. They have the making or spoiling of almost every criminal case in the country in their hands. They do the work of Sub-Inspectors in Bengal who are far better paid and far better trained. In fact it is now an understood principle in Bengal and the North-West Provinces that no investigating officer should draw less than Rs. 30/- a month. Indeed the eventual lowest pay of an investigating officer in Bengal will be Rs. 30/- + Rs. 10/- a month or Rs. 40/- per mensem, while in Madras our investigations are carried out by men who draw, as often as not, only Rs. 14 + 4 or Rs. 18/- per mensem. The Government in 1888 did something to improve the pay of the Station House Officers by the grant of Station Allowance abolishing certain stations to meet the charge. Further progress in this direction is again very expedient. In Bengal and the North-West Provinces this class of officers obtain a thorough training at Central Schools; in Madras he is left to be trained by a Court Inspector or even a Head Constable at the headquarters station of each district.....”

In another connection he observed:

“If we are to improve our Station House Officers, it must be by the grant of larger pay, and even the very moderate and almost insuffi-

cient increased emoluments that I have proposed involve a considered increase which, at present, I fear it will be found impossible to sanction. It is unfortunate for me that my period of office as Inspector-General has coincided with a period of great financial difficulty”.

Owing to the prevalence of scarcity and famine conditions the wandering gangs increased the work of the Police. Paucity of the Police was felt at several places. In one station of Anantapur district, for example, there were eleven criminal gangs in its limits and the sanctioned strength of the station was 1 Head Constable and seven men! In some places the gangs camped in the limits of one station for months together, so that the Police of the Station could not take up any other normal duty. The women-folk in the gangs would visit respectable houses and gain entrance on the pretext of tatting girls and this visit would be followed by an offence in the house. Sometimes, the gangs suddenly disappeared and would not be heard of until some of them were arrested elsewhere. The work of watching gangs was most difficult as they constantly divided up and separated and their members disappeared for months together changing their names and their dress, while their womenfolk and children gave false information as to the whereabouts of the rest of the gang. The number of Police who could be told off to watch a gang were never sufficient to keep in touch with the whole gang and from fear, the local villagers would give little assistance. This strain on the Police continued till the gangs were brought under the Criminal Tribes Act in subsequent years.

Plague precautionary measures and the unfortunate outbreak of the disease in the Ceded Districts in the latter part of 1898 caused a heavy strain on the Police and affected to some extent their ordinary duties of prevention and detection of crime. A few riots in connection with plague measures took place but none of them was attended with any serious consequences, except the one at Hindupur in the Anantapur district. Here, the Tahsildar, who had collected materials for erecting plague sheds at a selected spot, was brutally handled and stoned to death by a number of the inhabitants who objected to the sheds being erected. Twenty nine offenders were arrested, of whom three were sentenced to death, fifteen transported for life and seven imprisoned for various terms.

The District and Sub-Division office establishments were re-organised during the year. An important aspect of the re-organization was

that Inspectors attached to the offices of the Deputy Inspectors-General of Police were replaced by writers.

The Finger Print System of identification was officially recognised by the Government during the year. The Legislature acknowledged the usefulness of the system and by Act V of 1899 made expert evidence admissible in a Court of Law to prove identity of persons by means of finger-prints. The need to train men at each Police Station and keep the appropriate apparatus in the Station Houses was keenly felt and was attended to. Following the enactment of Act V of 1899 the five finger impressions on record were replaced by ten finger impressions. The finger prints of wandering gangs were invariably taken to ascertain their antecedents.

Prior to the introduction of the Finger Print System, the method of identification was through the Anthropometrical System. According to this system, which was designed by Bertillon of France, a number of body measurements were taken for determining identity of persons. The chief defects of this system were that it could be used only when the accused was under arrest and secondly it was found inadequate for extensive records. All the same, it proved quite useful in indentifying persons. In one case of Visakhapatnam Town, the accused was a native of Bengal. He fell in with some BYRAGIES (mendicants) during the course of his pilgrimage from Bengal to the South. During his travels his wife was drugged and made mad by a man called Kalicharan, Byragi. In revenge he murdered that man's wife and determined to murder every Byragi that he came across. He was traced by Anthropometry to Moorshedabad where three convictions were shown against him.

In the year 1900 the murder of the Mahant of Tirupathi, who was shot by one of his own peons, created quite a sensation. The peon was convicted and condemned to death, but an official of the Mutt who was convicted by the Sessions Court of abetment was acquitted by the High Court on appeal.

Perhaps the most serious murder of the year was that of a Head Constable and Constable in Visakhapatnam. A rude hillman gave out that he was the incarnation of one of the Pandava Brothers, and in the course of a few months he obtained a following of about 5,000 people, who believed firmly in his claims to divinity. The movement eventually assumed a political as well as a religious complexion, but the aims of the leaders were never very definite and the reason alleged

for the murder of the two policemen was their refusal to pay homage to the reputed Swami. A force of the Armed Police was sent to arrest the ring leaders, but they and their adherents offered resistance and a number of misguided people were killed. The murder of the Head Constable and Constables was committed by three men, of whom one was killed by the Police in this encounter while the principal one was arrested, tried and executed. The third man was never found and it was presumed that he possibly fell in the encounter with the Police. The Swami himself was arrested and charged with abetment of the murder, but he died in jail before the trial.

Most of the Magistrates were reluctant to take action under the security sections of the Cr.P.C. Commenting on this, the Inspector-General pointed out as follows:—

“Some Magistrates have a prejudice against these provisions of the law and are most reluctant to order security to be given, but provided the evidence of bad livelihood is satisfactory, it seems to me that it is not only reasonable for the Police to take proceedings but obligatory for them to do so. In other provinces the sections are used much extensively than in Madras and it is surely wise to do everything that lies in our power to protect the community from the depredations of persons who live by crime. Every precaution is taken to prevent extortion or oppression under colour of these proceedings, and I am confident that if they were instituted more systematically, we should have much less crime and fewer habitual criminals. I respectfully solicit an expression of the views of the Government on this subject, and, as prompt disposal of such cases is essential in order to prevent intimidation, I request that District Magistrates may be ordered to take steps to ensure this.”

In deference to the wishes of the Inspector-General of Police, the Government impressed on all the District Magistrates “to give their best attention to the subject”.

An unusually heavy case of dacoity was committed in 1901 by a band of about 150 men at Jagarlamudi in Bapatla taluk of Kistna district. In this case over a lakh of rupees worth of property consisting chiefly of cash was stolen from the house of a Komati widow, who being of a miserly disposition, employed no watchmen. Owing to her niggardliness, she was thoroughly disliked by the villagers, not one of whom went to her assistance when her house was being dacoited. Nine persons



were arrested, but, as there was no satisfactory evidence against them, they were discharged.

During the year a Police Museum was opened in the Office of the Inspector-General of Police in which were collected interesting material exhibits in criminal cases which proved instructive as showing the kind of implements and weapons used in the commission of crime.

The year 1902 was an important landmark in the history of the Police in India. A high-power Police Commission was constituted during the year and the recommendations of the Commission brought sweeping changes in the composition, character and functioning of the Police in the country as a whole. This is dealt with in the following chapter.

## CHAPTER VIII

### *THE POLICE COMMISSION AND AFTER*

On the 9th July 1902, the Government of India appointed a Commission to enquire into the administration of the Police in British India. The Commission consisted of (i) Mr. A. H. L. Fraser, C.S.I. Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, **PRESIDENT** (ii) the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Candy, Puisne Judge of the Bombay High Court; (iii) the Hon'ble the Maharaja of Darbhanga K.C.I.E. Additional Member of the Council of the Governor-General; (iv) the Hon'ble Srinivasa Raghava Aiyangar, C.I.E. Dewan Bahadur, Additional Member of the Council of the Governor of Madras; (v) the Hon'ble Lieutenant-Colonel J. A. L. Montgomery, Member of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab; (vi) Mr. W. M. Colvin, Barrister-at-Law of Allahabad and (vii) Mr. A. C. Hankin, C.I.E. Inspector-General of Police in the Hyderabad State. The Secretary of the Commission was Mr. H. A. Stuart, Inspector-General of Police in the Madras Presidency.

The Commission was required to enquire and report on:—

“(i) whether the organization, training, and pay of the different ranks of the district police, both superior and subordinate, foot and mounted, whether on ordinary duty or in the reserve, are adequate to secure the preservation of the public peace and the proper investigation and detection of crime, and, if not, what changes are required in them, respectively, in each province with regard to its local conditions, in order to attain these objects;

“(ii) whether existing arrangements secure that crime is fully reported or require to be supplemented in any way; and, in particular, whether the village officers and the rural police in each province are efficient aids to the district police in the matter of reporting crime, and, if not, how the relations between the former and the latter can (subject to the condition that the rural police in each province must not be enrolled under the Police Act) be improved;

“(iii) whether the system of investigating offences now in force in each province, the object being to provide for the full investigation of

all serious crime, while avoiding interference by the Police in trivial matters, is capable of improvement, and if so, in what manner; and whether the institution of fully organized Criminal Investigation Departments, either Imperial or Provincial, is recommended;

“(iv) whether the form of statistical returns now adopted is satisfactory or capable of improvement, and whether the use to which such returns are now put as tests of police working is appropriate or not;

“(v) whether the general supervision exercised by the magistracy over the police, and the control of the superior officers (including Inspectors) over the investigation of crime are adequate to prevent oppression on the part of the subordinate police; and, if not, how they can be made so;

“(vi) whether the existing organization of the railway police, its operation as between provinces and states, and its connection with the district police are in a satisfactory condition, and, if not, what improvements can be effected; and

“(vii) whether the career at present offered to natives in the police in each province is sufficiently attractive to induce the proper stamp of men to enter it; and, if not, what steps can be taken to remedy this evil consistently with the recognized measure of necessity for European control in the district charges”.

The Provincial Governments were directed to appoint Committees consisting of a Sessions Judge, a District Magistrate and a Superintendent of Police to look into the existing organization of the Police and its defects and suggest remedial measures. This Committee in the Madras Presidency consisted of Messrs. J. Andrew (District Magistrate), L. C. Miller (District and Sessions Judge) and F. Fawcett (Superintendent of Police, who later became the first D.I.G. of Police, C.I.D. and Railways).

The report of the Police Commission is a very valuable document and its recommendations form the foundations of the system of Police that exists in India today. It is therefore necessary that they are examined in some detail. The following is a brief summary of these recommendations:

#### *Organization.*

The District Police Force should consist of (i) European Service, to be recruited entirely in England (ii) Provincial Service to be recruited

entirely in India (iii) Upper Subordinate Service consisting of Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors and (iv) a Lower Subordinate Service, consisting of Head Constables and Constables. The office of Inspector-General should ordinarily be held by a selected District Magistrate. All large provinces should be divided into ranges and a D.I.G. should be placed in full administrative charge of each range. A certain number of Superintendships should be reserved for members of the Provincial Service and, on the analogy of the Provincial Civil Service, a grade of Deputy Superintendents should be created, the status of these officers being the same as that of Assistant Superintendents. Each district should be divided into Circles consisting, as a rule, of from 5 to 8 Police Stations, except in the case of large towns, when the town and its environs should form one circle. An Inspector should be placed in charge of each circle to supervise all police work within it. The area of a Police Station should be about 150 square miles and the officer in charge of the Police should be of the rank of Sub-Inspector, a new cadre created by the Police Commission to increase the efficiency of investigations. If the work of investigation is heavy, one or more additional officers of this rank should be appointed in order to obviate the necessity of employing any officer of lower rank in investigating offences. One Head Constable should perform the duties of Station Writer and another Head Constable should render general assistance to the Sub-Inspector but *not* to undertake the investigation of any offence independently of that officer. The duties of a Constable should be of a mechanical character, such as escorts, guards, patrols and the like, and they should be employed on the more responsible duties of the Police only under the direct orders of some superior officer. There should be for each district, or in some cases for each group of districts, a force of armed police sufficient to deal with tumults and local disturbances, a fixed portion of this force being kept in reserve always ready to proceed to any place where it may be needed. The headquarters force should be in charge of an European Inspector assisted where necessary by a European Sergeant.

The organization of the Railway Police should follow the lines recommended for the District Police. The duty of the Railway Police should be confined to the maintenance of law and order and they should not undertake the duty of watch and ward. A Constable or Head Constable should travel in every passenger train.

There should be a Criminal Investigation Department in each province for the purpose of collecting, collating and distributing information regarding organized crime and to assist in the investigation of crimes

when they are of such a special character as to render this assistance necessary. The head of this department in all larger provinces should be an officer of the rank of a D.I.G. who should also have the administrative charge of the Railway Police of the province.

There should be a similar department for the whole of India presided over by an officer of the standing and experience of an Inspector-General.

### *Recruitment and Training.*

The Provincial Service should be recruited in respect of one-half of the vacancies by the promotion of carefully selected Inspectors; and in respect of the other half by the selection of Indians who have qualified for the Provincial Service in the Revenue, Judicial or Police Departments. Selected candidates who have no police experience should undergo a course of training at the Provincial Training School. The recruitment of Inspectors should ordinarily be by the promotion of selected Sub-Inspectors, but in respect of not more than 20 per cent of the vacancies the Government should reserve to itself the power to make direct appointments, men so appointed being sent to the Provincial Training School for a course of instruction. Probationers should be selected from a general list of candidates compiled by the Inspector-General of Police from lists prepared by Commissioner of Divisions with the assistance of District Magistrates and Superintendents of Police. A Police Training School should be established in each of the larger provinces for the training of police officers of and above the rank of Sub-Inspectors.

The recruitment of Head Constables should be by promotion from the ranks, except where it is impossible to find among the Constables a man qualified for the post of Station Writer. Constables should be recruited locally so far as is possible; recruitment should be confined to the classes which are usually regarded as respectable, care being taken to ascertain that the candidates are of good character and antecedents. Members of the criminal classes should not be enlisted. For training of Constables, Central Schools should be established for groups of districts.

### *Pay.*

The minimum wage of Constables should be fixed for each province or part of a province at a rate which would give a reasonable

living wage for a man of the class required. In no province should this minimum pay be less than Rs. 8/- per month.

The good conduct allowances should be abolished and specially good work should be rewarded by entries in the character book or long roll by good service stripes or by money rewards.

The Head Constables should be divided into three grades carrying pay at Rs. 15, Rs. 20 and Rs. 25 a month respectively.

The Sub-Inspectors should be divided into four grades on salaries of Rs. 50, Rs. 60, Rs. 70 and Rs. 80. They should also receive a horse allowance of Rs. 15 a month, but no special allowance for the charge of a Police Station.

Inspectors should be divided into four grades on Rs. 150, Rs. 175, Rs. 200 and Rs. 250. Inspectors in charge of rural circles should receive travelling allowance at the rate of one rupee per diem, and all other Inspectors should be given a horse or conveyance allowance of Rs. 15/- per mensem.

The Deputy Superintendents of Police should be divided into four grades, carrying salaries of Rs. 250, Rs. 300, Rs. 400 and Rs. 500 a month.

The Assistant Superintendents should be divided into three grades on Rs. 300, Rs. 400 and Rs. 500 a month.

The Superintendents in the Provincial Service should be graded on salaries of Rs. 600, Rs. 700, Rs. 800 and Rs. 900 a month.

Superintendents of the European Service should be divided into five grades with salaries of Rs. 700, 800, 900, 1000 and 1200 a month.

The Deputy Inspectors-General should be divided into three grades on Rs. 1500, 1750 and 2000 a month.

The pay of the Inspector-General should be fixed at Rs. 2,500—100—3000, so as to secure his retention in the office for a considerable period.

Free quarters should be provided for every police officer of or below the rank of Sub-Inspector.

All officers should be entitled to retire on full pension after 25 years' service.

### *Strength.*

The Police Forces being everywhere inadequate should be increased. There should be a vacancy reserve in the various cadres.

### *Discipline.*

The District Magistrate should not interfere in matters of discipline which should be left entirely to the officers of the Force, but the District Magistrate should have power to direct the Superintendent of Police to make an enquiry into the conduct of subordinate officers.

The evidence of general repute should be admissible to prove a charge of corruption.

### *Village Police.*

The responsibility of the Village Headman should be recognised and enforced in every province. The village watchman should be a village servant subordinate to the village headman and not to the regular police. The supervision and control of the Village Headman should be entrusted to the Collector. The regular periodical attendance of village watchmen at the Police Station is undesirable.

### *Relation between the Magistrate and the Police.*

The responsibility of the District Magistrate for the criminal administration of the district should be preserved and he must, therefore, be given authority over the Police. But this authority should be of the nature of general control and direction and not a constant and detailed intervention.

### *Prevention:*

The proof of previous convictions which would render section 75 of the I.P.C. applicable should be permitted at any time before the release of the offender and the law should be amended to secure this.

The police surveillance over criminals should be confined to those who are really dangerous and a uniform system of history sheets, surveillance registers and reports of movements of habitual criminals should be established for the whole of India.



The present system of beats lowers the position and weakens the authority of the Village Headman and should be abolished. The visits of Police Constables to villages should be only for the purpose of obtaining specific information.

*Investigations:*

Investigation of offences should be made 'on the spot', that is, at the place most suitable for its success and for the convenience of the people.

The practice of working for or relying on confessions should be discouraged in every possible way.

*Prosecution:*

In every Sessions Division a qualified member of the local bar should be appointed a Public Prosecutor. In every district there should be an Inspector and one or more Sub-Inspectors for the conduct of police cases in the magisterial courts. The postponement and adjournment of cases causes grievous hardship to parties and witnesses and serious injury to police work.

The scriptory work of the police officers should be reduced as much as possible and the statistical returns should be limited.

The police work should not be judged by statistics but by local inspection and inquiry.

*Miscellaneous:*

The police manuals of every province require to be largely reduced in bulk. There should be greater uniformity of nomenclature as regards both the personnel of the Police Department and its records. There should be periodical conferences between the Inspectors-General of the different provinces.

The report of the Commission was unanimous except that the Maharaja of Dharbhanga differed with the views of the Commission on two points. The first related to the relations of the Police Department as a whole with the District Magistracy. He held the view that so long as the District Magistrate is the Chief Magistrate and also the chief Police Officer, the people will look upon him with a justifiable suspicion as the policeman, the prosecutor and the judge. "But relieved

of his magisterial functions, he will stand forth as the administrator, the friend, the representative of the people.....” The second point on which he recorded a minute of dissent was in regard to the recruitment to the superior ranks of the Police Force. He protested against the distinction between the appointment of European Assistant Superintendents by examination held in England and of Indian Deputy Superintendents by selection or competition in India. He observed:

“We require Englishmen as well as Indians in the higher ranks of the Police in the interests of good administration; and we require from both classes of men the same qualifications, intelligence and capacity to work, knowledge of and sympathy with the people, self-reliance and resourcefulness, sober judgment and promptitude. That being so, a uniform method in admission is best calculated to secure these objects; a distinction made will needlessly degrade one class of officers in their own estimation and in the estimation of the people.”

The Committee expressed the hope that their recommendations if accepted and persistently enforced, would result in estimable advantage. “The Commission, therefore, make their recommendations in a hopeful spirit. They realise that they involve large expenditure; but they feel that the police department, which so nearly concerns the life of the people, has hitherto been starved; that the reforms they propose are absolutely essential and it is well worth while to pay for them the price required.”

The report of the Police Commission which was submitted on the 30th May 1903 was highly discussed. Certain remarks of the Commission evoked the particular attention of some people who criticised the Police. For example, the Commission observed:

“The Police Force is far from efficient; it is defective in training and organisation; it is inadequately supervised; it is generally regarded as corrupt and oppressive; and it has utterly failed to secure the confidence and cordial co-operation of the people”.

The public discussions resulting out of the enquiry of the Police Commission exerted a powerful influence on the working of the Police. Mr. W. O. Horne, I.C.S., Inspector-General of Police, Madras, observed in this connection in the Administration Report for 1904:

“I have above given some of the reasons which are offered and which on the whole may be accepted for the failure of detection in

various districts. The fact however remains that, since 1900, there has been on the whole a steady and continuous decrease in the success of the police in bringing evil doers to punishment. For this there must be a reason which is general and not local, but that reason is not at all easy to fix. For my own part I am inclined to think that one result of the Police Commission's enquiry and of the enquiries and public discussions preceding it has been to considerably reduce the power of the police for evil and concurrently, or perhaps consequently, for good. There can be no doubt that increased attention has been attracted to the faults and shortcomings of the department. Always unpopular, the department has become more than ever an easy, and as it were an authorised target for aspersion both in the Press and in the Courts. Many weaknesses and malpractices which were or are common in it, have been exposed and discussed, and many more, which were or are occasional, have been advertised as common. All this will no doubt result in good, but the good has yet to be attained; while the other results are in full operation. One of the most apparent of these is that the Courts have undoubtedly become more suspicious of police work and of police cases, and that convictions are harder to obtain while another is that, with diminished credit and prestige, the influence of the police has declined throughout the country and the respect, in which it was held, has decreased with the inevitable further result of diminished efficiency. Without going so far as a recent writer in the NINETEENTH CENTURY, who observed, 'the plain fact is that our rules and methods of criminal procedure are devised in the interests of wrong doers', it will be conceded that the odds have always been in favour of the criminal in his battle with the police and I maintain that recent developments have not reduced them. If this theory is not accepted, we are driven to the conclusion that there has been a steady and continuous decline in the intelligence and zeal of the police—both officers and subordinates. With regard to the former, I emphatically deny it, while in the case of the latter the conclusion would infer that the large increase in the number of educated men and graduates has been a measure of doubtful policy”.

Mr. Horne however hailed certain formulations of the Commission:

“The Police Commission has driven the last nail into the coffin of the antiquated system of judging the value of police work by statistics particularly as regards detection. Its views have been accepted by the Government of India and by the Government of Madras (G.O. No. 1035 Judicial dated the 1st July 1905), so it may be hoped that

we have heard the last of it. For several years, as a matter of fact, the principle now accepted, that work must not be judged by statistics, has been enforced within the department and is now fairly well understood by subordinate officers that the manipulation of figures of crime by means of suppression and the like with a view to improve their percentages of detection, will do them no good. The fact is not so well understood by the public, which is still imbued with the fallacy that the police are always working for statistics and that in this motive may be found the key to many of their actions."

In another connection he observed:

"The agitation for police reform, and the public exposure before the Police Commission of many common malpractices, have also no doubt stimulated the efforts of officers to restrain the crooked tendencies of their subordinates, to the inevitable detriment of the results shown by the latter.

"To work—or to allow the subordinate police to work—for percentage results is in the long run fatal, and for this reason I deprecate the judging of police work by figures. In the matter of detection I never find fault with any policeman for bad paper results. I regard the latter merely as an index that there is something wrong, and have endeavoured to impress upon officers that the proper course is not to find fault with the results but to set about earnestly to discover and amend the defects which cause them. A low percentage of detection is not always due to bad police work. There are innumerable other factors which contribute to produce it. I may mention the personal equation of the magistracy, and still more of the Sessions Judge, for one will convict on evidence which another will reject with scorn. Another factor is the nature of the people and of the criminal classes, which varies in almost every district. The number of cases pending disposal at the end of the year will also affect the results, as these are, for purposes of percentage, taken as undetected. I therefore discourage either between districts or within districts anything in the nature of a competition of figures.

The recommendations of the Police Commission were implemented one after the other and all the main recommendations were implemented by the end of the first decade of the century.

In 1903 there was a case in Kistna which was remarkable not so much for the nature or circumstances of the crime as for its results in

the Courts. A Head Constable proceeded to a Muhammadan's house to investigate a crime of which the latter was accused. While he was sitting upon a charpoy in the house, the Muhammadan brained him with a carpenter's adze and two eye witnesses caught him pulling it out of the Head Constable's skull. This very clear case was committed to the Sessions Court and there, for the first time the defence was set up that the adze fell out of a basket in the rafters, having been upset by two cats which had been chased into the roof by a dog, and stuck into the Head Constable's head. The Judge and the assessors believed this belated story and acquitted the accused. Justice however was done upon an appeal to the High Court, which convicted the accused.

The new district of Guntur was formed on the 1st October 1904.

In 1905 the Police Training School at Vellore was made a permanent institution from October. The Inspectors' and Station House Officers' classes were abolished. The first batch of Sub-Inspectors, who were to be the future investigating officers, consisting of 183 cadets was admitted in April. The course of instruction which was hitherto six months, was made one year. Surveying and Plan Drawing were added to the subjects to be taught at the school, and with equitation, for which arrangements were made with a stud of 24 horses, the curriculum of studies prescribed by the Police Commission had been completed.

In the year 1906 the District Headquarters Reserves were brought upto the prescribed strength and Sergeants were for the first time posted in places there was accommodation for them. Fifty Sergeants were appointed during the year out of the total strength of 89. The appointment of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Criminal Intelligence and Railways came into effect from the 18th August. On the same day was born the Criminal Investigation Department. The first Deputy Inspector-General of Police, C.I.D. and Railways was Mr. F. Fawcett. The staff at the close of the year consisted of 5 Inspectors, 3 Sub-Inspectors, 5 Head Constables and 1 Constable as against a sanctioned strength of 6 Inspectors, 6 Sub-Inspectors, 12 Head Constables and 12 Constables. Out of the 40 Deputy Superintendents who were sanctioned, eight were appointed during the year. Steps were taken for the provision of buildings for the Recruits School at Vizianagaram.

Since the closure of the Inspectors' class at the Vellore School, the only ordinary method of obtaining Inspectors was by selection from the ranks of Sub-Inspectors. But the Sub-Inspectors had passed out of the

school only recently and had not even completed their year of further training in the districts. All the same, in some districts where there was demand for Inspectors, these young and inexperienced Sub-Inspectors were promoted. The Inspector-General of Police however set his face against this and suggested that to such divisions (Circles) wanting Inspectors, Head Constables may be temporarily posted. He observed: 'It would be ruinous to the new system at the outset if these young men are taken in a half-baked condition and put to work which they have not learnt.'

During the year the Railway Police was brought under the jurisdiction of two Superintendents.

By Act III of 1907 which came into force on the 1st September 1907 the general control of the City Police was placed under the Inspector-General. Two new sub-divisions were formed at Kakinada in the East Godavari and at Markapur in Kurnool district. The procedure for the recruitment of Sub-Inspectors was revised and the Magistracy were requested to interest themselves in inducing young men of good family and character with the necessary qualifications to offer themselves as candidates. The Finger Print Bureau was placed under the supervision of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police Railways and C.I.D.

During the year under the orders of Government the teaching of Shorthand was introduced in the Police Training School at Vellore. Though the course was only optional, many of the Sub-Inspectors took up the subject. It was arranged with the approval of the Government to hold an examination at the end of each session to grant certificates to the successful candidates. A good deal of practical instruction was given to the cadet Sub-Inspectors and when out in camp in the Gudiyattam Division, of which the Principal used to be in charge, they were given regular police duties to perform. But experience proved that it was not practicable by this means to give the large number of Sub-Inspectors any adequate practical training. The division was accordingly detached from the School and re-transferred to the charge of the Assistant Superintendent of Police Vellore in 1909 and the practical training of the cadets was ordered to be taken in the districts. An annual recess of six weeks to the cadets from the middle of April was introduced. Riding was efficiently taught and a prize also was offered to the best rider.

With the concurrence of the Inspectors-General of Police, Bombay, Bengal and Mysore, and the First Assistant Resident, Hyderabad, an experimental scheme was started in August for the interchange of Railway Police Constables on the frontiers of the Presidency in order to effect mutual co-operation in maintaining watch over and arresting criminals.

An event of sensation occurred during the year in the Godavari District where the Reserve Inspector was shot in cold blood by a Constable whom he had roughly corrected on parade. The murderer committed suicide. Following this incident, instructions were issued explaining to European Inspectors and Sergeants joining the Police the manner in which they should treat the men under their command.

On the night of 31st May there was a serious riot at Kakinada in the Godavari district. Earlier, in the evening Captain Kemp, the District Medical and Sanitary Officer, had struck a Brahmin boy who had insulted him and this incident was the reason for the collection of a mob which, after parading the streets and assaulting two Europeans, raided the English Club where Captain Kemp was, and did considerable damage to property. The District Magistrate Mr. J. A. Cumming quickly arrived on the scene with some Constables and, though seriously hurt in the face, dispersed the rioters and prevented the disturbance from becoming more serious. A party of Armed Reserve from Rajahmundry was brought with commendable promptitude and was soon re-inforced by parties from other districts. There was, however, no further trouble. In consequence of this riot, a punitive police force consisting of 1 Inspector, 1 Sergeant, 6 Head Constables and 75 Constables was quartered in the town for six months. Fifty persons were prosecuted for participation in the riot, of whom 13 were finally convicted and punished.

The attention of the Superintendents of Police was drawn during the year to the orders of the Government of India on the views of the Police Commission in regard to the secret watching of criminals and the employment of plain clothes patrols. The Superintendents were called upon to make use of and develop the system so far as they might consider it applicable to local conditions in headquarters of large towns which were under sufficiently close supervision.

In 1908 the Government ordered the transfer of the headquarters of the Superintendent of Police, Godavari from Rajahmundry to



Kakinada. The transfer however was held in abeyance owing to lack of buildings and accommodation.

A Central Training School for Constables was opened during the year at Vizianagaram.

The payment and entire control of the Ghat Taliaries in Cuddapah and other districts were transferred from the Revenue to the Police Department and they were designated as Police Taliaries.

A system of interviewing convicts in jails which was introduced in 1907 was, after a year's trial by the officers of the C.I.D. extended to all districts and all police officers of rank not below that of Deputy Superintendent were authorised to interview convicts.

The national liberation forces made a beginning to assert themselves during the year. In what was known as the 'SWARAJ SEDITION CASE' in Krishna, two persons, Bodi Narayanarao and Hari Sarvotamarao, were convicted for publishing in their journal, 'SWARAJ', articles considered seditious.

The Nugur, Albaka and Cherla taluks of the Central Provinces were transferred to the Bhadrachalam Sub-Division of the Godavari district on the 1st July 1909 and formed an Inspector's charge.

Measures taken for the re-organisation of the department during the year included the re-grading of the Inspectors and the grant of new rates of pay to them, the appointment of Sub-Inspectors as Readers to District Officers and the appointment of Mr. F. Armitage as Special Officer for the revision of the 'ORDERS OF THE MADRAS POLICE'. The re-allocation programme in the districts on the lines recommended by the Police Commission was taken up during the year and continued till 1916.

A Constable in the Godavari district suspected of complicity in a mail robbery, absconded to Dowlaishwaram with a musket and twenty rounds of ammunition and there, taking up his position under a tree near the Police Station defied arrest until the arrival of the District Superintendent of Police and the Reserve Inspector, when he rushed into the house where his wife was staying, shot her and then himself.

An important riot occurred during the year 1909 at Kotappakonda in Guntur district on the 18th February during the Sivarathri festival. Kotappakonda is a group of hills about 8 miles from Narsaraopet. Discontent was simmering among the large concourse of pilgrims, about 50,000, owing to the rigorous enforcement of certain sanitary restrictions and other causes and a drunken quarrel between a ryot and a Police Constable became the excuse for an exhibition of violence unparalleled in the recent history of Southern India, the mob getting the upper hand completely and destroying all the property of the Government including tents and temporary buildings on which they could lay hand. A Reserve Constable who had been assaulted by the rioters and had bayoneted a villager was burnt to death, a salt peon was killed and the District Superintendent of Police and several other police officers seriously injured. Five of the rioters were killed. The Police lost eleven carbines, three swords and a revolver. Long before the riot was over, no official was left on the spot, the Joint Magistrate, the Tahsildar, the Sub-Magistrate, the District Superintendent of Police, the Police Inspectors and all their subordinates having fled. The mob was left masters of the situation, but rapidly dispersed. Forty five persons were committed to Sessions of whom 21 were convicted, one being sentenced to death, four others to transportation for life and the rest to various terms of imprisonment. An unusual aspect that occurred during the trial of the case was the effort made on behalf of the accused by interested persons to excite the sympathies of the people by saying that the god 'Kotappa' was on their side. It was represented that the god had come down to a hill near Pedda Palakalur, the village of the majority of the accused, and thousands of persons visited the hill every Monday for nearly two months.

The Kadiri taluk was transferred from Cuddaph to Anantapur district from the 1st October 1910. A system of interchanging Constables between the Railway Police and the District Police with a view to enable the former to gain a thorough knowledge of the bad characters of the district was introduced during the year. The Head Constables were regraded from the 1st February. The scale of pay of the establishment of District Police Office was revised with effect from the 1st August. The Police Order Book was revised under the orders of the Government by Mr. F. Armitage and submitted for their approval.

A lamentable case of the year was the murder of Second Class Inspector Sri. P. Jaggarao Pantulu of Vijayawada by a gang of dacoits on the 7th October 1910. While doing office work the Inspector heard

that a criminal gang responsible for a dacoity in Tirvur Division was trying to cross the river Krishna with a view to cross over into Guntur. In his zeal to capture the dacoits, he started at once on his bicycle unarmed, ordering the Sub-Inspector and some Constables to follow. When he approached the gang, he was belaboured with sticks and succumbed to the injuries. Three of the members of the gang concerned in this murder were sentenced to transportation for life by the Sessions Judge, Krishna.

A daring case of forgery of Government Orders was committed by one Jagannatha Aiyangar of Rajahmundry, the same year. The Collector of Godavari received a demi-official letter purporting to be from the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy and recommending the grant of certain lands in the district to this Jagannatha Aiyangar, who posed as a famous astrologer. The genuineness of the communication was suspected by the Collector and on making a reference to the Government of India it proved to be a forgery. Subsequently, two typed documents purporting to be copies of a Madras Government Order sanctioning the grant of about 600 acres of valuable land in the district to the same person were also received by the Collector and these were also found to be forgeries. A search of the astrologer's house followed and resulted in the discovery of a lot of papers proving his guilt. He was arrested, committed to the Sessions and convicted on three counts under Sections 466, and 109 of the I.P.C. and sentenced in all to five years' R.I.

In another case which attracted a lot of public attention, Private Tubby of the 13th Hussars, proceeding from Secunderabad to Bangalore on leave alighted at Hindupur on the 5th May 1910. While staying at the railway station waiting room he fired some shots and killed two persons who were sleeping in a railway carriage close by and injured another. When brought before the District Magistrate, he pleaded that he had been assaulted during the night by some Muhammedan butchers and having raised an alarm and invoked assistance in vain, fired a few shots with his revolver to frighten the butchers with this unexpected result. The District Magistrate discharged him on the ground that he fired in self defence, but the High Court ordered a re-trial. He was charged under Sections 304 and 304-A I.P.C. and tried by the High Court. He was, however, acquitted.

In 1911 the new district of Chittoor was carved out of Cuddapah. In the Police Training School, the Shorthand Instructor Sri M. Srinivasa

Rao compiled the Manual of Shorthand in Telugu. Under the orders of Government, about 30 officers and men including the drill staffs of the Provincial Training School and the Central Recruits School at Vellore were trained in JIU-JITSU by a Japanese Expert. Since the close of the year the publication of Part II (Hue and Cry Portion) of the POLICE GAZETTE was amalgamated with the CONFIDENTIAL INTELLIGENCE GAZETTE and its issue was undertaken by the C.I.D.

At the instance of the D.I.G. C.I.D. crime charts to help the Police in tracing crime were introduced in all districts. This system was modelled on that inaugurated in His Highness the Nizam's Dominions by Mr. Gayer, Assistant Inspector-General of Police of that State. One map of the district was set apart for recording the place and date of all dacoities and robberies and another to show those of house breakings and thefts. Each crime falling under these headings was shown on the map by a square of card-board on a pin, the date of crime and serial number being noted on the card-board which was specially coloured to indicate the classification e.g. house-dacoity, field-dacoity, road-dacoity and so on. The map was kept up to date and always showed six months' crime.

The support of the village officers is essential for the detection and successful prosecution of crime. The Inspector-General of Police, Mr. Cowie caused a census to be taken of headmen of Cusbah villages in the Presidency in respect of their police work. The result was that 13,957 headmen were classed as good, 10,543 as indifferent and 4,178 as bad. The classification was made by Inspectors and accuracy was not claimed. However, it was of interest as showing that there was plenty of good material in this class of officer. With a view to obtaining increased support from private persons, the District Superintendents of Police were conferred during the year with powers to sanction rewards within certain limits to private persons.

During the year 1912 the Armed Reserves in all the districts were re-organized by the provision of an emergency force for each according to requirements and the creation of the appointment of a first grade Head Constable with a local allowance of Rs. 10/-. The appointment was open only to pensioned Indian Officers of the Army and was designated 'JAMADAR'. or where there were two such appointments in one Reserve, the senior of them was designed 'JAMADAR' and the junior 'HAVILDAR'. The Reserves were on the whole well disciplined and efficient. The Hon'ble Sir John Atkinson K.C.S.I. Member of Council,

when he inspected the Cuddapah Reserve in August 1912 observed: "I was very pleased to see what a fine body of men it is, well set up and physically far above the average. They would do credit to any regiment".

Commenting on the prevention work of the Police in the direction of action against habitual criminals and criminal gangs and also action against receivers, the Inspector-General made some very interesting observations which deserve reproduction:

"The organisation of these 'co-operative criminal societies' is good and has not yet been successfully attacked, with the result that, under present conditions, the chance of escaping conviction is about four to one in the criminal's favour according to statistics, and probably very much larger in actual fact. I am not saying that the Police are entirely to be blamed for this unfortunate situation. I admit that the new Station House Officer is still gaining experience and that many of his class have not yet sufficiently realised their duties and responsibilities. I admit also that they do not keep in touch with the village elders, or get to know and to study the bad characters within their station limits, in the way they ought. But they have serious difficulties to contend with. Village Headmen have not yet learned the paramount importance of reporting the presence of criminal gangs to the police; many of them are in sympathy with the criminals. The Village Police have too much revenue work to do to attend to their police duties properly. The people too are generally nervous of being associated in the prevention of crime, though it must be acknowledged, and with pleasure, that there are signs of growing co-operation on their part in districts where crime is beginning to be effectively prevented. When the methods employed in the past to control the habitual criminal are considered, it is hardly a matter for wonder that they made no impression on crime-prevalence. Preventive action, hitherto, has been mainly confined to the application of the security sections of the Cr.P.C. and it has been found that work on these lines has not secured the results desired. Firstly, there is the difficulty of presenting a case that will satisfy a conscientious magistrate. Secondly, there is the reluctance of villagers to come forward and give evidence, which will provoke reprisals from the culprit when he comes out of jail. Thirdly there is the inherent fact that binding over is only a temporary cure. For these and other reasons, I, personally, am no great believer in the security sections as a real check on crime and I consider that the action now being taken under the Criminal Tribes Act, III of 1911 is likely to be more successful in

preventing the more serious crimes against property which are, to a great extent, the work of organized criminals”.

An important event in the history of criminal gangs in the State was the establishment of nearly 1,000 of the worst criminals in Nellore district at the Kalichedu Mines. As a consequence of this, the villagers were no longer in dread of reprisals. A similar settlement was set up at Sitanagaram in Guntur district.

In two cases during the year 1912 Police Constables behaved with conspicuous pluck. While about 30 persons, among whom were some members of the notorious Motupalli gang of Kurnool district, were committing a torchlight dacoity in a village in Guntur district, two Constables on patrol duty arrived and one of them fired on the marauders who ran away. However, the dacoits were subsequently arrested, the gun shot wounds on some of them furnishing the clue. In another case which occurred in Nellore district, a party of travellers was held up by dacoits in broad day light and were tied up in the adjacent jungle. Among the victim was a Police Constable who managed to escape and bring three Constables from Udayagiri Police Station. The dacoits had meantime decamped, but the Constables pursued and overtook them and, on being resisted, fired. The dacoits bolted except one who was captured. The next day another was found dead.

Cattle thefts were widely prevalent in that period. The system of branding cattle was adopted in some districts. During the year 1912 printed passport forms to be issued to owners of cattle who take cattle away from their villages were supplied to all village magistrates in Kistna district. A regular checking of the shops and accounts of the skin merchants led to a fall in cattle thefts in Guntur district. The system of branding, however, was given up in 1919 as a failure. Its practical drawbacks were: (i) only a small fraction of cattle could be branded in a year; (ii) the staff employed could not be properly supervised; (iii) the branding needed frequent renewal and (iv) public opinion was opposed to it.

A new Police Order Book was brought into use during the year. The system of deferred punishments was introduced and this greatly reduced substantial punishments. For the first time in the history of the Police, Presidency Police Sports were held in Vellore in October. The sports were a great success and His Excellency the Governor of Madras was present on the final day. Since then the Police Sports became an

annual feature. On the occasion of the Police Sports, a conference of Police officers presided over by the Inspector-General of Police was also held. All the Deputy Inspectors-General and fifteen Superintendents attended the conference and several subjects relating to the police were discussed.

During the year the members of the Police Force were granted the 'Royal Bonus' in connection with the Coronation. As the cost of food grains rose very high, Government sanctioned the grant of a 'Grain Compensation Allowance' to the Force throughout the year.

There was a serious riot between the Hindus and the Muhammadans at Kovur (Nellore) on the 18th February 1913 when the Hindus took out a procession. The Taluk Magistrate who was a Brahmin and Muhammadan Sub-Inspector of Police accompanied the procession. When the procession was passing by a Mosque, a number of Muhammadans assembled in the Mosque to hear a religious recitation, came out and proceeded to throw stones at the Hindus. Thereupon the Hindus depositing the idol on the ground turned round, attacked a Muhammadan house in the vicinity and despite the entreaties of the Taluk Magistrate proceeded towards the Mosque with sticks and stones. The Police Sub-Inspector did his utmost to keep the Muhammadans inside the Mosque, but both parties seemed determined to come to blows and the Taluk Magistrate was compelled to order the Police to fire. The Muhammadans retired, but the Hindus, who were in the majority pressed forward and the Police opened fire on them. The crowd then dispersed. The Taluk Magistrate and the Sub-Inspector acquitted themselves well throughout the riot. There was no doubt that the Muhammedans were initially the aggressors, as stones were first thrown by them, but the Hindus were entirely responsible for what subsequently took place.



## CHAPTER IX.

### *THE FIRST WORLD WAR AND ITS REPERCUSSIONS*

War broke out during 1914 and immediately after, all officers on leave were recalled to duty. During the first few months of the War, a crop of wild rumours sprang up in various parts of the Presidency. Police officers did valuable work in dispelling these rumours and in restoring confidence by acquainting people, in the ordinary course of their duties, with the broad facts of the situation. The activities of the German Missionaries in Jeypore district came to adverse notice and in two instances police officers and men were threatened that the Germans would occupy India and that they need not fear the British Police. One Nilakanta Nayak of Jeypore, a notorious extortioner and organiser of dacoities, tried to make capital out of the bombardment of Madras by the "EMDEN" by speaking to the people of an impending invasion of India by the Germans and promising to protect them if they served him. He and his brother and uncle who were in league with him were deported to Visakhapatnam under the 'Ganjam and Vizagapatnam Act' (Act XXIV of 1839). During the year, orderlies were furnished to the itinerating Sub-Magistrates in the Agency Tracts. The Hackney Carriage Act was introduced in municipal towns.

The Inspector-General of Police Mr. P. L. Moore made out a strong case for the enhancement of the pay scales of the Constabulary. He pointed out:

"In another direction increased expenditure is an urgent and imperative necessity namely, in the improvement of the condition of the rank and file. During the past ten years, prices have risen to an extent which I do not believe has been fully appreciated; wages have risen all over the country and the cost of living has correspondingly increased. The pay of the constabulary has not for some time been a living wage and will not be, until it has been materially increased. The quality of the rank and file has seriously deteriorated and the wages offered must really suffice for the support of the Constable and his family if we wish to attract the proper stamp of recruit and are to avoid laying him to the charge of corruption so frequently levelled against

him. This is essential both in the interests of the State, the department and the public”.

In Cuddapah district, a Sub-Inspector was shot dead by one of his men who then committed suicide. The circumstances of the case, as subsequently ascertained, were that the Sub-Inspector at the instance of his concubine ordered one of his Head Constables who was under temporary reduction and had been put on patrol duty, to walk with musket in hand behind the cart in which the Sub-Inspector and his mistress were travelling and that the man, unable to brook this humiliation, killed the Sub-Inspector.

With the gradual destruction of the old order and the introduction of the new, following the implementation of the recommendations of Police Commission, detection naturally suffered. It was, however, hoped that this effect would only be temporary and that in process of time matters would improve when the new Sub-Inspector with his higher education and cleaner methods could hold his own against the old Head Constable-Station House Officer, whom he had replaced. At the poor results of detection produced year after year, the Inspector-General of Police, Mr. P. L. Moore had this to say:

“Under the re-allocation scheme, the area of a station has been doubled and this had militated seriously to the disadvantage of the Sub-Inspector. He has generally double the area to supervise, double the number of criminals to watch, double the amount of crime to handle and double the distance to travel. Again, the present Head Constable is a person of less importance than his predecessor and also of less ability. His prospects are not good and it is difficult to get men of ability and education to go through the ranks to obtain the post of Head Constable. With regard to the Sub-Inspector himself he is less in touch with the people than the old Head Constable who was a person drawn from the people. The Sub-Inspector comes from a higher social stratum and knows less of the people and less of his men. He has therefore difficulties to contend with, which the old Head Constable had not. These difficulties will have to be overcome and the training and development of the Sub-Inspector is recognised to be one of the most important duties of the officer over him. It must also be hoped that as the standard of honesty in police work is raised this fact will be realised by the law-abiding members of the public and that they will in time render an amount of assistance to the Sub-Inspector, which will more than compensate for the disadvantages under which he labours. The order

directing the exclusion of statistics of detection from Administration Report has in some quarters been misinterpreted to mean that detection is not required. The idea is of course wrong but it has had and is still having its day, though efforts have been made to disabuse the Sub-Inspectors of this false notion".

During the year five Criminal Settlements were notified under section 16 of the Criminal Tribes Act. They were: the Kavali and Kalichedu Settlements in Nellore district; Sitanagaram Settlement in Guntur district and the Kammapuram Settlement in South Arcot district. The Agricultural Settlement at Bethapudi in Guntur district, which however was not declared a Settlement under the Criminal Tribes Act, was also in existence at the end of the year. This was managed by the Salvation Army. This was, what might be called a 'Good Conduct' Settlement i.e. men who behaved well at Sitanagaram were sent to this place and those who misbehaved here were sent to Sitanagaram.

The Central and Southern Ranges each being found too heavy for a single officer, an additional Range was formed temporarily for one year with headquarters at Trichinopoly and this was further extended for one year at a time till it was made permanent in 1917.

The Deputy Superintendents and an Inspector of Police were deputed in 1915 to assist the Military authorities in recruiting men for the Army. The duty of watching foreigners at Ports devolved on the Police.

The Chinthapalli Reserve in Vizagapatam district was abolished during the year. To improve the recruitment position in the City of Madras, the pay of the Constabulary in Madras City was raised in September 1951.

A case which created much sensation during the year was what was known as the Gollapalli Bomb Case in Chittoor district. It had no political significance whatever, but arose out of enmity between two parties of Reddies. One party furnished the Police with information that with the object of murdering some of its own members, bombs had been collected by the opposite party and that one of the bombs had exploded while being tested in a ruined house in the village. The pieces of the burst bomb were produced. Shortly afterwards the Police were informed that an absconding offender who was to commit the contemplated murder had been hiding himself in the hills near the village. While

searching this locality the Police discovered a bundle containing two glass bottles and a stone jar. These were examined and found to contain dangerous and deadly explosives. Further enquiries, however, showed that the alleged explosion of a bomb was a myth, that the three bombs discovered on the hills were placed there by the very party which supplied the information and that the charge brought against the other party was a concoction. Evidence was also available of the existence of a conspiracy among the concoctors themselves to cause danger to the lives of those whom they were accusing and that they even instigated a person to murder one of the latter. Seven persons were charged under sections 120-B, 302 and 115 I.P.C. and also under the Explosives Act but were acquitted in the Sessions.

During the year 1915 there was a feeling in some quarters that one of the directions in which reform was needed was to abolish the post of Circle Inspector, which was considered to be more or less a fifth wheel to the coach and to place the investigating officer i.e. the Sub-Inspector under the direct control and supervision of an Assistant or Deputy Superintendent, the number of these officers being increased. This experiment was introduced in Trichinopoly during the year and was also tried in Kurnool district. The post of Circle Inspectors was abolished in both these districts from the 1st May and 15th December, respectively, and five sub-divisions were formed in both these districts, three in Trichinopoly and two in Kurnool. This experiment showed that it threw a heavy responsibility on the Deputy Superintendents and necessarily affected the promotion of Sub-Inspectors. Government were yet to be satisfied that the change introduced would secure the best results. They therefore sanctioned for Coimbatore district, a modified scheme suggested by the Inspector-General under which each sub-divisional officer would be assisted by two Inspectors without circle charge, for the investigation of crime. But by 1918 it was clear that the scheme of working without Circle Inspectors did not prove a success. The experiment established that the abolition of Inspector was a mistake. It was realised that he is an important link in the chain of police administration and that without him the Force would be something like "an engine without a governor or a pressure gauge". In Trichinopoly where it was tried under the most favourable circumstances, there was reason to believe that crime was being generally hushed up. In Kurnool, discipline had seriously suffered and crime had increased, while in Coimbatore where the Sub-Divisional Officer was assisted by one or two Inspectors in respect of the control and investigation of crime, the arrangement was reported to be unsatisfactory. The most

fatal objection to the scheme was that the Sub-Divisional Officer had an unmanageable charge, the Sub-Inspector was left to himself, discipline got slack and the prevention and investigation of crime suffered accordingly. The experimental scheme thus proved an entire failure and was abandoned and the STATUS QUO ANTE was restored in those districts.

The inadequacy of the police prosecuting staff was recognised during the year 1915 by the Government who called for proposals for increasing the staff in districts where work was heavy. It was decided that in future only those who had passed the B.L. Degree Examination, or the Pleader's Test, or the Criminal Judicial Test (Higher Grade) would be appointed prosecuting officers and that before being entrusted with the conduct of cases, be specially trained under the Public Prosecutor for a period of six months.

During the year the Islington Commission submitted its report. This Commission of which Lord Islington was President had the Earl of Ronaldstray, Sir Murray Hammick, Sir Theodore Morrison, Sir Valentine Chirol and Messrs. M. B. Chaubal, Abdur Rahim, G. K. Gokhale, W. C. Madge, F. G. Sly, H. A. L. Fisher and Ramsay Macdonald as Members. Sir Murray Hammick was a former Inspector-General of Police, Madras (1894-1900) and a member of the Viceroy's Council. The Commission was asked to examine and report on (i) the methods of recruitment and the system of training and probation (ii) the conditions of service, salary, leave and pension and (iii) on such limitations that existed in the employment of non-Europeans and the working of the system of division in relation to the Indian Civil Service and other Services, Imperial and Provincial. It may be recollected that prior to 1893 the gazetted ranks of the Indian Police were filled either by appointment made from the commissioned ranks of the Indian Army or nomination by the local government. Since 1893 almost all the officers of the Imperial Service were selected in England through a competitive examination and for a number of years the examination for the Indian Police and the Indian Forest Service was identical, the successful candidates having the option of entering one of the two services. The Imperial Service Association in Madras, Bombay and Punjab submitted memoranda to the Commission. The Association pointed out, in the main, that the conditions of service in the Police Department were harder and more exacting than those of any other department in India and this had never been sufficiently realised; that the Police Administration was becoming sufficiently complex to call for expert

handling, but it was being entrusted to an officer who might have been anything 'from a Collector of Customs to a Chairman of a Corporation' before his official position in the Government of India brought him in direct touch with police matters; and therefore the Inspector-Generalship of Police should be reserved in every province for police officers even where it might involve the appointment of an officer from an adjoining province. The memoranda also referred to the relations that should exist between the District Magistrate and the District Superintendent of Police. It said that though the Police Act, and Government orders in force laid down certain rules defining the limits of the control of District Magistrates over the Police, the actual interpretation of these rules depended largely upon the personal idiosyncrasies of different officers. Summing up, it pointed out that although the policeman was charged with the most elementary and the most important of the functions of any civilized government, he had been branded as a second class importance and that it was the same as in the days of Kipling when the mother of Strickland's financee refused to allow her daughter to marry into "the worst paid department in the Empire". The Association suggested an incremental system of pay and other increased allowances.

The Commission after a lengthy enquiry suggested a number of changes important among which were: once an officer of a Provincial Police had been promoted permanently to the Indian Police Service, he should become a full member of that service and should be able to rise through all its grades; not less than ten per cent of the Superintendents should be filled by promotion from the Provincial Service and efforts should be made to extend gradually this figure to twenty per cent; the Inspectors-General should not be recruited from the Indian Civil Service but Indian Civil Servants should continue to be eligible for these appointments subject to the claims of qualified police officers; in the provincial police, officers should not be appointed from other departments; a committee to advise on the selection of direct recruits should be formed in each province and that each province should have separate police services. As the War was on, the proposals of the Commission were shelved and the report was not published till 1917. Before the report could be taken up for consideration the facts on which it was based had materially changed as on the 20th August 1917 the Secretary of State announced in the House of Commons that the policy of His Majesty's Government was "the increasing association of Indians in every branch of the administration and the gradual development of self-governing institutions with a view to progressive realiza-

tion of responsible government in India as an integral part of the British Empire”.

In the meanwhile great political developments were taking place in the country. The Government of India Act 1919 was promulgated following the Montagu-Chelmsford Report. The relations between the political groups and the service instead of improving, deteriorated. The European elements were apprehensive of the future and consequently the recruitment of the best available material in England received a set-back while in India it was considered that the rate of Indianization was illiberal. For instance, the recruitment of Indians for the Indian Police Service was fixed in 1919 at 33 per cent in Madras. A Royal Commission was appointed in 1923 with Viscount Lee of Fareham as Chairman and the following as members: (1) Sir R. H. Craddock, ex-Governor of Burma (2) Sir Cyril Jackson (3) Sir C. H. Setalvad, Member of the Executive Council of the Governor of Bombay (4) Khan Bahadur Sir Muhamed Habibullah Sahib Bahadur, Member of the Executive Council of the Governor of Madras (5) Rao Bahadur Hari-kishan Kaul (6) David Petrie of the Indian Police Service (7) Bhupendra Basu, Member of the Council of India, and (8) Reginald Coupland, Professor of Colonial History, University of Oxford. The Lee Commission recommended that out of every 100 recruits for the Indian Police Service, 50 Europeans and thirty Indians should be directly recruited and the remaining twenty obtained by promotion from the Provincial Service.

The re-allocation of police status throughout the whole Presidency, which was begun in 1906 in conformity with the recommendations of the Police Commission, was completed during the year 1916.

With effect from the 1st June 1916 the pay of the mofussil Constabulary was revised as follows, the grain compensation allowance being withdrawn:—

(i) The pay of Head Constables was increased from Rs. 15/-, 17½/- and Rs. 20/- to Rs. 17/-, Rs. 21/- and Rs. 25/- in all districts except Ganjam, Visakhapatnam, Jeypore, the Nilgiris, South Malabar, North Malabar and South Kanara, in which the pay of the third grade Head Constable was raised to Rs. 16/-.

(ii) The initial pay of Constables was raised to Rs. 9½/- in the seven districts named above and to Rs. 10/- in the remaining districts,



the three increments being given after a service of five, five and seven years, instead of three, seven and seven years respectively;

(iii) A local allowance of Re. 1/- per mensem was sanctioned to Constables serving in the towns of Nagapatam, Madura and Tuticorin; and

(iv) An advance of Rs. 6/- was sanctioned to recruits on enlistment, recoverable by monthly instalments of eight annas.

Unfortunately the enhancement of the pay of the Constabulary, which was really a very small one as the grain compensation allowance was stopped, had little or no effect in facilitating recruitment. Commenting on this Mr. P. L. Moore, Inspector-General of Police observed :

“The cost of living all round has increased so considerably and rapidly that what was a living wage at the time proposals for the raising of pay were submitted is now no longer so. The class of man who is wanted for the Police is attracted by the better wages that labour offers without the irksome restrictions of the Police. The effect of the increase of pay has thus been discounted, and until and unless the pay of Constables is brought into line with the rates obtaining in the market and the pay and prospects of Head Constables are proportionately improved the difficulty in securing men of the right stamp will continue to exist.....”

Mr. Moore took great pains to explain the real meaning of ‘discipline’ in his address to the Probationary Sub-Inspectors under training at Vellore in the following words:—

“When I have asked in various quarters what is the reason why educated Indians do not go into the Police Force as readily as one would expect, I have often been told that they are afraid of the discipline. Now, there is nothing in discipline to be afraid of. It is quite the reverse. Discipline does not mean nagging or punishing or anything of that sort; it means cheerfully obeying orders without questioning. I think I can make it more plain by an illustration. The instance I will give you is the British Navy. There is no service in the world in which discipline is stricter than in the British Navy and it is quite certain that there is no body of men in the world more happy and contented than the officers and men of the British Navy. I tell you that, to show that what I want you to understand is that discipline is not bullying.

“You must remember that when you are in charge of a station, you have men under you and you must understand that your duty is not simply to give orders but to understand your men, to know their needs and circumstances and to gain their confidence. When you have got their confidence you will have no difficulty in getting your orders obeyed”.

During the year 1916 the Police successfully laid their hands on a dangerous criminal gang called the Lagarai Gang, the members of which were carrying on their depredations in the Agency Area. Mr. Sweeney, Assistant Superintendent of Police was placed on special duty to run down the gang. All but one of the Lagarai gang were caught. They were tried and convicted and some of them sentenced to death. The services of the men who were engaged on these trying operations were recognised by the grant of money rewards or promotions.

The Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Railways and C.I.D. was entrusted during the year with the general supervision and control of all the Settlements in the Presidency including the Prisoners' Homes. He visited the Bombay Presidency and the United Provinces to make himself acquainted with the system of working the Settlements there.

The Guntur Sub-Division was formed in 1917 with its headquarters at Narasaraopet.

Recruitment to the Force proved to be a very difficult problem owing to the War. Recruiting for the Army and difficulty in constructing lines for providing proper accommodation for the policemen were considered to be the other factors which retarded recruitment for the Police. Further difficulty in this respect was apprehended in view of the orders of the Government passed during the year permitting policemen to join the Army. It was felt necessary to issue orders for the direct recruitment of a certain proportion of Head Constables. At the close of the year Government sanctioned the formation of a signalling party of 2 Head Constables and ten Constables in each Reserve and the grant of a local allowance of Re. 1/- per mensem to each of them. The Central Recruits School at Anantapur was opened on the 1st March. English Shorthand which was hitherto an optional subject for the cadets in the Police Training School was made compulsory for all Sub-Inspectors under training, and Government sanctioned the grant of a Special Allowance of Rs. 10/- per mensem to police officers below

the rank of Inspector who qualified themselves in reporting English Shorthand at 140 words a minute.

In Visakhapatnam district a Head Constable of nearly 25 years' service, deputed to trace the property stolen in a burglary, was taken inside a house by two brothers who offered to surrender the property and was killed. Both the persons were charged and one of them was convicted of murder and sentenced to death. Government were pleased to grant a pension of Rs. 8/- per mensem to the eldest son of the Head Constable for the support of the family.

In several districts the occasion of the Annual Police Sports was availed of for the presentation of rewards to Police Officers, village officials and private persons. The distribution of rewards on such public occasions enhanced their value and was calculated to stimulate the public to greater co-operation with the Police. The Superintendents of Police were requested to grant rewards for good work and co-operation in the prevention of crime in addition to actual detection.

During the year a grave disturbance took place in Chennur in Cuddapah district in connection with the Muharram. A Police party under the Deputy Superintendent had been sent to the place to maintain order. The Deputy Magistrate was also there. On the 25th October after the Muhammadan procession was over and when the officers were regulating the Hindu procession, the Deputy Magistrate learnt that some armed Muhammadans lay concealed in the Mosque. Under his orders they were arrested by the Police. Immediately after, a Muhammadan rushed upon the Deputy Magistrate with a drawn sword and stones were pelted at the officials, the Deputy Superintendent being hit. The Muhammadans were about 200 strong and did not cease throwing stones. The Police then opened fire. Three Muhammadans were killed and several injured. A Police Constable was shot in the back but recovered. Some others received slight injuries. The Hindus entered the Mosque and damaged the lamps and other property but quickly dispersed. Several rioters were prosecuted and convicted.

The Force suffered considerably in 1918, the last year of the War, owing to the absence of officers on military duty and the curtailment of leave. In all, 19 officers of the Imperial Service, 3 Deputy Superintendents of Police, 45 Inspectors, Sergeants and Sub-Inspectors were on military duty. As regards the men, there was an unprecedented shortage in the force. Primarily it was due to the conditions arising out

of the War. More men were wanted for the Army and policemen were freely permitted to enlist. Consequently, not only were fewer recruits available for the department, but about 424 men joined the colours during the year. Secondly, the economic situation grew so acute that the conditions which militated against recruitments in previous years became more pronounced. The number of vacancies at the end of the year rose to 1,551. The Inspector-General of Police made one more sincere plea for the enhancement of salaries of the Constabulary. He observed:

“The question of increasing the pay of Constables can no longer be delayed. The year has been a most difficult one for them with abnormally high prices, sporadic epidemics of looting and a general increase in crime. The fact that conduct has been generally good under these most trying circumstances speaks very highly for the discipline of the force. The pay of every rank of Head Constable and Constable should be raised by Rs. 3/- at least without further delay.....

“I am aware that any increase in Police expenditure is jealously watched in the Legislative Council and this is natural because it is on the face of it less productive than Education and Sanitation. At the same time it would, I believe, be incorrect to come to the conclusion that expenditure on the Police is distasteful to the people of the country. The services of the Police are undoubtedly appreciated by the people; what they want is not less police expenditure but more efficiency, which can only be assured by a properly paid, properly housed and therefore contented force”.

An Armed Reserve was formed at Kakinada. In Ganjam district difficulty was experienced in regard to supply of rice to the men of the Agency. The Government granted an advance of Rs. 7,500/- for the purchase and supply of rice to these men.

The system of compulsory training in Shorthand for the Probationary Sub-Inspectors in the Training School proved to be most unsuitable and a failure because it made “one man do two men’s work”. The Shorthand Sub-Inspector was required to do Shorthand work in or out of his own district and look after a Police Station as well. The result was that he was often absent from his Station for long periods, was constantly transferred and naturally earned no credit as a Station House Officer. The whole staff of Shorthand Reporters were consequently discontented and inefficient.

The Central Recruits School at Vizianagaram was closed in July 1918 and the recruits were sent back to their respective districts to be instructed at the District Headquarters School, because the buildings of the School were required by the Military Department for the occupation of the troops.

During 1919 a Deputy Superintendent of Police was sanctioned for employment in the office of the Inspector-General of Police and the post of Manager was abolished. With effect from the beginning of the year a time scale of pay was sanctioned by the Secretary of State for the Imperial Police Service. This, however, was subsequently modified by a reduction in the scale of pay and the grant of an overseas allowance to officers of non-Indian domicile. A revised rate of pay on time scale was also sanctioned for the Provincial Police Officers.

The close of the year brought a world-wide economic revolution in which the cost of living rose to an unprecedented height. It was admitted that the pay of some ranks of the service did not represent a living wage. Pending the report of the Salaries Committee appointed by Government to consider this question, an additional temporary allowance was sanctioned for the Constabulary. The direct recruitment of Head Constables was stopped during the year as the scheme proved disappointing. On the other hand, a new cadre of Naiks was introduced. The Naik was intended for the more important duties of a Constable and less important duties of a Head Constable, such as checking patrols, watching bad characters and generally for work requiring special intelligence. The experiment was made in order to ascertain whether it was necessary to pay a man the same for the performance of such purely mechanical duties as guard, patrol work and process serving, and was in the main successful. The Naik had a further prospect of promotion to Head Constable's rank.

During the year (1919) the Government sanctioned the formation of a separate Shorthand Bureau of twenty four Sub-Inspectors. These Sub-Inspectors were intended to be exclusively employed on Shorthand work in different parts of the Presidency as required by district officers and the D.I.G. Rlys. and C.I.D. When not on reporting work, they were stationed in their depot at the school where they received practical instruction under the Shorthand Instructor. Each Sub-Inspector was paid a duty allowance of Rs. 50/- per month for proficiency in Shorthand in two languages besides rent free quarters or house rent allowance. This solved one of the most difficult problems of the Police.

A most notable event during the year was the assumption of office by Mr. P. B. Thomas, I.P. as Inspector-General of Police following the deputation of Mr. Moore, I.C.S. the Inspector-General of Police on the 1st February 1919 as an additional Member of the Imperial Legislative Council. It may be recapitulated that the Islington Commission had recommended that this top post should generally go to the senior Police Officers though I.C.S. officers were not precluded from occupying it. Thus Mr. P. B. Thomas was the first Police Officer who became Inspector-General of Police. This practice continued for a long time till there was an interregnum in 1947 when Mr. C. K. Vijayaraghavan, I.C.S. became the Inspector-General. However, from 1949 onwards the Inspector-General continues to be a Police Officer.

The I.P.S. (Cadre) Rules, 1954 lay down that all cadre posts viz: the posts of Inspector-General of Police, Deputy Inspector-General of Police and Superintendent of Police are to be held by members of the Indian Police Service.

The new Inspector-General of Police carried out a special scrutiny of the work of the Inspectorate. He found that in eight districts, the work of the Circle Inspectors was anything from poor to very bad, in six districts fairly good and in nine districts from fair to poor. Commenting on this he observed:

“The chief faults of Sub-Inspectors are carelessness and apathy and they do not in most cases get the assistance which they deserve from their Circle Inspectors. The final result of all this is that it is hard to find good Circle Inspectors from among the Sub-Inspectors and almost equally hard to find good Deputy Superintendents from the rank of Inspectors. The result of the scrutiny mentioned has resulted in a better understanding of the proper duties of an Inspector which, as I reported last year, had been culpably neglected, or misunderstood, ever since the creation of the Sub-Inspector's rank. But I think that the Inspector is still the weak link in the chain. The only specific remedy that suggests itself is the freer use of direct appointment to the Inspector's rank, whereby men of better class and more freedom from bad traditions can be obtained, and I am now putting this into force to the full extent allowed”.

During the year, traffic control system was introduced in several towns in the Presidency.

In the year 1920 a new Agency Division comprising the old Jeypore district and the Agency Tracts of Ganjam, Visakhapatnam and Godavari was constituted with effect from the 1st December with headquarters at Waltair. Partly owing to this change and partly with a view to a better co-ordination of work in the district, the charges of Deputy Inspectors-General were also re-distributed, the headquarters of the Central and Southern Ranges being moved to Bellary and Vellore respectively. Mr. William was deputed to examine the conditions of work in the District Offices in the Presidency with a view to effecting reduction in work. He submitted a very able report containing a number of valuable suggestions which were put into effect. The Government commended his work. The Naik System was dropped and the direct recruitment of H.Cs. discontinued. A number of direct appointments were made to Inspectors rank. The prosecution staff was strengthened in a number of districts. The supervision of Criminal Settlements was transferred to the Labour Commissioner.

The rule requiring from every Shorthand Sub-Inspector high proficiency in two languages was withdrawn owing to the impossibility of maintaining efficiency in both and every Shorthand Sub-Inspector was required to pass a high proficiency test in one language only at the end of 18 months after joining the Bureau. A knowledge of Typewriting was also made compulsory for these Sub-Inspectors.

As an instance of the serious risk which Policemen had to undergo in the discharge of their duty may be cited the murder of the Sub-Inspector of Chekkroyapet in Cuddapah district. Certain bad characters against whom the Sub-Inspector had instituted security proceedings waylaid him as he was returning home from the Station, drowned him in the river and burnt the body on the top of a hill. The deed was so cleverly done that for some days there was no suspicion of foul play and, even afterwards, the absence of any clue rendered detection extremely difficult. The work of Inspector Bhujangarao who was put on special duty in this case was very creditable. Five persons were charged of whom one was sentenced to be hanged and the others acquitted. The Government granted the widow of the Sub-Inspector an extra-ordinary pension.

A noteworthy feature of the year was that a vigorous campaign was carried on against gang crime. Armed Police parties were detailed to trace offenders and their raids resulted in the capture of a number of leaders of notorious gangs. In Kurnool, the Chenchus had got com-



pletely out of control and Mr. Pitt was placed on special duty with a force of Armed Police. Fifty out of 55 notorious outlaws were arrested and the effect of his work was that Chenchu crime was particularly stopped.

The year 1921 is always memorable in the annals of the Andhra Desh, inasmuch as it initiated a wide campaign of Civil Disobedience in the form of a great movement especially in the districts of Guntur, Kistna and Godavari. The Organization of the Non-co-operation and Khilafat Movements had extended over practically the whole Presidency. These movements received an impetus from the meeting of the All India Congress Committee at Vijayawada on the 31st March 1921 under the Presidentship of Mahatma Gandhi. Mahatma Gandhi paid another visit to the Presidency during the year and this imparted further momentum to the movements. In the districts of Guntur, Cuddapah, Nellore and Kurnool, exponents of the Non-Co-operation Movement organised resistance to the forest laws. In Guntur, the situation was 'serious' in July when a seven days' hartal was proclaimed in the town on account of the arrest in Palnad and committal to jail, for failure to give security under Section 107 of the Cr.P.C. by the District Magistrate, of two local vakils who had gone there to organise opposition to and a boycott of, the authorities. A number of participants in the Non-Co-operation Movement were arrested and proceeded against under Section 107 of the Cr.P.C. In some places persons arrested for breaking the forest laws were rescued by the people. On the 23rd September in Guntur district, a large crowd of villagers surrounded forest officials and a party of police and forcibly rescued cattle impounded for 'illicit grazing'. Fire was opened in self defence. There was however no casualty. Picketing of toddy shops was particularly extensive in the districts of Godavari Kistna, Nellore and Cuddapah. There were proposals from local leaders of Krishna and Guntur districts to withhold payment of taxes. The matter was referred to the All India Congress Committee and ultimately it was left to be decided at district level. In Guntur district, the issue was referred to a committee consisting of Sri T. Prakasam (who later became the Chief Minister of the Composite Madras State and also the first Chief Minister of the Andhra State) and others. The Committee reported that a Movement for a district-wise non-payment of taxes was not possible. Similar decisions were also taken in Krishna and Godavari districts. All the same a large number of village officers resigned in these districts and also in Cuddapah. "The position was one of extreme tension". This was really a trying period for the police, as they had to face a peculiar situation of

law-breaking from the forces of national liberation. But the paramount duty of the police for the maintenance of law and order and the restoration of peace and tranquillity was faithfully performed. "They were opposed with violence, threatened, widely abused from platforms, called traitors to their country and the myrmidons of her tyrants, insulted in public, made the butt of ribald songs, sometimes spat upon, sometimes boycotted, sometimes cajoled and appealed to desert their service and perhaps, most of all, they felt in the days when the Government, out of tolerance to the Non-Co-operation Movement made no firm stand, that their position was not sure, that Government's steadfastness was uncertain. In spite of all this, they stood firm and it was very remarkable and a clear indication of the unreality of the political movement, that the mass of the people remained on good terms with them as individuals. They may be attributed in part to the fine restraint and forbearance almost universally shown by the men".

During the year the pay of the Constables was raised in selected districts from Rs.  $9\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $10\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $11\frac{1}{2}$  and  $12\frac{1}{2}$  to  $16\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $17\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $19\frac{1}{2}$ , and  $21\frac{1}{2}$  respectively and from Rs. 10, 11, 12 and 13 to Rs. 17, 18, 20 and 22 respectively in the rest of the Presidency. The pay of Head Constables was raised from Rs. 21 and 25 to Rs. 30 and 35, respectively throughout the Presidency from Rs. 16 to Rs. 26 in selected districts and from Rs. 17 to Rs. 27 in the rest of the Presidency. A monthly allowance of Re. 1/- for the upkeep of uniform was also sanctioned for all Head Constables and Constables. Government also undertook to bear the scavenging and water charges for the men housed in Government quarters. The fifteen per cent reserve of the Taluk Police was abolished to meet the additional cost of the pay of the Constabulary, the sanctioned strength being reduced by 3,632. The pay of the Inspectors was fixed at Rs. 275, 225 and 175, the percentage in each class being 10, 50 and 40 respectively, in supersession of the former pay of four grades on Rs. 250, 200, 175 and 150. A time-scale providing two grades of Sub-Inspectors on Rs. 115-5-125 (25 per cent of the cadre) and on Rs. 65-3-110 (75 per cent) was introduced. The old rate of pay for Sub-Inspectors was five grades of Rs. 100, 80, 70, 60, and 50. All the Sub-Divisional Offices were abolished. The substitution of Clerks for Sub-Inspector Readers to the Superintendents and the Sub-Divisional Officers was sanctioned and partially carried out. The Rajahmundry Special Force was constituted during the year.

A considerable sensation was caused during the year in Chittoor district, about the middle of the year, by a self-styled religious and

social reformer named Umamaheswara Pantulu, a native of Guntur district. After exploiting the district and neighbourhood for some months, he claimed supernatural powers and gave out that on the 5th July at Tirupati he and his wife would sit on a fire of sandalwood, give forth inspired words and finally ascend into heaven. Some 40,000 people assembled in Tirupati and as none of the promised wonders were demonstrated, the crowd became excited and dangerous and it was only by the impostor's consenting, in fear of his life, to be escorted to the railway station and put in a train to Guntur, that a very threatening situation was terminated without serious disturbance.

During the year, there was a sensational case of escape from jail. Notwithstanding a strong police guard, twenty-five prisoners concerned in 6 cases of dacoity confined in the sub-jail at Gannavaram (Krishna) made a successful bid for liberty on the evening of the 10th March by overpowering the Constables on sentry who fired wounding one man but not fatally. Arming themselves with the arms and ammunitions from the guard room which they broke open, they fired at random to keep off any would-be captors and broke into the treasury strong room from which they carried away property concerned in cases to the value of Rs. 3,000/- and Government money amounting to Rs. 300/-. 14 dacoits escaped of whom 11 were recaptured. Six constables were dismissed for the neglect of duty.

The most important event in the years 1922, 1923 and 1924 was the rebellion, or as it was locally called the FITURI, which took place in the Golconda area of the Vizagapatam Agency including the Gudem Hills. The rising was organised by Alluri Srirama Raju alias Alluri Seetharamaraju, a Kshatriya and a native of Mogallu in Bhimavaram taluk in Kistna district (now in West Godavari). He believed that the British power in India would be broken in two years' time.

Alluri Sitaramaraju was born at Pandrangi, his mother's place, in Visakhapatnam district on the 4th July 1897. His father Sri Venkatramaraju shifted to Rajahmundry in 1902. Sri Venkatramaraju was a travelling photographer and died of cholera in 1908. The family was placed in straitened circumstances. However, Sri Alluri Ramakrishnamraju, a Deputy Collector who was the paternal uncle of Seetharamaraju helped the family in all possible ways. The young Sitaramaraju studied at Rajahmundry, Ramachandrapuram, Bhimavaram, Kakinada, Visakhapatnam and Narsapuram for short periods and finally discontinued his studies in his 16th year while in the Fourth Form.

The family then moved to Tuni where the boy gained considerable knowledge in HATAYOGA, and Astrology. He had considerable histrionic talent and possessed attractive features. At the young age of 17 he went on pilgrimage to Kasi, Haridwar and Brahmakapal in the Himalayas and developed an ascetic attitude and a strong national urge. He had natural qualities of leadership and high organisational capacities. He soon gained a strong hold over the people of the Agency Tracts who credited him with supernatural powers. He protested against the exploitation of these poor agency people by the revenue officials and contractors. He particularly raised his voice of protest against the highhanded activities of one Mr. Bastian, Tahsildar of Chinthapalli. Instead of taking prompt action against the Tahsildar, action was taken against Raju under Sec. 107 of the Cr. P.C. The Government, however, came to know rather late of the corrupt practices of Mr. Bastian and confiscated his properties.

The Government grew apprehensive of Raju's increasing hold on the Agency people and its possible potentialities. He was therefore placed under surveillance from the end of January 1922. He was removed from Krishnadevipeta to Narsipatnam and from there to Addatheegala. Surveillance was, however, removed on the orders of Mr. Fazlullah Khan, Deputy Collector on the request of Raju to go to Nepal on pilgrimage. Sri Raju had great regard for Mr. Fazlullah Khan. Mr. Fazlullah Khan died during the same year in the Thimmapur Travellers' Bungalow and in less than a week after his death Sri Sitaramaraju started his "Fituri".

The rebellion broke out on August 22nd 1922 when the Chinthapalli Police Station was surprised and eleven police muskets and a large quantity of ammunition taken. The fituridars raised slogans: GANDHI KI JAI. Sitaramaraju recorded the following in the General Diary of the Station:

"I, Alluri Sitaramaraju, with the assistance of my followers raided the Police Station. I demanded the keys of the armoury and the sentry refused to hand over the keys to me. Thereupon we tied him to a post and took the keys from him. The weapons have been taken.

ALLURI SITARAMARAJU".

On the following day i.e. on the 23rd August, the Krishnadevipet Police Station was surprised and six muskets and more ammunition

taken. Here also the fituridars raised the same slogan of MAHATMA GANDHI KI JAI. During this raid, Sitaramaraju sent a note to the Police Station immediately after his arrival in the village asking whether the station staff were prepared to surrender or fight. On receipt of this, the entire staff left the Police Station. Raju left a note in the Station Diary here also stating that the station was abandoned.

On the following day i.e. 24th August 1922 they attacked the Rajavommangi Police Station and after a slight show of opposition by the police they entered and took muskets and more ammunition. They also obtained the release of Mettadam Veerayya Dora who was an under-trial prisoner and whose case stood posted for hearing at Rajavommangi that very day.

Thus three police stations were successfully raided on three successive days and this greatly bolstered up the morale of the fituridars. It is indeed significant that during these raids or in the succeeding operations of the fituridars, the rebels captured a number of Sub-Inspectors and Police Constables including some of the Intelligence staff on duty in connection with the Fituri, but had always allowed them to go free. In some exceptional cases the 'captured' police personnel were extended warm hospitality.

To put down the rebellion, immediate measures were taken by means of the available Armed Reserves from the neighbouring districts under the command of a number of gazetted officers, who had been got together to prevent the spread of the rebellion and to deal with the rebels. In spite of the arduous marching, success was not achieved and after a disaster on the 24th September in which Messrs. Scott-Coward and Hayter and a party of the Bellary Special Police Force were ambushed with the result that the two officers and two Constables were killed and one Head Constable and one Constable wounded and one Constable missing, it was decided to employ the Malabar Special Police. Mr. Scott-Coward, Assistant Superintendent of Police took a very prominent part in the operations upto the time of his death and had performed some wonderful feats of march. The present competition in shooting called the SCOTT-COWARD SHIELD COMPETITION was instituted after him. Mr. Hayter was a temporary Assistant Superintendent who had been for some time in charge of the Bellary Special Force.

Mr. A. J. Happell was placed in command of the operations from the 1st October. At first two companies of the Malabar Special Police

were requisitioned but early in November two more companies were brought in. Four wireless sets and some transport mules from the 30th Mule Corps were obtained from the military. In spite of sustained and arduous operations the rebels managed to elude the police forces until December 6th when they were twice brought to action. The first occasion was at Peddagadavapalem at about midday and the other was at Lingapuram at about midnight. After this, the fituridars dispersed and did not regain full cohesion until March 1923. During 1923 Raju is believed to have attended the Kakinada Session of the Indian National Congress in the guise of a Punjabi volunteer.

In March 1923 the forces which were serving under Mr. Happell were largely reduced and on the 1st April 1923 Mr. John took over command. The strength of the police force consisted of Malabar Special Police (200), Koraput Reserve (80) and the District Reserves (80). It was intended to patrol the affected area and arrest the rebels who were expected to return to the vicinity of their villages. However, the rebels again collected and formed a large body, which was pursued whenever information was received upon which it was possible to act. The fituridars eluded once again all efforts to effect their capture and it became evident that operations must be on a larger scale and that the intelligence system must be re-organised and developed.

Mr. Sweeney took charge of the operations on the 3rd June 1923. He divided the locality into seven areas in each of which a post of armed police was established, and to each of which an Intelligence staff was attached to work the area. The Commandant of the post was in charge of the area and the intelligence system. Telephonic communication was gradually established between Narasapatnam and six of the posts.

It was intended that each post should contain 50 men with non-commissioned officers, Indian officers and two British officers. Patrols were to be sent out to gather information and troops from the various posts were to act in support of one another when news of the movements of any party of the fituridars was obtained. The first two companies of the newly raised East Coast Special Force were deployed on this duty. On the night of the 17th September, Mr. Kearns and his party effected the arrest of Gam Mallu Dora, in the village of Nadimpalem and Krishnadevipeta. Gam Mallu Dora and his elder brother Gantam Dora were the principal lieutenants of Raju. They belonged



to the Makaram Mutha and the elder brother was the village munsiff of the village of Battapanukula. Mallu Dora was charged for waging war against the King and was sentenced to death by the Agency Additional Judge on the 12th May 1924. On appeal, however, the sentence was reduced to transportation for life. He spent thirteen and half years in the Andamans and about three and half years in an Internment Camp. He was released after the formation of the first Congress Government in 1937. In the first General Elections he was elected Member of Parliament. The capture of Gam Mallu Dora was the first major victory to the Government forces.

During the night of the 25th October 1923 the fituridars led by Raju and joined by villagers from Gudem attacked the police post at Gudem. The post was fired into from the surrounding jungle and a number of arrows were discharged into it. The East Coast Special Police returned the fire and then charged the fituridars who effected a strategic retreat. One fituridar and one Lance Naik were killed. Encounters also took place at Pedda Dharakonda on the 1st November and at Kondalayagondi on the 5th November. During the encounters in the year five fituridars were killed and seven arrested and a .303 rifle, two police muskets, five country guns and 184 rounds of police ammunition and a police sword were recovered. The fituridars again went into hiding.

As the intelligence organisation failed to get timely information of the movements of the rebels owing to the persistent obduracy of the village officers and villagers in withholding it, and as the enormous area of jungle country afforded unlimited hiding places to the rebels, who usually moved about in small parties and could generally conceal their whereabouts for some days at a time, it became evident that still large forces were necessary to ensure the likelihood of success. The Government therefore decided at the end of December 1923 to borrow a detachment of the Assam Rifles from the Assam Government. Accordingly, a force consisting of 4 British Officers, 9 Indian Officers, 49 non-commissioned officers and 375 men arrived at Narsapatam on the 27th January 1924 under the command of Major M. Goodall, M.B.E. In addition to this force, the Police Forces at the disposal of the Officer Commanding consisted of two and half companies of the Malabar Special Police, 2 Companies of the East Coast Special Police and about 80 personnel of the Koraput Reserve. The effective strength, however, was always reduced by about 30 per cent by fever and exhaustion.



On hearing of the arrival of re-inforcements, the rebels abandoned the area in which they had usually moved and, for practically the whole of February 1924, remained on the Jeypore border near Paderu and Kilankota. The Assam Rifles assisted by the Police carried out drives through the large areas of the country, but the fituridars managed to avoid contact with the troops. The villagers as a rule continued to withhold information regarding the movements of the fituridars until it was too late for action.

An interesting incident was reported. Two policemen were carrying tappals and provisions to the Pedavalasa Camp of which Mr. Peterson was the commander. The policemen were detained at Rampolu for about an hour by Raju and his followers and then asked to go their way. Raju took two loaves of bread from the provisions and sent the following note to Mr. Peterson:—

“Dear Peterson,

My comrade Aggiraju is suffering from fever. I took two loaves of bread from your men. Instead, I am sending you a basket of fruits. Kindly do not mistake me.

SITARAMARAJU”.

As the raids carried by the Assam Rifles and the Police were ineffectual, about the middle of February 1924, the entire agency area was divided into 17 sub-areas, 9 below and 8 above the ghats, and in each sub-area was located an intelligence officer with the escort to continually patrol it. In addition, patrols were sent out from the main police posts. A further detachment of 200 Assam Rifles arrived towards the end of April and early in May, the number of sub-areas was increased to 20. The Intelligence staff consisted of 4 Inspectors, 26 Sub-Inspectors, 25 Head Constables and 77 Constables under a Deputy Superintendent who was the Chief Intelligence Officer. The Intelligence staff was drawn from all the Telugu districts of the Presidency. They had an exceedingly difficult task and had to endure many hardships. Several of them were captured by the fituridars, but as already stated, they were released unhurt. Mr. Sweeney endeavoured by propaganda through the Intelligence staff to induce the villagers to co-operate with the authorities, but the attempt failed. Thereafter, a large number of Village Magistrates and others were prosecuted and convicted for withholding information, but this also failed to effect an improvement.

Mr. T. G. Rutherford, C.I.E., I.C.S., District Magistrate and Agent to the Governor, Visakhapatnam, was appointed Special Commissioner for the Agency Operations on the 25th April. Under his directions influential villagers who were known to have assisted the fituridars were deported. The relations of the fituridars were interned in Narsapatnam. These measures compelled better co-operation from the villagers.

The drives, although they produced no immediate results, alarmed and disorganised the fituridars, who found it increasingly difficult to obtain supplies. Widely diffused pressure was maintained by the sub-area system. The first important result was obtained on the 6th May when a party of the Police came to a clash with the main body of the fituridars. There was an exchange of fire near Kirabu in the Chinthapalli area in which two rebels were killed and Vegiraju Satyanarayana-raju, commonly known as Aggiraju and the most important of the rebel leaders, next to Alluri Seetharamaraju himself, was injured and captured with his .303 rifle and 12 rounds of ammunition. After his capture, Aggiraju was deported to the Andamans, but this fact was kept a closely guarded secret. For several years it was not known what had happened to him. This made people to presume that Aggiraju turned a Police informer. The world came to know of his death in the Andamans only from a reply to a question asked by Sri N. G. Ranga on the floor of the Legislative Assembly in 1936. At the time of the capture of Aggiraju, Sitaramaraju was also present, but he escaped. On the following morning another patrol party at a distance of a few miles fell in with him and captured him. He was taken to Koyyur and was shot dead.

The fituridars were demoralised by the capture and death of their leader and dispersed in all directions. Gantam Dora, a conspicuous sub-leader, however, managed to keep a small party with him. Thereafter the fituridars either surrendered or were brought in by villagers from day to day, one or two at a time. Yendarpadal, the leader of the up-ghats fituridars, was killed by villagers and his body brought into Peddavalasa camp on the 26th May. By the end of May there were only about 26 fituridars left and almost all the arms originally possessed by them had been accounted for. The Assam Rifles were sent back on the 1st June and the Mule Corps on the 2nd. On the 7th June a patrol of the East Coast Special Police killed Gantam Dora and another fituridar. The Malabar Special Police were sent back to Malabar on 26th June. At the end of the year 1924 there were only one impor-

tant rebel, Sunkoji Mukadu and thirteen others of minor importance unarrested. The semi-military operations in the Agency area were thus concluded.

Sunkoji Mukadu, who was believed to have shot Mr. Scott-Coward on the 24th September 1922 was captured in May 1925 and sentenced to transportation for life.

According to one estimate, the operations cost the public exchequer a sum of Rs. 13 lakhs. 34 officers (27 British and 7 Indian) served in the operations. They included 3 Officers of the Indian Civil Service and 2 of the Forest Department, whose services were lent to the Police Department, as a sufficient number of Police Officers were not forthcoming. Two Assistant Superintendents and one Constable of Ganjam armed Reserve, one of Parvatipuram Reserve and one of Bellary Special Police, were killed in action. One Lance Naik of the East Coast Special Police and one Constable of the Bellary Special Force died of wounds. Two Lance Naiks and 6 Constables of the East Coast Special Police, 1 Havildar and 7 Constables of the Malabar Special Police, one H.C. of the Jeypore Armed Reserve and 2 Constables of the Godavari District Police died of sickness. One Constable of the Malabar Special Police was invalided on account of wounds while one Havildar and 1 Constable were invalided on account of sickness. Altogether 77 persons were tried and convicted in 4 cases for waging war.

For the period of the fituri a Base Hospital was opened at Narsapatam, field Hospitals were opened at Krishnadevipet and Peddavalasa and Camp Hospitals at other Police Posts.

The story of Sitaramaraju is the story of patriotism and heroism. Several ballads have been composed on his patriotic fervour and heroism. He was one of the first freedom fighters who sacrificed his life at the tender age of 27. For a very long time and until very recently it was believed that Alluri Sitaramaraju was not killed. Of this young hero, Mahatma Gandhi wrote in the *YOUNG INDIA* dated 18—7—1929 as follows:

“During the recent tour, I was presented with a portrait of a young man as that of a great patriot. I did not know anything about Alluri Seetharama Raju. Upon enquiry, I was told many stories of his exploits. I thought them to be interesting and inspiring, as an instance

of sustained bravery and genius though in my opinion mis-directed. I therefore asked for an authentic record.

“Sjt. M. Annapoornaiah, Editor of a Telugu paper called “THE CONGRESS”, has kindly sent it to me. I have considerably abridged it. Though I have no sympathy with and cannot admire armed rebellion, I cannot withhold my homage from a youth so brave, so sacrificing, so simple and so noble in character as young Sri Rama Raju. If the facts collected by Sri Annapoornaiah are true, Raju was (if he is really dead) not a Fituri but a great hero. Would that the youth of the country cultivated Sri Rama Raju’s daring courage, devotion and resourcefulness and dedicated them for the attainment of ‘Swarajya’ through strictly non-violent means! To me it is daily growing clearer that if the teeming millions, whom we articulate middle classes have hitherto suppressed for our selfish purpose are to be raised and roused, there is no other way save through non-violence and truth. A nation numbering millions needs no other means”.

The Agency Rebellion raised the question whether the Armed Reserves were organised and trained in a manner that fitted them for the conduct of semi-military operations that they might on occasions be called on to perform. To elucidate this question, Mr. H. G. Stockes C.I.E., I.P., was placed on special duty and he reported that the Armed Reserves were intended and designed to deal with unarmed mobs and that for operations like the Agency Rebellion, the Armed Reserves were not adequate. Based on his recommendation, a special force of two companies of a strength of 100 each with headquarters at Vijayanagaram was built and this force specially intended for the Agency Tracts.

In 1921 revised scale of pay were sanctioned for officers of the Indian (Imperial) Police and also for those of the Provincial Police, Revised scales were also sanctioned to the clerical establishments. During the same year the Rajahmundry Special Force was formed out of the Rajahmundry Armed Reserve of the Agency Division with additions to its strength and made available for use in emergencies arising in the East Coast districts or in the Agency Division.

On the 22nd September 1922, the Government appointed a Retrenchment Committee to consider what economies could be effected without undue loss of efficiency. The Chairman of this Committee was Mr. C. G. Todhunter I.C.S. With regard to each department a separate

committee was constituted. G.O. No. 43 Judicial (Police) dated the 25th January 1923 which authorized the formation of the Police Committee observed that the Government would be extremely reluctant to do anything that would tend to weaken the forces of law and order. On the other hand, it said, they were more anxious to get forward with measures which were necessary, the most important of which were the formation of adequate striking forces and the acceleration of the building programme. As matters stood then, there was no prospect of providing funds required for these projects without effecting substantial economies in other directions. The Government pointed out that the cost of the Police was then three and half times what it was in 1905. It further observed: "Hitherto it has been considered sufficient justification for a proposal to say that it followed the recommendations of the Police Commission; but the Government consider that such an argument can no longer be accepted without question and the time has come, quite apart from financial consideration, to review the whole position and examine how far the changes introduced in accordance with these recommendations have proved successful in practice and how far they have failed to fulfil anticipations, both as regards the prevention and the detection of crime". To explain the possibilities of economies which could be effected to the extent commensurate with the needs of the situation, Government drew up three memoranda containing suggestions with regard to (i) superior ranks of the department generally; (ii) the lower ranks, from Inspector downwards and (iii) the City Police. These memoranda were communicated to the following officers with experience of the working of the existing system, for detailed examination:

1. F. A. Davis, I.C.S., District Magistrate, Tinnevely.
2. H. H. F. M. Tyler, C.I.E., I.C.S., District Magistrate, Krishna.
3. M. R. Ry. J. Narayana Reddy Garu, Second Presidency Magistrate, Madras.
4. P. Hannyngton, Commissioner of Police.
5. J. Moore, Personal Assistant to the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Rlys. & C.I.D.
6. F. Sayers, Superintendent of Police, Railway Police, Trichinopoly.

7. M. R. Ry. Diwan Bahadur T. Venkoba Rao Avergal, District Superintendent of Police, Chingleput.
8. M. R. Ry. N. Ramanuja Ayyangar, Acting District, Supdt. of Police, Ganjam.

The memoranda referred to above suggested the abolition of four D.Is.G. in charge of Ranges, abolition of the posts of D.S.P. Nilgiris (his place to be taken by an A.S.P. and the district to be added to Coimbatore); the abolition of the posts of Assistant Inspector-General of Police and the P.A. to the D.I.G. Rlys. & C.I.D. both of which are of DSP's cadre; and the possible increase in the number of A.Ss.P. It also suggested reversion to the old system of Head Constables being in charge of stations and the retention of a proportion of the existing Sub-Inspectors to supervise the work of two or more stations in regard to investigations thus creating a separate class of investigating officers. The memorandum also observed that it should be unnecessary to retain the Circle Inspector as a supervising agency. As regards Constables the Government memoranda suggested that the post of Station Writer Head Constable should be abolished as a requisite number of writers could be produced from the educated Constables themselves. It also suggested the introduction of a graded system of pay structure to the Constabulary in place of the time scales.

To sum up, the proposals made by the Government were: the abolition of four D.Is.G., three officers of the rank of D.S.P; possible increase in the number of Sub-Divisional Officers; reversion to the old system of Head Constable Station House Officer; creation of a class of special investigation and supervising officers, each of whom would control the work of two or more Station House Officers; abolition of about 500 Sub-Inspectors; 200 Inspectors and about 1,000 Station Writer Head Constables and the creation of a specialised detective staff in each district.

The members expressed differing views. Even the police officer-members in the Committee held conflicting views. Referring to the abolition of the post of Range D.Is.G. Mr. F. Sayers observed:

“The Inspector General and one Deputy are to do the work of the Inspector-General of Police plus that of six Deputies plus also that of 2 Personal Assistants of the grade of District Superintendents of

Police. I am distinctly of opinion that this is not possible unless the Inspector-General of Police and his Deputy are super-superhuman”.

As regards the post of Inspector, he observed:

‘I regard the Inspector as the backbone of the Force. He is the indicator by which the District Superintendent of Police is able to guide the whole machine. The Police without the Inspector would to my mind be like an engine without a governor or pressure gauge, no matter whether fitted with most excellent pistons or not — in other words most ineffective and for practical purposes useless.....No class of officers employed in Police work can be expected to perform it satisfactorily, unless they are supervised by officers whose experience and character fit them to detect and check abuses”.

“At present the Sub-Inspector has all work cut out for him to attend to the duties of one station. If he is divided between two or more, he can do nothing, and loses all responsibility for investigation. I would view with alarm and even horror any suggestion of reversion to the old Head Constable as a Station House Officer. I doubt even if it would have the saving grace of being economical. ....Times have considerably altered since the days of the old Head Constable and the latter would now be lost in charge of a Station — a mere nobody”.

On the other hand, Dewan Bahadur Ramanuja Ayyangar expressed that he was inclined to the view that Circle Inspectors may be abolished and more divisions created. He added: “I would have no more direct recruitment of Sub-Inspectors and go to the old system of Head Constable Station House Officers. I would however raise the pay of the Station House Officer to a maximum of Rs. 30, Rs. 35 and Rs. 40”.

Finally as a result of the recommendations of the Retrenchment Committee, the number of Ghat Talairies was reduced from 1131 to 267 and the conveyance allowance of Rs. 25/- hitherto granted to those Sub-Inspectors who kept a horse was substituted by a bicycle allowance of Rs. 5/- per month. The Committee decided that Inspectors could not be dispensed with and that Sub-Inspectors should be retained as Station House Officers and the ordinary investigating agency. The post of one D.I.G. was abolished and the districts regrouped into four Ranges with effect from the 28th April 1924. In this re-grouping three districts were added to the charge of the D.I.G. Railways and C.I.D. and the Range was re-designated the C.I.D. and Eastern Range. The Western Range



was abolished. With a view to reducing the work of the D.Is.G. the powers of the District Superintendent of Police were enhanced and the volume of work in connection with appeals reduced by increasing the limitations on appeals. The appointment of Personal Assistants to D.Ss.P. was abolished, but the number of Sub-Divisional Officers was increased. The time scale of pay of Sub-Inspectors was abolished for new entrants and replaced by a graded scale. A large number of Station Writer Head Constables were replaced by Constables. These measures of retrenchment effected a saving of Rs. 7.74 lakhs.

The Agency Division constituted in 1920 was abolished with effect from the 16th October 1923 and consequently the police district of Jeypore was reformed and the Agency areas which formerly belonged to the districts of Ganjam, Vizagapatam and Godavari were restored to them.

During the year a token motion was carried in the debate on the police budget in the Legislative Council in favour of the abolition of Circle Inspectors. Commenting on this action, Mr. F. Armitage, Inspector-General of Police observed in the Administration Report for the year as follows:

"I have examined the debate and find that the arguments in favour of the resolution were based mainly on the idea that the Circle Inspector was either a Post Office and did no useful work or interfered with Sub-Inspectors to the detriment of the work of these officers. The opinion appeared to be held that the Sub-Inspector did not require more supervision and help than could be given him by a Sub-Divisional Officer. It was also alleged that the system of dispensing with Inspectors tried in certain districts from 1916 to 1919 was not given a fair trial and that certain police officers were in favour of that system.....The trend of the debate showed that the Honourable Members completely failed to realise the amount of supervision which must be, and is, exercised over the proceedings of the subordinate police, in spite of which irregularities only too frequently occur. The sentiment expressed by several members of the Legislative Council that the subordinate police should be left more to themselves would, as all police officers of the higher ranks know, result in a state of affairs which those gentlemen would be the first to condemn. On the point of the instruction and assistance which an Inspector should render to a Sub-Inspector, practical experience shows that this is much needed in the case of a very large percentage of Sub-Inspectors. So far from the interference of

Inspectors spoiling cases, it constantly leads to their successful handling..... There can be no doubt of the soundness of the finding of the Police Committee of 1923 that Circle Inspectors must be retained”.

The Government agreed to the stand taken by the Inspector-General of Police.

During the years 1923-24 a number of cases of possession and use of country bombs came to notice in the districts of Kurnool, Anantapur and Cuddapah. These bombs were made in the rich cotton tracts of these districts, where the wealthier ryots apparently liked to have a bomb or two in hand to frighten their enemies or to foist them on the premises of some one whom they wished to get into trouble. Some of these bomb-makers suffered, not inflicted, casualties. One blew off his own fingers, one was shot dead by the Police and one bombed his own three bulls by mistake. An Inspector and 4 Sub-Inspectors were placed on special duty. In Cuddapah district four cases of possession of bombs were brought to trial and five persons were convicted. Nine cases under the Explosive Substances Act were registered in Kurnool district. Six persons discovered to be makers of bombs were put up under Section 110 Cr.P.C. of whom five were bound over. There were no further cases of bomb throwing or murder by the use of bombs.

In the year 1925 the appointment of Personal Assistants to District Superintendents of Police was abolished and 22 additional Sub-Divisions were formed. A portion of the Kistna district was constituted into a separate district called West Godavari from the 15th April 1925 and the Godavari district was renamed East Godavari. The Parvatipuram and the Rajahmundry detachment of the Kakinada Reserve were abolished.

## CHAPTER X.

### *FROM 1926 TO 1956.*

The General Elections held during the year 1926 entailed a good deal of strain on the Police who handled the situation with tact and skill and no untoward incidents or disturbances occurred in that connection. During this year a serious rioting took place in Kurnool district. The members of a fanatical religious mutt at Bijinivemula in Koilkuntla Circle of Kurnool district, enraged at the arrest of two of its members by the Police on the 5th July, proceeded armed with spears, swords, axes and other deadly weapons to the Police Station at Koilkuntla in a body and demanded the release of the two arrested persons. The Head Constable who was the senior officer then present, collected his men, distributed arms and ammunition to them and hastened to the front of the station to defend it. The mob was ordered to disperse but the fanatics, about fifty in number, continued their attack. Fire was opened on them and seven were killed and twelve wounded. The Police charged 26 persons including the leader, of whom one died in hospital before trial and the remaining 25 were convicted. The conviction was upheld on appeal. Government held that the defence of the public peace justified the firing and that the action of the Police was commendable.

The 'Chindu' dance prevalent in Kurnool and other districts of the Rayalaseema was oftentimes a source of serious threat to peace. These performances were usually prohibited under section 144 of the Cr.P.C. because they offended the Malas. The 'Chindu' dance was organised in a local festival at Kotandukuru village of Kurnool district on the 27th April and this was allowed by the Joint Magistrate in pursuance of a civil decree. A party of the Reserve Police was sent to see that no obstruction occurred. As it was found impracticable to enforce the passing of the procession through the Mala streets without loss of life, the attempt was abandoned. Twenty one of the rioters were convicted and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment. When it was again proposed to repeat the dance, the Joint Magistrate prohibited it. The High Court in revision also declined to interfere with the order of the Joint Magistrate.

The system of granting rewards to private persons who assist in the prevention and detection of crime was long in vogue and this system received great attention during the year. A barber of Cuddapah who single handed kept a group of five dacoits at bay armed with his professional razor, was presented with a box of razors and other tools suited to his trade. A woman-complainant in East Godavari district showed unusual presence of mind when her house was broken into. Immediately after the thief entered the house, she quietly slipped out and fastened the door from outside. The thief was arrested and the woman was given a substantial reward.

Free use was made of the system of granting certificates and letters of thanks to private individuals and village officers who helped the Police. Recognition in that shape was often considered more fitting than monetary rewards.

On the 7th September 1927, the Assistant Armourer of the East Coast Special Police ran amok, killed the Havildar-Armourer and the Commandant of the Force, Mr. Peterson, finally shooting himself. The Government ordered a joint enquiry by the District Magistrate, Vizagapatam and the Inspector-General of Police and as a result of the facts disclosed, the Government concluded that the East Coast Special Police could no longer be retained as a separate unit and should be disbanded. This was done.

The year 1929 was unique in that the year's figures for crime were the lowest since the introduction of the scheme of Police Reform consequent on the report of the Police Commission, 1902-03. An additional Armed Reserve was newly formed at Rajahmundry during the year.

One Kripasindhu Das, a native of Kalahandi, caused a stir in Jeypore district by moving about naked under the guise of Digambara Swami and pretended to work miracles. The situation was watched and at the opportune moment he was arrested, bound over and sent to the Rajahmundry jail. But for the prompt action of the Police, the situation might have assumed a serious turn. On release he was shepherded to Benares by the Police of Vizagapatam district under orders of the Agent to the Governor.

The policing of the railway line from Dronachalam to Kurnool (32 miles) was transferred from the Madras and Southern Maharatta Railway to the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway in September. The

number of buses plying for hire greatly increased during the year. Consequently, the road accidents also increased. Overloading and furious driving were the chief offences. The available Police staff was too small to exercise efficient control. The Hon'ble Home Member of the Government of India said in Delhi at the Police Conference in January 1929: "I venture to think that there are few countries in the world which could compete with India in the recklessness and incompetence of the driver". In the United Provinces, Bombay Presidency and the North West Frontier Province, the entire control over motor traffic, including the suspension and cancellation of all licences of every kind was placed in the hands of the Police. The Inspector-General of Police pleaded for like powers in the Madras Presidency.

Consequent on the abolition of the East Coast Special Police, the re-organisation and strengthening of the Armed Reserves of Ganjam, Visakhapatnam, Jeypore and East Godavari districts were sanctioned by Government in April 1929. In order to allow more time for intensive training, the Inspectors in charge of the Reserves in these districts were relieved of a great deal of their store work by the appointment of Store Accountants. The emergency forces and provision for escorts in these Reserves were increased. A scheme for an annual training camp for the officers and men of the Reserve was considered, but a camp could not be held during the year. However, a combined force from these Reserves was sent to Kalyana Singapur in the Visakhapatnam district under the District Superintendent of Police, Visakhapatnam, towards the end of the year in connection with anticipated disorders. The force acquitted itself creditably and the practical experience gained was of much value. With a view to attract the right type of ex-soldier, the pay of Sergeants was increased and their conditions of service were improved.

The Criminal Investigation Department was re-organized during the year 1929 and split up into two branches—Special and Crime—and was placed under the direct control of the Inspector-General of Police. The Superintendents of Police Crime and Special Branches were designated as Assistant Inspectors-General of Police, Crime and Special Branches respectively. The Press Section was transferred to the Secretariat. The C.I.D. was again re-organised following the sanction of an additional post of a D.I.G. There were now four Ranges and a D.I.G., C.I.D. who also exercised supervision over the two Railway Police districts. To keep in touch with and to maintain a continuous record of the movements of known inter-district criminals and suspects, a Central Crime Intelligence Bureau with headquarters at Madras and nine

Branch Bureaux at selected district headquarters were established. These are the present District Crime Bureaux. The Chemical Examiner, Madras, delivered a series of lectures to selected Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors on the technical aspects of the investigation of crime and on the preservation and despatch of exhibits for chemical examination. These officers trained other officers in the districts.

The Third All India Conference of Police Officers held at Delhi in January 1931, came to the conclusion that the efficiency and self respect of the Force was undermined by inadequate and unsatisfactory housing accommodation and that every effort should be made to remove this cause of discontent.

During the year a new armed force styled the Presidency General Reserve with a strength of 10 Sergeants, 10 Havildars-Major, 50 Head Constables and 594 Constables was sanctioned temporarily to ensure public safety in the Province, which was in the grip of the Civil Disobedience Movement. The Presidency General Reserve consisted of 10 detachments located in districts where facilities for housing the men and training them were comparatively good. It provided on mobilisation, sufficient force to cope with general conditions of disturbance and its existence assured the maintenance of the public peace in the Province. The re-armament of the Police with muskets of .410 bore and .303 rifles was commenced during the year. In order to improve the efficiency of the Reserves, lorries for police transport and for use as prison vans, were provided in certain districts where the need for them was most strongly felt.

The year witnessed the Civil Disobedience Movement launched by the Indian National Congress on the 6th April and the maintenance of public peace was one of unprecedented strain upon the Police Force. Mr. Cunningham, Inspector-General of Police, observed as follows in the Administration Report:

“The brunt of everything was borne by the police force. Continuously overstrained and over-worked, abused in the press and by the public, often under taunts and insults, restrained from action, in face of all attempts to seduce them from their duty, they have emerged from a prolonged period of trial with their duty well and faithfully performed, fortified in their loyalty and with their morale unshaken. They showed through everything an example of courage and loyalty and good discipline of which they may well be proud and which I

trust will long be remembered. To have commanded such a force through such a time has been a high privilege."

In connection with the Civil Disobedience Movement, two serious collisions between the Police and riotous mobs occurred. One of them was at Gudivada and the other at Eluru. At Gudivada on the 19th May a large and infuriated mob attacked a party of Reserve Police under Mr. W. F. A. Hamilton, Probationary Assistant Superintendent of Police, determined to rescue certain Civil Disobedience Movement prisoners. After a struggle lasting for over two hours during which admirable restraint was shown by the Police, they were dispersed by gun fire. One hundred and eighteen persons were arrested, charged and convicted. In Eluru, in June, a mob of about 3,000 labourers and others armed with sticks made a most determined attack upon the Reserve Police under the District Superintendent of Police, Mr. Sanjeevi Pillai. Threatened with being over-whelmed, the Police had to open fire killing one man and wounding 25 others. Eighteen of the rioters were convicted and sentenced to varying terms of imprisonment.

In March 1931 the Civil Disobedience Movement was called off following the Gandhi-Irwin Pact. A very delicate and heavy responsibility fell on the Police to reconcile the maintenance of law and order with a strict observance of the terms of the Pact.

A serious riot occurred on the 30th March 1931 at Vadapalli (East Godavari). The police opened fire in self defence and 5 of the rioters received fatal wounds and 12 others sustained minor injuries. Twenty five rioters were committed to the Sessions, but were acquitted.

During the year, District Intelligence Bureaux were established in all the districts and each district bureau published a weekly Crime and Information Sheet for circulation to all Police Stations of the district and outside stations concerned. These sheets kept the Station police informed and vigilant and were of great value, while substantial progress was made in the preparation of histories and photographs of active criminals and their classification, of information files of crime, stolen property and of connected indices. The Central Bureau reviewed the crime of the districts monthly or as occasion required and prepared and maintained histories and files and indices relating to inter-district criminals and their crimes. The District Bureaux were well enough developed to respond helpfully to references from investigating officers.



An important development during the year was the preparation of the Railway Strike Schemes. These Schemes were prepared and approved by the Government. In addition to these, detailed schemes for every district were prepared and approved.

The Statutory Rules for the Madras Police Subordinate Services came into force from the 23rd March 1931 and, according to them, direct recruitment of subordinate officers had to be made in consultation with the Madras Service Commission and from the list of selected candidates furnished by it. The selection of Sub-Inspectors in 1931 and of Sergeants from October 1931 was accordingly made from a list of candidates previously approved by the Commission.

For several years malaria proved the worst enemy to the health of the Police Force especially in the Agency Tracts and in the districts of Kurnool, Cuddapah and Anantapur. A scheme for the free supply of mosquito curtains to the men in the Agency Tracts mooted a few years ago could not be given effect to owing to paucity of funds. Some men in the Vizagapatam District Agency purchased mosquito curtains under the easy purchase scheme sanctioned by the Government under which the cost of the curtains was recovered in six monthly instalments.

Financial stringency was responsible for a regrettable but inevitable reduction in the number of rewards given to police officers, village officers and private individuals for good work done in the detection and arrest of criminals. It was also unfortunately found necessary to put off the usual conference of police officers and cancel the Range and Presidency Sports. Special measures of retrenchment were effected as a part of the general scheme of economy. Even the T.A. of officers was cut down. Commenting on this subject, the Inspector-General Mr. C. B. Cunningham observed as following in the Administration Report:

“In the case of District Superintendents of Police and Sub-Divisional Officers, I have to say that the cutting of travelling allowances in the latter part of the year to a point below the level of the unavoidable cost of touring led to a decided decrease in the touring done. With travelling allowance reduced to a point at which officers must be out of pocket over touring, there was naturally general disinclination to incur more private financial loss than was avoidable and the hardship of having to meet a portion of touring expenses from their private funds was felt by all ranks. The potential usefulness of a District Police Officer to

the Government and to his department is directly dependent on the intimacy of his personal knowledge of his charge, and the satisfactory discharge of their executive duties by subordinate police officers requires of them constant and ready activity. Good police work cannot be looked for in face of general circumstances which make officers reasonably reluctant to proceed upon their duties. The existing state of affairs must stand in the way of efficiency and may indeed, if not soon corrected, lead to rapid deterioration. The Government have undertaken in Madras Travelling Allowance Rule 2(b) to cover the expenses which officers incur in travelling in the interests of public service and it is presumed that the Government's financial obligations to their officers are allowed to rank equally at least with their other financial obligations. The primary object of retrenchment is to attain a position in which the Government's ability to satisfy its financial obligation is assured. These circumstances set permissible limits to the retrenchment of travelling allowances beyond which it must defeat its own purpose. As far as the police force is concerned, there is too, the question of the wisdom of measures which are liable to undermine the contentment and efficiency of the agency responsible for the preservation of law and order, upon the adequate functioning of which the whole structure of the Government's credit must depend.

I write strongly in this connection for I do not know how near the breaking point may be, and I feel that the matter is of great and urgent public importance".

During the year Inspectors in charge of Armed Reserves were graded separately from the 1st April and designated Sergeants-Major and Charge-Sergeants. They were declared eligible for free quarters as in the case of Sergeants. The Presidency General Reserve was established under a permanent footing. Outdoor executive staffs were appointed during the year to enforce the Motor Vehicles Taxation Act.

Every endeavour was made to encourage the co-operative movement in the Force. The results were good. At the close of 1930 Co-operative Credit Societies exclusively for the Police existed in all the districts with a total membership of 10,007 and paid-up share capital of Rs. 2,12,105. During the year measures were taken for a proper direction and control of these societies. The District Superintendents of Police were made ex-officio presidents of their District Police Societies and this placed the movement on very much better foundation than

formerly. With a view to uniformity of procedure, standard bye-laws were framed by the I.G. and all societies adopted them.

During 1932 the usual training in the Provincial Police Training School was supplemented by some useful innovations. The Sub-Inspectors were taught practically how to take foot-prints; they studied and learned to apply the Facial Index System; time was devoted to special lessons in observation; a finger-print expert gave lectures on the recording and classification of finger-prints; the D.I.G., C.I.D. and Railways lectured on crime and the maintenance of history sheets; and four habitual local criminals of different classes addressed the students on their methods and experiences in their criminal careers.

A long-wanted improvement in the mobility of the Armed Reserves was effected by the transfer to the Police Department of 23 temperance propaganda lorries formerly in the charge of certain District Boards.

The beginning of the year witnessed renewal of the Civil Disobedience Movement. But it was very soon given up. In all 2824 persons were convicted for picketing while 154 more were convicted under Chapters XII and XVII of the I.P.C.

The use of weapons in factions was a usual occurrence in the Ceded Districts. A village magistrate in Kurnool district led a band of his partisans in an attack upon his enemies in the course of which one man was shot dead and his body removed and thrown into a well in a neighbouring village. Another village munsiff of a village in Anantapur district armed with a carbine acted similarly and wounded three of his enemies by gunshot, while in Chittoor district two village magistrates captained the opposing sides in a fight in which firearms and other lethal weapons were freely used. Prolonged patient vigilance and enquiries by the Police led to the capture with unlicensed firearms and ammunition in their possession of three members of a flourishing syndicate in Kurnool district, who made a business of stocking unlicensed weapons and ammunition and hiring them out when required for factious purposes. Deterrent sentences of imprisonment were awarded.

During the year a new decoration for police officers styled the INDIAN POLICE MEDAL which is greatly valued by the Force was instituted.

The activities of a young Paiko by name Sri Haridoss who posed as a social reformer with divine powers created unrest among the hill

tribes in 1931 and gave occasion for some apprehension in the Visakhapatnam Agency. The Sadhu was arrested on the 25th September and interned in Bellary but he escaped on the 13th November. He reappeared in 1932 in an interior village of the Visakhapatnam Agency and posed himself as divinely inspired. He declared himself ruler, built forts, collected arms and gathered a large following before the Police got wind of him and his doings. A rapid night raid through trackless jungle led by Mr. Hamilton, Assistant District Superintendent of Police, Parvatipuram, made an end for the time being of Doss and his pretensions. It was feared that but for this prompt action, a fituri would have developed. Haridoss and four other ring leaders were prosecuted and sentenced to long terms of imprisonment. Doss again escaped from the Jail, but was recaptured in 1933.

The year 1933 witnessed the first case of revolutionary conspiracy. In April 1933, the existence of a revolutionary association in the Andhra districts came to notice. Its leader was Sri Bhayankarachari of East Godavari district. Among the immediate plans of this group, it was said, was the murder of Mr. Musta Ali Khan Sahib, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Kakinada. Revolvers, daggers and a volume of incriminating correspondence were seized. Sri Bhayankarachari absconded and took shelter in Hyderabad State where he was traced and arrested with three revolvers in his possession. Nine persons were tried before a Special Judge and all of them were convicted and sentenced to terms of imprisonment ranging up to fourteen years.

There was trouble in the Kalyanasingapur Valley in the Visakhapatnam Agency. For some years, the tenants of the Maharaja of Jeypore in this part of the Agency renounced their allegiance to the Maharaja, refused payment of the estate dues and were united in their defiance of all authority. In 1931, a strong armed Reserve Force under the D.S.P. was sent to Kalyanasingapur to enforce their submission to law. This force was attacked by strong bodies of the people with bows and arrows. The Police returned the attack with rifle fire involving several deaths. The male inhabitants thereupon abandoned their homes and took to the hills. The valley was for long garrisoned by armed police. Meantime the death of late Maharaja in 1931 and the interregnum before his successor could be installed created legal difficulties which prevented further strong executive action. It was feared that this would lead to a fituri. So, in January 1933, a strong force of the combined Armed Reserves of Visakhapatnam, Jeypore, East Godavari and Ganjam marched into the Agency under the D.S.P. There, by a series

of swift operations involving march and counter-march by day and night through malarious country and among places that were with difficulty accessible and where supplies were unobtainable, they made short work of all resistance and in less than a month established the ascendancy of the Government throughout the disaffected area. Since that year, the Armed Reserves of Ganjam, Jeypore, Visakhapatnam, and East Godavari districts were sent on annual training tours to the Agency Tracts.

Even well-educated persons become the victims of cunning culprits. A lecturer in a College was cheated of Rs. 3,657 by a pseudo mesmerist-astrologer, who promised not only to cure his victim's deafness but persuaded him that tickets in a continental lottery, if purchased through his agency, would yield a fortune. Investigation into the belated complaint of the lecturer unmasked the swindler and disclosed against him a long record of cheating in the course of which the Nawab of Bana-ganapalli had been victimised to the extent of Rs. 45,000/- paid to secure winning lottery tickets.

In the Visakhapatnam district, a gang of Telaga Pamula prisoners acting in concert suddenly attacked their escort and 13 of them escaped with a police carbine after causing injuries to the Constables. Fire was opened upon these prisoners in the course of the scuffle that preceded their escape and one of them was wounded. Those who escaped were subsequently recaptured with the stolen carbine. During the year the Special Branch, C.I.D. was expanded to meet the growing needs.

The regulation of motor passenger bus routes and the control of bus traffic was transferred from the District Magistrates to the District Superintendents of Police during 1934 and with this change, the staff of Motor Vehicle Inspectors came under the disciplinary control of the Police Department.

Following a thorough examination by Mr. L. B. Gasson, the Armed Reserves were re-organised without additional cost to the Government providing (i) for complete units being allocated to the performance of miscellaneous duties at a time, the remaining units being always available at full strength for continuous intensive training and (ii) for the provision of subordinate officers for sub-units down to half sections enabling small parties of men to be deputed for duty under the subordinate officers whom they knew and to the exercise of

whose authority they were accustomed. The Reserves were thus re-organised on a section, platoon and company basis.

The village officers in general co-operated satisfactorily with the Police. Gazetted Officers during their tours constantly endeavoured to instil in the minds of police subordinates and village officers that close co-operation between them in the arrest of offenders and the detection of crime was essential. As an auxiliary agency, Village Vigilance Committees were formed in 1935 in a great majority of districts and these Committees rendered notable public service. They also constituted a liaison between the authorities and the village population which had contributed and was increasingly contributing to better understanding. In districts where these Committees were well established quite astonishing results in the control of crime and the detection of offences were attained. One District Superintendent of Police reported during the year with reference to these committees in the following terms:

“When we thus sought to create a higher sense of civic responsibility and met with a very encouraging response, we were also benefited by a subjective influence on ourselves. For whilst we preached the utility of a ‘good police’, we took every care to make ourselves ‘good’ and definitely ‘good’. This happy feature of the district police today is the most note-worthy achievement of the year and the education and outlook of the very Constables has improved considerably.”

There was an instance of astounding bravery and presence of mind on the part of a police officer during the year. The Sub-Inspector of Police, Bapatla in Guntur district, was fatally stabbed by an old offender whose house he was about to search for stolen property. The deceased officer transfixed through the body by a spear, was none-the-less able to summon up before he dropped, the resolution, courage and strength to draw and cock his revolver and shot his assailant dead.

There was a scare of children-lifting in some parts of East Godavari district. Some children disappeared in the Sabhari Valley of the East Godavari Agency and the scare that arose that children were being kidnapped to be sacrificed was, it was believed, well founded. Two Koyas caught in the act of kidnapping a boy died while they were under trial. Their arrest put an end to the trouble. There was another case on the plains of the same district in which there were strong reasons to suspect that a little girl had been sacrificed to the Goddess Kali, but actual proof against the two Brahmins suspected in the matter was not forthcoming.

An aeroplane carrying mails from Bombay to Madras on the 19th January missed its route and the pilot alighted near Ganjivaripalli village in Kurnool district. The plane naturally attracted a large crowd of villagers. The pilot, however, when taking off again failed to arrange for a clear track with the result that in rising he struck and killed a woman and a child. He was prosecuted for negligence and convicted.

The provisions of certain sections of the Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act were applied during the year to the Municipalities of Vijayawada, Kakinada, Rajahmundry, Visakhapatnam, Ellore and Vizianagaram.

During the year 1936 the new province of Orissa was formed. Particularly the whole of Ganjam and Jeypore districts and parts of the old Vizagapatam district were transferred to the Orissa Province from the 1st April 1936. With effect from the 1st May, Nellore district was transferred from the Central Range to the Northern Range and the North Arcot district from the Western Range was added to the Central Range.

General Elections were held during February 1937 and the vastly increased electorate involved elaborate and careful police arrangements throughout the province with the result the elections passed off without trouble except for a few minor disturbances in certain localities. The first Congress Ministry was formed under the leadership of Sri C. Rajagopalachari.

There was a very large increase in the number of factious murders during the year. The peculiar thing about factious murders was that the factions were well known to the Police, the Magistracy and the public; but it was extremely difficult to get the factious leaders bound over, owing to the strict interpretation of the law. In this connection, the Inspector-General of Police observed:

“In some places where faction has gone beyond even the limit which the present system allows, additional police had had to be sanctioned at the expense of the local police. If this blot is to be removed from the general administration, some other plan must be tried, and if it were possible to introduce legislation by which known factionists should deposit substantial amounts in a fund with the Government from which the victims' relations could be compensated and from which fines could be taken according to circumstances, I believe, the



results would be good. Failing this, a MALICIOUS INJURY ACT might be passed under which compensation could be levied on a village or a taluk for murders of this type as well as for malicious injury or destruction of crops, animals or other goods, due to faction. Such remedies would hurt no law-abiding citizen and would soon put an end to a state of affairs which should not be allowed to continue”.

An example of the appalling consequences which a bitter faction could cause occurred in Kurnool district. A woman belonging to one party in a faction due to a land dispute was insulted by a man of the opposite side who was later severely beaten for his mis-behaviour. The latter and his friends, however, waited until the menfolk of the former were absent from home and then set fire to the woman's house. There were four women and six children in the house at the time and when they tried to escape from the flames, three of the women and five of the children were butchered. The principal culprit was sentenced to be hanged and the rest to varying terms of imprisonment.

In another case a regular battle was staged in Anantapur district, when, it was alleged the Village Munsiff of Mushtaru collected about 250 men, some of whom were armed with firearms and other weapons, and attacked the villagers of Chigicherla and Chintalapalle as a reprisal for the failure on the part of the latter to pay customary contributions which amounted to barefaced extortion of sheep and grain. The free fight which followed resulted in three deaths and injuries to 20 others.

Factionous murders were a bane of the Ceded Districts. In the Administration Report for 1938 the Inspector-General of Police observed:

“I must again draw serious attention to the colossal number of murders due to faction. I am still of opinion that a great number of such crimes are preventable but not preventable by the police without some change in the law or at least without some attempt to use the law as it stands at present in a more liberal manner. In my last year's report I suggested remedies but the Government are of the opinion that the measures laid down in G.O. No. 1110, Public (General) dated 21st June 1937 are sufficient to meet the case. The Government Order relates to the speedy application of the security sections of the Criminal Procedure Code and to the disposal of such cases, as far as possible, in the villages themselves in the most summary manner allowable under the law. I regret to say that these measures, even when applied, have little effect. There is always the Court of Appeal which must,

in the nature of things, pay more attention to the application of case law and legal theory to any set of circumstances than to the peace of an area and the preservation of lives. This is with regard to instances of long-standing faction where it is just possible sometimes for the Police to put a case before a Court, but does not touch those more numerous instances where the faction is well known to the magistracy, the Police and the public and where the law cannot be applied unless there are overt acts to prove to the satisfaction of the legal mind that such faction holds the seeds of future death, arson and pillage. Such a state of affairs is surely a blot upon administration and the reputation of the country as a whole, and every means should be explored and attempted for its removal”.

An outstanding feature of the year was the enactment of the Prohibition Act and its application on the 1st October to Salem District. The Act was, during 1938, extended to the districts of Cuddapah and Chittoor with effect from the 1st October with the necessary addition to the Police staffs in these districts.

In 1938 proposals were submitted for the annual medical examination of members of the Subordinate Service serving in the mofussil in order to weed out unfit men and to detect dangerous diseases such as Tuberculosis in their early stages. The Government issued orders in 1940 for the biennial examination of these officers.

Conditions in the Agency Tracts gave rise to considerable anxiety during the year. New ideas of liberty and self-government caused a spirit of unrest in the backward and inaccessible parts of Madgole Zamindari in the Vizagapatam district. Untoward activities had to be stopped by binding over the promoters under Section 110 Cr.P.C. An appeal issued by the Hon'ble Premier to the people greatly eased the situation.

In 1939 a scheme for the replacement of the Prosecuting Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors by Assistant Public Prosecutors recruited from the Bar was sanctioned as an experimental measure to be tried in the Guntur and Anantapur districts. The scheme was gradually extended to all other districts in the subsequent years. The new Motor Vehicles Rules promulgated during the year empowered the Police to exercise stricter and more effective control over all motor vehicles. In the Police Training School, the curriculum was thoroughly revised with a view to

giving added importance to the practical and scientific investigation of crime on modern lines.

In 1939 the Second World War broke out and prices of commodities rose shortly after its declaration. There were cases of looting in some districts. The out-break of war necessitated the employment of additional police staff for guard and other duties connected with internal security at many places and the enlistment of a large number of recruits at the end of the year. The entry of Japan into the war as a partner of the Axis Powers brought the theatre of war nearer home and air raid precautions had therefore to be organised. Mr. C. R. Charsley I.P. was appointed Air Raid Precautions Officer Madras on the 15th August 1940. To strengthen internal security a temporary Special Emergency Force consisting of two Companies of five platoons each and officered by two Assistant District Superintendents of Police was formed in 1940. One of the Companies was stationed at Vizianagaram and the other at Pallavaram. In the latter part of the year Civic Guards were formed in aid of the Police throughout the Province. These guards were raised on an entirely voluntary basis and organized in groups of ten persons with a Commander for each group. They were trained in squad drill, lathi drill, first aid to the injured, elementary law and police regulations and they were employed on routine work viz.; controlling pedestrians and cart traffic and crowds at festivals, shandies, cinemas and other places where police bandobust was necessary. In urban areas they also assisted the regular police in night patrol and other duties. The organization and training of the Civic Guards both in the initial stages and subsequently, resulted in a considerable extra burden on the already over-worked Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors and to some extent on superior officers. The quality of these Civic Guards varied very much from district to district, but on the whole their work was frankly disappointing. Civic sense was lacking and they did not take kindly to training and discipline.

The progress of the war in 1941 found police officers in several new jobs. Mr. H. D. Latham I.P. became Air Raid Precautions Officer Madras in the place of Mr. C. R. Charsley. Mr. G. F. Harrison I.P. was appointed Deputy Commissioner, Madras Fire Service. Two Sub-Divisional Officers became Special Air Raid Precautions Officers, Vizagapatam and Kakinada while four Deputy Superintendents of Police were appointed Area Rationing Officers. Extra War duties which included air raid precautions, coastal patrols, the guarding of vulnerable points and important railway bridges, the escort of internees and

the surveillance of foreigners, the verification of the antecedents of a large number of Army recruits, the training of Police recruits, the arrest of army deserters and numerous other Special Branch and miscellaneous duties occasioned by the War, imposed a heavy strain on all ranks. Added to this a number of control orders were administered by the Police.

The year 1942 was far more arduous than 1941. In addition to the extra War duties which continued to be increasingly heavy, the Police had to deal with the widespread disturbances of the Quit India Movement in the months of August and September and with the aftermath in the months following. Madras and Visakhapatnam were bombed. The office of the Inspector-General of Police was classified into essential and non-essential sections, the essential sections working in Madras and the non-essential sections in Vellore. To lessen the increased load of work on the D.Ss.P., Personal Assistants were sanctioned to D.Ss.P. in Visakhapatnam, East Godavari and Krishna. To meet with the problem of recruitment temporary appointments were made against vacancies by lowering the standards of recruitment. In view of the temporary increase in the sanctioned strength of the Sub-Inspectors and Sergeants for duties connected with the War and owing to the appointment of a few Sub-Inspectors as Sergeants, a number of permanent Sub-Inspectors were deflected from their regular duties. This necessitated the promotion of a large number of Head Constables as Sub-Inspectors in charge of stations and this imposed a considerable strain on the Inspectors and superior officers. All the Armed Reserves were mobilised. The A.Rs. and the detachments of the Presidency General Reserves were strengthened by additional platoons.

There was an increase in the volume of crime also owing to the general economic distress prevailing throughout the province, the black-out restrictions, panic and evacuation, the movements of refugees from Burma and Malaya and the congestion on the railways.

Political activity reached new peaks during the year. The 'Quit India' Movement quickly gained momentum and the national upsurge manifested itself more violently in a few districts like West Godavari and Guntur. The movement broke out almost simultaneously at various centres in the Province and serious acts such as setting fire to public buildings, sabotage of railways by removing the rails, cutting of telegraph and telephone wires and attacking Police Stations were resorted to. In West Godavari, for instance, a violent mob set fire to

the R.D.O.'s Office at Bhimavaram, attacked the buildings in the Taluk Office compound and attempted to break open the sub-jail. In Guntur district, the Tenali Railway Station was set on fire. The violent mob also set fire to some of the carriages of a passenger train. Telegraph and telephone wires were extensively cut.

Added to political disturbances, there were serious communal disturbances at some places. In Nellore, communal ill-feelings between the Hindus and the Muslims culminated in the latter attacking a procession of Hindus in defiance of the Police. They used soda bottles, stones and nitric acid. The Police opened fire causing injuries to five Muslims of whom one succumbed to the injuries.

Important developments during the year 1943 were a general reduction in the strength of the Civil Guards, and the appointment of Assistant Public Prosecutors in all the districts to replace the Prosecuting Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors. The operation of the provisions of the Prohibition Act in the four districts of Salem, Cuddapah, Chittoor and North Arcot was suspended. Sir Lionel Gasson, Inspector-General of Police, retired on the 12th June 1944 and was succeeded by Mr. L. A. Bishop.

The offices of the D.I.G. Rlys. and C.I.D. and the D.S.P. GRP Madras returned to Madras from Vellore. That portion of the I.G.P. office which had remained at Vellore returned to Madras in April 1944. The Government sanctioned during the year the grant of proficiency pay to Head Constables and Constables in the Armed Reserves, the Provincial General Reserve and the Special Emergency Force. The cessation of hostilities did not bring in immediate relief to the Police and the extra pre-occupations of the Police with War duties in their varied and many forms continued for some time more. The abnormal economic and security conditions and other repercussions of the War continued to tax the strength of the Police to the full. In many places they had the burden of special duties such as prevention of smuggling of food grains and the like.

The war was over and the important problem which faced the Police Force was the task of re-organisation aimed at increased efficiency. The following observations of the Inspector-General of Police, Mr. L. A. Bishop, are significant:

“Much however remains to be done to improve the Force as regards its strength and modern methods of work so that it can properly tackle crime so much of which actually goes unreported due to the paucity of staff. Various proposals for re-allocations and increases are under consideration; a basic system for assessing requirements is under scrutiny.

“Apart from the Police being handicapped by certain sections of law which are peculiar to this country compared with elsewhere, great improvements are required in regard to the training of those appointed to the various ranks and to ‘refresher’ courses in later period of service. It is essential that a properly staffed, equipped and built Police Training College should be instituted wherein instruction can be adequately given and recourse can be made to the more scientific branches of Police work. There is no reason why India, and this Presidency, should lag behind when it is appreciated everywhere that a country’s Police Force must be scientifically uptodate, trained and equipped. A final essential is that all ranks, both executive and ministerial, should work in a condition of contentment, without which reliance upon what is essential service must suffer”.

The control of the Police Training School was transferred from the D.I.G. Central Range to the D.I.G. Railways and C.I.D. in 1945. Sanction was accorded during the same year for the appointment of a Constable to assist each Circle Inspector in his scriptory work. The Rules under the Madras Restriction of Habitual Offenders Act 1943 (Madras Act XX of 43) were issued during January 1945.

At the instance of the Commissioner of Civil Supplies, a special Police staff under a Deputy Superintendent of Police was sanctioned during the year for the detection and prevention of losses due to pilferage of rice, sugar, firewood, millet and other grains during transhipment to various places in the Province. This staff did useful work and was also of considerable assistance to the Collectors and the Civil Supplies Department.

The Bandar Sub-Division was formed during the year. The Visakhapatnam district was bifurcated into Visakhapatnam North and Visakhapatnam South and the two districts began to function from January 1946.

A special officer of the rank of D.S.P. was appointed for three months to consider the long-pending question of the re-organisation of the District Police Offices and he wrote a most useful report.

With the appointment of the Regional Transport Officers from November 1945, the District Superintendents of Police were relieved of their heavy duties as Secretaries of the Road Traffic Boards.

The Armed Reserves, the Presidency General Reserve and the Special Emergency Force were amalgamated and re-organised with effect from the 1st May 1946. A uniform strength of 1 Sergeant, 1 Havildar-Major, 4 H.Cs., 4 Naiks, 4 Lance Naiks and 48 Constables including vacancy reserve for each platoon was sanctioned. A headquarters wing for each A.R. consisting of all specialist staffs, such as signallers, armourers, drivers and the like under the command of a Sergeant was provided in all the Armed Reserves. The re-organised Armed Reserve included in selected districts a certain number of platoons for railway protection. Each D.I.G. was provided with three platoons.

The Civic Guard groups which existed in the beginning of the year were all abolished in the course of the year.

A separate branch called the 'X' Branch was formed in the C.I.D. to combat blackmarketing and corruption.

The cessation of hostilities facilitated the establishment of Police Wireless Grid. It was in fact an extension of the military intelligence system. By the close of the year 1946, there were eleven fixed stations in districts, and two mobile units. The Wireless Branch, of essential value these days, made very rapid progress and was expanded as fast as the strength of apparatus and trained personnel permitted.

The use of tear smoke had on several occasions proved to be a meritorious means of curbing mob lawlessness. It was decided that all District Armed Reserves should be supplied with equipment as soon as the financial situation permitted.

Prohibition which was suspended in 1944 was re-introduced from October 1st, 1946 in the districts of North Arcot, Chittoor, Salem, Coimbatore, Anantapur, Cuddapah and Kurnool. The working of the Act in the first four districts was entrusted to the Police Department



and in the remaining districts to the Excise Department. An increased staff was now sanctioned as compared with the previous prohibition staff.

A temporary post of D.I.G. (Administration) was sanctioned and Sri T. G. Sanjeevi Pillai held this post till 1st April 1947 when he went on deputation to the I.B. as Director.

The scales of pay of the police subordinate officers were revised from the 1st April 1946.

India became independent on the 15th August 1947. Consequent on the transfer of power 21 officers of the I.P. cadre proceeded on leave preparatory to retirement while two Muslim officers were transferred to Pakistan. Mr. L. A. Bishop O.B.E., proceeded on long leave on the 20th May 1947, handing over charge to Mr. R. Hume C.I.E. O.B.E. who continued till August 15th when he was relieved by Mr. F. L. Underwood O.B.E. Sri C. K. Vijayaraghavan I.C.S. became Inspector-General of Police on the afternoon of the 19th November 1947.

The Political situation in the Hyderabad State had had very serious repercussions on the bordering districts of the Province and adequate and timely steps had to be taken to allay panic and restore confidence among the people in those districts. The District Magistrate, Krishna observed on the situation as follows:

“In the last two months of the year (1947) and almost every day, myself and the D.S.P. had to run to the border to look to the arrangements called for to prevent border incidents. The District Reserve had to be augmented by diversion from other districts and also from the M.S.P.”

The situation demanded extra armed force. The Government therefore in their Order No. 4112 Home dated the 7th November 1947 sanctioned the formation of four Special Armed Police Units modelled on the Malabar Special Police Force to be stationed round about Guntakal, Bezwada, Madras City and Trichinopoly. The DIG Rlys. & C.I.D. was appointed special officer in charge of the formation of these units. In consideration of the availability of accommodation it was decided to raise one unit at Tadepalligudem in the West Godavari district, two (Madras and Trichinopoly) at Red Hills in the Chingleput district and one at Bellary. Recruitment to the units was made by

D.Ss.P. and the units were formed at the places mentioned by the end of the year.

The Madras Prohibition Act was further extended to Guntur and Nellore from the 1st October 1947. In these districts, the Excise Department was put in charge of the working of the Act as a temporary arrangement until the Police could take over the work.

The provisions of the Madras City Police Act were extended to several important towns in the Province.

The scales of pay of the non-gazetted ranks were further revised during the year.

The year 1948 was an unusually difficult one for the Police. Sporadic communal disturbances following the assassination of Mahatma Gandhi on the 30th January, the large-scale labour unrest, widespread kisan agitation and the Communist troubles, the unlawful activities of certain political organisations coupled with the political situation in Hyderabad with its serious repercussions on the border districts in the Madras Province, threw an unprecedented strain on the Police Force.

The successful termination of the Police Action in September 1948 in Hyderabad necessitated a tightening of the administrative set-up of that State. A number of officers were deputed on special duty under the Government of India in the first instance and then under the Military Governor, Hyderabad. They included the Inspector-General of Police, Sri A. V. Patro, the D.I.G. Sri M. Krishna Menon, 12 District Superintendents of Police, 14 Deputy Superintendents of Police and a number of Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors. There was difficulty in recruitment and at the close of the year 1948 there were nearly 2,000 vacancies in the Force. To fill up the dearth of Sub-Inspectors a batch of 50 Head Constables fit for promotion to the rank of Sub-Inspectors was trained during the year for a period of six months.

In addition to the four Special Armed Police Units sanctioned in 1947 the formation of two more units was sanctioned in G.O. No. 1387, Home, dated the 14th April 1948, particularly in view of the Hyderabad border troubles and the subversive activities of the Communists in many districts. The units were located at Palni in the Madurai North District and at Visakhapatnam. The Special Armed Police,

although it was an infant force, was called for duty on account of the Hyderabad trouble, long before it could complete its training, but did, despite this, give a very good account of itself before, during and after the "Police Action". Sixteen Companies of the S.A.P. were on duty in the Hyderabad State and seven on the Krishna district border during the year.

In February 1948 the six units of the S.A.P. were placed in charge of a Special Officer and the D.I.G. Railways and C.I.D. who was in charge, was relieved of this duty.

Home Guards were organised during the year in the districts of East Godavari, West Godavari, Krishna, Guntur, Nellore, Kurnool, Anantapur, and Cuddapah. The Home Guards were primarily intended to assist the Police in maintaining Law and Order. The strength of the Home Guards fixed for each district was 1,000. A whole-time paid Commandant was in charge of the organisation in each district and he was assisted by a whole-time Adjutant. Home Guards were trained for a period of three months in physical exercises, first aid, simple infantry, drill, lathi charge, fire-fighting, use of firearms and essential police duties. While under training they were paid Re. 1/- per head per day. After the training they were paid duty allowance ranging from Rs. 1-8-0 to Rs. 5/- per day according to their ranks in the organisation, when called out to aid the Police. They were supplied with uniform at Government cost.

The response to recruitment was far from satisfactory and even among those who were enrolled many backed out. A large percentage of Home Guards were from the poor classes who were attracted by the allowance given and, when the allowance was stopped after their three months' training, there was an immediate reaction on their attendance for weekly practices. Initial enthusiasm, which attracted good material in some of the towns, probably owing to the Hyderabad situation, disappeared, and the result was that an "ill-assorted rump" was left consisting of some, who were interested in securing local advantage and importance by association with the Police.

The Second Party Congress of the Communist Party of India issued a programme of armed rebellion. A campaign of arson, murder and loot was launched and the law and order situation was seriously jeopardised. Labour agitation and agrarian unrest were also fomented to bring about chaotic conditions.

New Sub-Divisions were formed at Eluru in West Godavari District, at Gudivada in the Krishna district and at Vijayawada in the Railway Police. The minimum general educational qualification for appointment as Sub-Inspectors was raised. Telugu correspondence was introduced in East Godavari as an experimental measure. The Madras Prohibition Act was extended in October 1948 to the entire Province. So far as the Andhra districts were concerned, the working of the Act in the Guntur and Nellore districts was entrusted to the Police Department while in the remaining districts, it was entrusted to the Excise Department. The Madras Restriction of Habitual Offenders Act, 1948 came into force on the 29th April 1948 and the Criminal Tribes Act of 1924 and the Madras Restriction of Habitual Offenders Act of 1943 were repealed as from the same date.

The year 1948 was a very difficult one for the Police. Labour unrest resulting in strikes and lock-outs, Kisan agitation in the delta areas, the Communist menace which reached particularly dangerous proportions in the Northern Circars and the unsettled conditions in Hyderabad which had serious repercussions on the bordering districts of the Madras State, threw considerable strain on the Force.

During the year the Communist depredations reached menacing heights. Attacks against Congressmen, policemen and informants of the latter were freely resorted to with a view to overawe and demoralise the elements opposed to militant Communism. In the beginning of 1949 this violent programme was actively implemented in the Andhra districts, particularly in Krishna. Members of the Communist "Dalams" in the Hyderabad State, trained in modern military fashion and equipped with firearms seized from or surrendered by ex-Razakars, made a series of depredations into the contiguous areas of the Madras State, and with the connivance of local Communists, committed murders and dacoities and carried away loot, adopting hit and run tactics. At the same time they were also active away from the border, in the districts of East Godavari, West Godavari, Krishna and Guntur. The main handicap which the Police had had in dealing with the Communist menace in the Andhra area was the lack of public opinion which did not assert or mobilise itself actively against the Communist creed of violence. The general economic situation in the country, the growing food crisis and the general discontent among the working classes due to high cost of living provided fertile ground for Communist propaganda.

In 1950 the Communists maintained the tempo of their armed rebellion. They were responsible for 163 incidents involving violence.

243 Communists were shot dead in encounters in self defence and 56 people including six police officers were killed by the Communists during this year. As a result of the organised acts of sabotage and violence by the Communists, there was loss of property to the extent of Rs. 8,79,926-14-0 in 1959 in the Madras State alone. During the year Sri A. K. Kunhiraman Nambiar, I.P. (at present Inspector-General of Police, Andhra Pradesh), who held charge of the Northern Range from the 24th April 1950, was made the Special Officer and D.I.G., Northern Range, and was put in charge of the four badly affected Communist districts of East Godavari, West Godavari, Krishna and Guntur. He was relieved of the administrative control over Visakhapatnam North and Vsakhapatnam South and Nellore districts so that he could mainly concentrate on anti-Communist work. The S.O. and D.I.G. H.R. shifted his headquarters from Waltair to Masulipatam. The districts of Visakhapatnam North, Visakhapatnam South and Nellore passed on to the charge of the D.I.G. Special Armed Police. Additional Police Stations, Out-Posts, Circles and Sub-Divisions were opened, the strength of the Police Force was increased and Special Duty Staffs were appointed to check the Communist menace. Police intelligence arrangements were also re-organised to effectively counter Communist technique. As a result of the effective counter operations by the Police under the command of the Special Officer and as a result of the co-ordinated and effective measures taken in their respective jurisdictions by the Police of Madras and Hyderabad States, the movement was completely quelled in those districts. But then, the armed dalams retreated to the Nallamalai forest and continued their depredations especially against Police and forest officials and against the Police informants. To meet this new situation, Kurnool and Nellore districts wehe also placed under the charge of the Special Officer and Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Northern Range.

In 1951 widespread lawlessness on the part of anti-social elements was particularly evident in Kurnool. The anti-social elements of Hyderabad State frequently made incursions into the border areas in the State, committed offences, often attended with grave violence and got back to their hideouts. There were on the whole 59 such incidents in the State during the year. Ten terrorists were killed and one was injured by the Police in encounters while 12 villagers were killed and 8 (including 2 Policemen) were injured by the terrorists. The combing operations launched in the hilly tracts of the Nallamalai forest by the Police deprived the armed dalams of the Communist Party of any shelter. The Communists were therefore compelled to call off their violent

campaign and prepare themselves for the first General Elections in the Indian Union in 1952. This was the end of the adventurism of the Indian Communists.

We may now go back to the various Police reforms which had taken place during these years of armed rebellion. Sri J. Devasahayam, I.P., became Inspector-General of Police on the 7th of May 1949. As already stated a number of officers were on deputation under the Government of Hyderabad. Three I.P. officers proceeded on leave during the year preparatory to retirement. Consequently a number of junior officers had to hold charge of the districts. To overcome the dearth in the cadre of Sub-Inspectors, the educational qualifications for appointment as Sub-Inspectors by direct recruitment were lowered temporarily in the case of Harijans and members of the Backward Classes from Intermediate to S.S.L.C., and in the case of others from B.A. to the passing of the Intermediate Examination of a recognised University. Government sanctioned the recruitment of 200 Sub-Inspectors to be trained in a special session. The session commenced on the 3rd October 1949. The name of the Police Training School was changed into the Police Training College. In certain heavy rural and town Police Stations, Head Constables with a Special Allowance were appointed to work as Assistant Station House Officers.

The scheme for the maintenance of a diary by the village headman on behalf of the Talaiyari of the village noting therein the police duties done by the latter each day, introduced as an experimental measure in the headquarters taluks of Anantapur and East Godavari districts as per G.O. 4022, Home, dated the 3rd November 1947 was discontinued during December 1949 as it was considered not worth while continuing it in these districts, or extending it to other districts.

Sri J. Devasahayam, I.P., Inspector-General of Police, handed over charge to Sri T. G. Sanjeevi Pillai, I.P., on the afternoon of the 10th November 1950.

All the temporary posts (ministerial and executive) gazetted and non-gazetted, which were in existence for more than five years, were made permanent during the year 1950 as well as 50% of the posts that were in existence between 3 and 5 years.

A few villages of the Hyderabad State were transferred to the Krishna district and vice versa.

Out of the six S.A.P. units stationed at Palni, Visakhapatnam, Tadepallgudem, Bellary, Red Hills and Tiruchirapalli Unit at Red Hills, the two units stationed at Palni and Visakhapatnam were abolished with effect from February 1959. The active companies of these two units and other staff and equipment were distributed among the remaining four units. The four reconstituted units were stationed at Red Hills, Palni, Bellary and Visakhapatnam.

In order to establish that the Police are in every sense friends of the public and to improve further the good relations between them, a 'COURTESY WEEK' was observed in 1951. This was found to be a distinct success, as it, perhaps for the first time, brought up to the conscious mind of every Constable the fact that his primary duty is to serve the public. This largely contributed for better co-operation of the public with the Police. In view of the success achieved, it was decided that "Courtesy Weeks" should be observed every quarter by the Police.

In the Andhra area, the separation of the Executive from the Judiciary was given effect to in the district of Nellore with effect from the 1st May 1951.

The first General Elections under the new Constitution took place in January 1952. Extensive police bandobust arrangements were made in connection with these elections, which were unprecedented in several aspects — in the volume of voters, in the number of polling stations and the number of election days. For the purpose of police bandobust the entire State was divided into 15 election regions or ranges, each in charge of a police party consisting of not less than 1,000 men formed by pooling the Police resources of groups of adjacent districts. In all districts, election bandobust schemes were drawn up in consultation with the respective Collectors. The entire radio network of the State was mobilised to work on a "round the clock" basis and functioned very effectively. Each election bandobust party consisting of 1 Deputy Superintendent and 1,000 men was provided with a transportable radio station, and moved from election centre to centre maintaining communication with the headquarters of the district and the State and other superior police officers engaged on supervision work. Few major events were reported and the conduct of the Police came in for all-round praise.



The most significant feature of the year 1952 was the agitation for the formation of an Andhra State which was revived by Swami Sitaram during May 1952. He fasted for 21 days at Bhimavaram in this connection. Batches of Satyagrahis picketed Government offices at Bhimavaram in the West Godavari district demanding the use of Telugu in official correspondence. Sri Potti Sriramulu commenced his historic fast at Madras from the 19th October 1952. The agitation took a serious turn on his death on the night of the 15th December 1952 — the 58th day of his fast. The news of his self-immolation spread rapidly all over the Andhra districts and there were large-scale demonstrations, hartals, strikes, dislocation of communications, holding up of railway trains and interference with the permanent way and damage to railway properties especially in the Circars. Unsocial elements took advantage of the situation to commit looting and other serious offences and fire had to be opened by the Police at Nellore, Anakapalle and Waltair in Visakhapatnam South and Tadepalligudem in West Godavari district. Eight persons were killed and 38 including a village munsiff were injured due to police firing and lathi charges. Fifty-one were injured on the side of the Police and Magistracy due to stone-throwing by the agitators. All railway stations and vital railway installations and Government buildings were guarded and armed escorts were provided for all trains between Madras and Ichapur. The Prime Minister's statement in Parliament on the 19th December 1952 announcing the decision to form a separate Andhra State with undisputed areas excluding the Madras City eased the situation.

Kurnool district which was under the control of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Northern Range was restored to the charge of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Central Range. Visakhapatnam North and Visakhapatnam South districts were retransferred to the charge of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Northern Range from that of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, S.A.P. The 16 companies of the S.A.P. on deputation to the Hyderabad State were repatriated during May 1952. Subsequently the S.A.P. was reorganised and 4 units with 40 active companies were reduced to 3 units with 24 active companies, the unit at Bellary being abolished. The posts of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, S.A.P. and his office staff were abolished and the three S.A.P. units were located and placed under the control of the various officers as shown below:

Visakhapatnam	... 10 Companies.	D.I.G., Northern Range.
Palni	... 7 „	D.I.G., Southern Range.
Red Hills	... 7 „	Commissioner of Police, Madras.

The Andhra State was formed on the 1st October 1953.

## CHAPTER XI.

### *THE ANDHRA STATE POLICE*

The long-cherished dream of the Andhras for a separate State culminated in the inauguration of the new State on the 1st October 1953. The State was carved out of the Madras Composite State comprising the districts of Visakhapatnam North, Visakhapatnam South, East Godavari, West Godavari, Krishna, Guntur, Nellore, Kurnool, Anantapur, Cuddapah and Chittoor and the three taluks of Alur, Adoni and Rayadurg of Bellary district. Mr. P. K. Monnappa, I.P., assumed charge as Inspector-General of Police and Sri A. K. Kunhiraman Nambiar, I.P., as the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, C.I.D., and Railways. Other posts created with effect from the 1st October 1953 were: one Assistant Inspector-General of Police; one Superintendent, Special Branch, C.I.D., one Superintendent, Crime and "X" Branches C.I.D., one Police Radio Officer, one Deputy Superintendent of Police, Special Branch, C.I.D., one Deputy Superintendent of Police, Crime Branch, C.I.D.; two Deputy Superintendents of Police, 'X' Branch C.I.D.; one Director of Prosecutions; one Personal Assistant to the Inspector-General of Police (Fire Services Branch) and one Technical Assistant to the Police Radio Officer.

Separate Special, Crime and 'X' Branches were organised in the C.I.D. A separate Radio Branch was also set up. Offices of the Inspector-General of Police, the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Railways and C.I.D. and Police Radio Officer and the Fire Services Branch commenced functioning at the new State capital of Kurnool from the date of its inauguration.

The former Railway Police, Madras District was re-organised and named as Railway Police, Vijayawada district with two Railway Police Sub-Divisions, one at Guntakal and the other at Vijayawada. The office of the Superintendent, Railway Police was located at Vijayawada. One post of a Deputy Superintendent of Police (Category II) was also created from the 15th October 1953 for Traffic and Transport in Kurnool Town.

Kurnool district was under the control of Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Central Range from the 1st October 1953 to the 14th

February 1954. On bifurcation of Kurnool district on the 15th February 1954 into Kurnool Urban and Rural districts, both the districts continued to be under the control of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Central Range upto the 28th February 1954. From the 1st March 54 the Kurnool Urban district was placed under the control of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Railways and C.I.D., Kurnool. The Kurnool Rural district continued to be under the control of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Central Range.

Nellore district which was under the control of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Northern Range was transferred to the charge of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Central Range with effect from the 15th January 1954. The Special Armed Police Battalion at Hindupur was also placed under the control of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Central Range.

Under the Andhra State Act, 1953, the Police Training College, Vellore, served the needs of the Andhra State Police Department temporarily. A separate Training College was, however, opened at Anantapur on the 1st July 1955. A State Police Band consisting of 1 Band Master, 8 Head Constables and 15 Police Constables was also built up with its headquarters at the Special Armed Police unit at Hindupur.

Consequent on the formation of the Andhra State, the two units of Special Armed Police at Visakhapatnam and Palni out of the three in the composite State of Madras were allotted to the new State. The total strength of the two units was 14 active companies besides two headquarters companies. The headquarters of the Visakhapatnam unit continued to be at Visakhapatnam. The headquarters of the Palni unit was shifted to Red Hills as a temporary measure and thence to Hindupur with effect from the 22nd October 1954. During 1954 three temporary additional active companies of Special Armed Police were raised in the State bringing the total number of active companies to seventeen. Of the seventeen, nine active companies were attached to the Hindupur Battalion while the remaining eight were attached to the Visakhapatnam Battalion.

The period immediately following the formation of the Andhra State was "more or less continually unsettled and disturbed due to a host of agitations over issues like the location of the capital, distribution of banjar lands, prohibition etc." Added to this, the disturbances over the alignment of the southern border of the State got up

by interested parties and the repercussions of disturbances at Parlakimidi in Orissa and the pro-merger agitation on the borders of Yanam (French pocket) in East Godavari district, which had all to be handled with firmness and tact, strained the resources of the Force. However, a relieving feature was that despite the release of all criminals consequent upon the General Amnesty, the total volume of crime indicated a steady fall. In respect of the total cognizable crime as well as grave crime like dacoities and house-breakings as compared with the other States in India, Andhra was the second lowest, while the incidence of robberies was the lowest in Andhra. Andhra stood first in the detection of robberies and cattle thefts while it secured the second place in the detection of house-breakings, ordinary thefts and total cognizable crime.

The prohibition policy of the Government came in for severe criticism both inside and outside the Legislative Assembly. The satyagraha started by the ex-tappers in this connection was tactfully controlled by the Police by firm and timely action. The agitation dwindled gradually and peacefully as the movement did not gain any momentum.

Differing with the banjar land distribution policy of the Government, the Communists of Guntur district organised "direct action" by instigating the labourers to trespass into the banjar lands assigned to political sufferers and Tenants' Co-operative Societies. About 600 persons including 32 women were convicted and sentenced.

Satyagraha was conducted at Karivena village, Kurnool Rural district, by the Praja Socialist Party for the possession of lands belonging to the Inamdars. Two hundred and thirty-two persons in all were sent to jail for various terms of imprisonment. They were, however, subsequently released. A similar satyagraha was organised by the Praja Socialist Party at Mantralaya village in Kurnool Rural district. Necessary action was taken against them. Subsequently they were also released under orders of the Government.

An interesting case of the year (1954) was that of an ex-cashier of the Palacole Branch of the Imperial Bank of India who developed a wild idea of breaking open the safe of the bank by taking the watchers into his confidence and then killing them by poison. On the night of the 11th September 1954, he went to the bank with a lock repairer and administered brandy mixed with poison to the two Gurkha

watchers. One of them who accepted the drink died on the spot and the other refused to drink. The accused was convicted.

A sensational case was the murder of a European lady by name Miss Elizabeth Cox on the 21st August 1954 while travelling from Howrah to Coonoor in a coupe compartment reserved for ladies. In this case, a dismissed constable and an associate from Nagpur were convicted.

On the night of the 22nd November 1954, a lorry and a jeep proceeding towards Venkatagiri, Nellore district, were held up by four ex-settlers of Stuartpuram Settlement and the passengers were robbed of their belongings at the point of daggers. One of the victims was the District Planning Officer, Nellore. Two cases were registered and they belonged to a series of similar cases committed by the above organisation in the four States of Andhra, Madras, Mysore and Hyderabad. One of the offenders was arrested in Mysore State and on the information given by him, his associates were caught with properties concerned in all the cases by the Crime Branch, C.I.D., Madras.

After the formation of the Andhra State, the Finger Print Bureau at Vellore worked in two parts, one for the Andhra State on a no-profit no-loss basis and the other for the residuary State of Madras. The Government sanctioned the formation of the Andhra State Finger Print Bureau at Anantapur in G.O. Ms. No. 1929 Home, (Police-A) dated the 20th July 1955, but this was deferred in view of the re-organisation of the States.

The Shorthand Bureau of Vellore attended to the needs of both the Andhra and Madras States and a separate bureau for the Andhra was not formed till the 30th April 1955. The new bureau started functioning at Anantapur from the 1st May 1955 with a staff of 2 Inspectors 10 Reporters in Telugu; 6 Reporters in English; 2 Reporters in Urdu and 1 Honorary Urdu Instructor.

The Madras Prohibition Act was, at the time of the formation of Andhra State, being enforced by the Police in the districts of Guntur, Nellore and Chittoor and by the Excise Prohibition Department in the remaining districts. The Prohibition work in the three police districts specified above was merged with the regular police work and the entire police staff in these three districts administered the Prohibition Act along with the other Special and Local Acts.

The Governor of Andhra, Sri C. M. Trivedi, assumed powers of the State on behalf of the President of India on the 15th November 1954 consequent on the passing of a no-confidence motion against the Ministry..

The close of the year witnessed intense election propaganda in connection with the mid-term elections of 1955. "The Election propaganda was in full swing, passions running high and the atmosphere becoming tense in places. The Police had a trying time to preserve law and order by making adequate bandobust to prevent parties from coming to clashes and at the same time affording ample opportunities to carry on their propaganda unchecked". There was, as it were, a polarisation of the political parties following the fond hope of the Communist Party to form an alternate Government.

The year 1955 started off with the sensational General Elections to the Andhra Legislative Assembly, which stretched the capacity of the Police Force to the full. The election atmosphere was charged with political tension and the contesting parties put forth their best for decisive success. The peculiar political situation then prevailing in the Andhra had, in fact, attracted international interest. It was to the credit of the Police Force that election clashes were kept down to the minimum and, because of their impartiality and great vigilance, free and fair election was ensured.

The agitation on the Tamil-Andhra border sponsored by the Tamilnad North Boundary Protection Committee for the transfer of some territories from the Andhra area to the Residuary Madras State and the militant attitude of some of the leaders of the agitation gave cause for some concern. The Police, however, kept a watchful eye and nothing untoward happened.

During the year 1955 the case of murder of a Sub-Inspector of Police in Kurnool district created a sensation. In this case Sri V. Luther, Sub-Inspector of Police, Banaganapalli was shot dead on the 17th December 1955 at about midnight in his quarters at Banaganapalli. Investigation made by the Crime Branch, C.I.D. disclosed that one Kodur Thimmareddi, a notorious factionist in Enakandla village or Banaganapalli Station limits was not well disposed towards the Sub-Inspector, and that he deliberately planned the murder. In pursuance of the plan, his henchman Madiga Hanimigadu shot at the Sub-Inspector with a country-made pistol. The pistol was recovered from the



house of Kodur Thimmareddi on the 21st December 1955. In pursuance of the information furnished by Kodur Thimmareddi's son, Thimmar Reddi, who accompanied Madiga Hanimigadu to the scene of crime along with two others, the empty cartridge used in the commission of the offence was also recovered on the 21st December 1955. Altogether 10 accused were charged in the case. Two of the accused were sentenced to death while two more were awarded life imprisonment by the Sessions Judge, Kurnool. The convictions were, however, set aside by the High Court on appeal.

In another interesting case in Akividu Police Station limits in West Godavari district, a Hindu youth after starting worship of Goddess Kali, brutally murdered his four-year-old brother by breaking his skull with a crowbar. He ripped open his stomach and removed the internal organs and sucked the blood of the child. He appears to have committed this murder to propitiate the Goddess Kali, expecting some boon from her.

A notorious Inter-State cheat by name Syed Imam of Hindupur, an impostor, claimed friendship with high personages like the Prime Minister of India and Film Actress Nargis by showing photographs taken by trick-photography. He occupied the house of one Shaik Mastan Bi in Governorpet, Vijayawada, in Krishna district. He filled two boxes with bricks covered with paper and represented to the landlady that the boxes were full of gold. On the 18th July 1955 he decamped with a gold chain weighing 16 sovereigns and 100 rupees in cash belonging to her. He was caught red-handed. Investigation into his antecedents revealed that he was concerned in a number of cheating cases of Madras State. He was convicted and sentenced.

That hasty conclusions should not be drawn by investigating officers is revealed in a case of grave theft of currency notes to the tune of Rs. 11,106/- kept in a small leather bag and secured inside the hold-all belonging to one S. Vasudevarao of Kotharam, who was travelling in a II Class compartment of the Calcutta Mail bound for Madras on the night of the 12th July 1955. The theft of the currency notes was noticed by the complainant at Chinnaganjam Railway Station. He lodged a complaint at Ongole Railway Police Station. The Railway Police who investigated the case, could not detect it. At one stage, they even went to the extent of suspecting the bona fides of the complainant. The Crime Branch C.I.D. took up investigation, recovered the currency notes to the tune of Rs. 9,700/- and charged the case. Two persons

were convicted and sentenced. The young Police Force in the infant State reached new heights of efficiency during the year and the following are the observations of the Government on the Administration Report for the year 1955:

“The year under review was comparatively quieter than the previous year, but whenever occasion demanded the Force rose equal to it and it maintained the reputation it has already established within such a short time after the birth of the new State for efficiency and dependability. The peace and tranquillity that prevailed and the decreasing trend of crime against person and property that the year has recorded bear ample testimony to the increasing vigilance and the effective preventive measures taken by the Police and the zeal exhibited by the members of the Force. The morale of the Force continued to be good and its relations with the public were cordial”.

An outstanding event of the year 1956 was that the enforcement of Prohibition Act was transferred from the Excise Department to the Police Department in the districts of Visakhapatnam North, Visakhapatnam South, East Godavari, West Godavari, Krishna, Kurnool Urban, Kurnool Rural, Anantapur and Cuddapah. Nine Sub-Divisions, 19 Circles, 66 Police Stations and 21 Out-Posts were additionally created in the State for the proper enforcement of the Act.

The Godavari Pushkaram which comes once in twelve years was celebrated in the districts of East and West Godavari during the year. The festival attracted several lakhs of people and went off without any untoward incidents. The Pushkaram bandobust was a very heavy strain on the Police.

The agitation sponsored by the Tamilnad North Boundary Protection Committee for the inclusion of certain areas of Chittoor district in the Residuary Madras State continued during the year. In this connection there were some cases of stopping of trains by chain pulling. This form of agitation was checked by timely action.

The Moharrum and Dasara festivals passed off peacefully during the year except at Piler, Chittoor district, where it was not celebrated on account of tension between the Hindus and Muslims. Adequate precautions were taken and the situation was kept under control.

The year witnessed considerable students' agitation. A Hindu Professor of the Osmania College in Kurnool was alleged to have been assaulted by a Muslim Lecturer of the same College with a shoe and when this was reported to the Principal, no action was taken against the aggressor. At the instigation of the Professor, the Hindu students of the College organised a strike by giving a communal colour to this incident. The agitation, however, did not gain any support from the public. On the advice of the Director of Public Instruction, who conducted an enquiry into the incident, the students called off the strike. During the beginning of the year, the students at several places in the Andhra State agitated for the immediate formation of Visalandhra and indulged in processions, stopping of trains, and the like. They also agitated against the enhancement of tuition fees in the high schools.

Following the entrustment of Prohibition work to the Police, 10 ex-Prohibition Deputy Superintendents of Police, 5 Assistant Prohibition Officers, 83 Prohibition Sub-Inspectors and 36 Petty Officers who officiated as Prohibition Sub-Inspectors were given training for three months in the Police Training College at Anantapur.

Factions were in existence in Dhulipalla village in Guntur district for a long time. The mid-term General Elections made the feelings between the parties more strained and this was further aggravated when the Panchayat Board President imposed additional taxes. Some persons belonging to the Congress Party beat some persons of the opposite party during a quarrel. As a reprisal, 10 persons of the Communist Party armed with sticks attacked one Bhadraiah, a blacksmith of the rival party and beat him and also an old man who went to his rescue. These instances created a stir in the village and almost all the villagers went to the village chavadi armed with sticks, spears and stones and lined up with their respective faction leaders. Both sides indulged in stone throwing, as a result of which injuries were caused to two persons of the Congress Party. At this stage, one Bandarupalli Subbaiah of the Congress Party used a country-made gun and the dispersal of pellets resulted in simple injuries to two persons. Two Police Constables who were on duty in the village and the village munsiff persuaded the parties to disperse without coming to any further clash. The accused were prosecuted for rioting and interim bonds were also taken from them under Section 107 of the Cr. P.C.

At the instigation of the Village Magistrate Laxmi Reddy of Khaderabad, Cuddapah district, who was injured by P.C. 1003 (since

dead) with a bayonet during an altercation in the Khaderabad Police Station, the two brothers of Laxmi Reddi and five others formed themselves into an unlawful assembly and attacked the Police Station at Khaderabad. Police Constable 1003 shot one man dead and Head Constable 1283 shot dead another man who had speared the Police Constable 1003 to death. The others ran away. The Village Magistrate succumbed to his injuries later in the Government Hospital at Jammalamadugu. The Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Jammalamadugu, enquired into the shooting and held the action of the Police justified.

On 9-3-56 a postal bag containing an insured cover was stolen from the R.M.S. Sorting Office, Guntur. The insured cover was said to contain currency notes to the value of Rs. 27,500/-. There were a series of thefts and snatching from the counters of post offices, bank premises and sub-treasuries in the Andhra. They occurred in the towns of Bapatla, Rajahmundry, Guntur, Vijayawada, Visakhapatnam, Kurnool and Bhimavaram. The Kepmaries of Ramjeenagar Colony in Tiruchirapalli district (Madras State) were found responsible for the commission of these offences. A gang case was worked out against the Kepmaries.

In another interesting case, a gang of 9 Chharas otherwise known as Khanjar Bhats of Kuberanagar Settlement, Ahmedabad, entered a Marwari jewellery shop at Vijayawada (Krishna) on the pretext of making some purchases and committed theft of a bag containing Rs. 12,450/- by diverting the attention of the only inmate of the shop. Diligent investigation by the Crime Branch, C.I.D. following up the clues obtained from scraps of paper left behind by the offenders in a hotel at Vijayawada, where they had been staying, led to the rounding up of the entire gang at Ahmedabad. A portion of the stolen cash was also recovered.

Two cases of cheating reported during the year were of interest. In the first case, on 26-6-56 while the complainant was proceeding along the main road in Visakhapatnam town with a packet containing cash Rs. 400/-, a stranger accosted him and engaged him in conversation. Another person who looked like a Sanyasi went there and accosted the stranger and shook hands with him. As they shook hands, a milk-like liquid dripped to the ground from their palms. The complainant was told that the second individual was a saint with divine powers. The pseudo-saint gave a further demonstration by squeezing out milk from the purse of the stranger. Taken in by this confidence trick,

the complainant gave the accused his packet of Rs. 400/- and walked a few yards counting a hundred without looking back as required by them, as the accused told him that the money would be doubled. But when he looked back, the two persons had disappeared with the money. The accused were subsequently arrested in Nellore.

One K. Ramarao of Madanapally, Chittoor district, posed as Kunigal Ramarao, B.Sc., B.E., of the Mysore University and on the strength of a provisional certificate obtained from the University, secured appointment as a Junior Engineer in Government service. While he was working as a Junior Engineer at Adoni, the Chief Engineer (Buildings and General)) Kurnool was informed that he was identical with one K. V. Rama Rao who had earlier worked as an Emergency Overseer in the Godavari Division during 1945-48 and had been discharged from service. The Chief Engineer referred the matter to the C.I.D. Investigation by the Crime Branch established the fraud. It was found that the real degree holder Kunigal Ramarao was working as an Assistant Engineer in Sindri, Bihar State. It was also disclosed that the accused was twice convicted for burglary in his student days.

Prisoners sometimes employ ingenious means to secure their release from lawful custody. A prisoner escaped from the police lock-up in Attili (West Godavari) on 17-1-1956 by lifting the door plank from its hinges from inside. The Police Station was in a rented building and the door of the lock-up room was defective. Two prisoners escaped from the Eluru Sub-Jail on the night of 6-6-1956 by cutting a hole in the roof of the Sub-Jail lock-up room.

The limited scope of application of the Restriction of Habitual Offenders Act always resulted in a vast body of active offenders being excluded from its operation. Proposals to widen the scope of the Act were deferred during the year pending the enactment of a Central Act. During the year the settlements for Habitual Offenders were transferred to the Social Welfare Department.

## CHAPTER XII.

### *THE ANDHRA PRADESH POLICE*

The formation of the Andhra Pradesh on the 1st November 1956 integrating the Telugu areas of the erstwhile Hyderabad State with the Andhra State was an event of national importance. This fulfilled a long-cherished dream, the beginning of which could be traced to 1925. The ex-Hyderabad State was trifurcated and the Telangana area comprising the districts of Warangal, Khammameth, Nalgonda, Karimnagar, Adilabad (excluding Rajura and Kinwat taluks and the Ishapur Revenue Circle of Boath taluk), Hyderabad, Medak, Mahaboobnagar and Nizamabad was merged with the ex-Andhra State to form the State of Andhra Pradesh with Hyderabad City as capital. Jukkal and Bichkonda Revenue Circles of Deglur taluk, Mudhol, Bhainsa and Kubir taluks of Nanded district, Zahirabad taluk excluding Nirmal Revenue Circle, Narayana Khed taluk and Nyalka Revenue Circle of Bidar taluk of Bidar district, Gadwal and Alampur taluks of Raichur district, Kodangal and Tandur taluks of Gulbarga district were also attached to the Andhra Pradesh.

Sri A. K. Kunhiraman Nambiar, I.P., became the first Inspector-General of Police of the Andhra Pradesh and Sri Shiv Kumar Lal, I.P.S., who held charge of the department in the erstwhile Hyderabad State became the Additional Inspector-General. The new State had five ranges as shown below:

- |                     |                           |
|---------------------|---------------------------|
| (1) Northern Range: | (i) Visakhapatnam North.  |
|                     | (ii) Visakhapatnam South. |
|                     | (iii) East Godavari.      |
|                     | (iv) West Godavari.       |
|                     | (v) Krishna.              |
|                     | (vi) Guntur.              |

- (2) Central Range:
- (i) Nellore.
  - (ii) Kurnool Urban.
  - (iii) Kurnool Rural.
  - (iv) Anantapur.
  - (v) Cuddapah.
  - (vi) Chittoor.
- (3) Eastern Range:
- (i) Warangal.
  - (ii) Khammameth.
  - (iii) Nalgonda.
  - (iv) Karimnagar.
  - (v) Adilabad.
- (4) Headquarters Range:
- (i) Hyderabad District.
  - (ii) Medak.
  - (iii) Mahaboobnagar.
  - (iv) Nizamabad.
- (5) Railways and C.I.D.:
- (i) Railway Police, Vijayawada.
  - (ii) Railway Police, Secunderabad.
  - (iii) C.I.D.

The first four ranges have since been renamed as Eastern, Southern, Warangal and Hyderabad Ranges.

There was no change in the jurisdiction of the Vijayawada Railway Police district. The Secunderabad Railway Police district, however underwent a change in jurisdiction owing to the reorganisation



of States on the 1st November 56. The jurisdiction of this district prior to the re-organisation was 1,560 miles and it was reduced to 791 miles when the portions in Marathwada and Karnataka areas were transferred to the respective States of Bombay and Mysore.

On the formation of the new State, there were two Training Colleges, one at Anantapur and the other at Amberpet. There were two Police Recruits' Schools, one at Anantapur and the other at Vizianagaram. In view of the existence of a Police Training College at Anantapur, proposals were submitted to the Government during the year to convert the Police Training College at Amberpet into a Police Recruits' School, as the Police Recruits' School, Bidar, which was training the recruits of the Telangana districts, went to the Mysore State consequent on the re-organisation of States. It was accordingly converted into a Police Recruits' School with effect from the 9th August 1957.

In addition to these schools, the Department was running an Orderly Boys School at Amberpet. This is a private institution set up by the Police Department of the former Hyderabad State for the education of orphan boys of Police personnel. The running expenses are mainly met from the departmental "Talim Fund" raised by voluntary contributions from the members of the Police Force in the Telangana area on a sliding scale. The fundamental object of this institution was constantly kept in view and help was provided to the maximum possible number of destitute police boys by way of free education and feeding. Provision was made for 100 boys, but the actual strength of the boys remained at 86 during 1956. Boarding and lodging facilities were provided for all these boys. There were both vegetarian and non-vegetarian messes. An Inspector of Police, Police Training College, Amberpet, supervised these arrangements in addition to his normal duties in the Police Training College.

In addition to educating the boys upto the VII Class, boys were afforded financial help to further their studies in high schools and colleges. In addition to "Orderly Boys", a large number of outside students, mostly the children of serving Police personnel of the Central Police Lines, Amberpet, Hyderabad district and the Police Training College, were admitted to the school as day scholars.

The main problem which faced the Police immediately after the formation of the Andhra Pradesh arose out of the fact that two diffe-

rent police systems were obtaining in the Andhra and the Telangana regions and they had to be integrated. The period from 1-11-56 was, therefore, one of intense departmental activity directed towards the re-organisation of the Police Force and the integration of the two different police systems. Details of this re-organisation are furnished elsewhere in this chapter. Suffice it to say here that this re-organisation was accomplished in the various branches in a comparatively short period taking the best from both the systems to introduce a unified and homogeneous system.

The Andhra Pradesh Police Manual containing the departmental orders has been written and approved by the Government. It is now in force. In addition, all rules of instruction and training and all codes of conduct have been recast. They have also been approved by the Government. The problem of integration has been successfully solved.

Different types of uniform for the various categories were in vogue in the Andhra and the Telangana prior to the formation of the Andhra Pradesh. After the formation of the new State, it was necessary to issue common dress regulations for all categories of the subordinate police. Proposals in this regard were made to the Government which were accepted, and the new dress regulations came into force from 1-1-58.

The Government also have accepted proposals for systematizing the procedure for promotions to the various categories of the department. The outstanding feature of the new system is that promotions now depend solely on merit and ability, which are determined, among other things, by a system of examinations.

An important event of the year 1957 was the holding of the General Elections to the Lok Sabha in the entire State and to the State Legislative Assembly in the Telangana area. The Police Force acquitted itself very creditably in the maintenance of law and order and in the safeguarding of the public tranquillity during the elections. In the performance of this difficult and delicate duty, it displayed not only firmness and impartiality but also a great deal of tact. A number of agitations which were launched during the year also entailed a great deal of strain on the Police.

There was a serious tragedy during the year at Bhadrachalam in connection with the Sri Rama Navami festival. Two boats carrying pilgrims capsized in the Godavari on the 10th April 1957 resulting in the death of 202 persons. The cause of the tragedy was the overcrowding of the passengers in the boats which were not very river-worthy. The Police rendered all possible assistance. A Committee consisting of a Member of the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly, a Member of Parliament and three high officials appointed by the Government enquired into the accident and submitted its report. The boat contractor was charged and convicted to undergo six months R.I. and to pay a fine of Rs. 1,000/-.

The agitation of the Tamilnad North Boundary Protection Committee for the inclusion of certain areas of the Chittoor district in the Madras State was withdrawn during the year following the agreement arrived at by the Chief Ministers of the Andhra Pradesh and Madras on the basis of the recommendations of the Pataskar Report. The transfer of the areas from the Andhra Pradesh to the Madras State and vice versa was effected with effect from the 1st April 1960.

On the formation of the Andhra Pradesh on the 1st November 1956, the 'X' Branch C.I.D. Andhra was attached to the Anti-Corruption Department, Hyderabad under the control of the Government. The Anti-Corruption Department was, however, replaced by the 'X' Branch with effect from the 1st April 1957 and brought under the control of the Inspector-General of Police. The post of Director, Anti-Corruption Department, was abolished with effect from the 1st May 1957 and the post of Joint Director was re-designated as the Superintendent of Police 'X' Branch. But, in the beginning of 1961, the 'X' Branch was again replaced by the Anti-Corruption Bureau and is now functioning directly under the control of the Government.

The post of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Railways and C.I.D., Hyderabad, was kept in abeyance with effect from the 18th May 1957 and the Additional Inspector-General of Police was placed in charge of the Railways and C.I.D.

During the year proposals were sent to the Government to re-organise the Crime and Special Branches of the Criminal Investigation Department in order to increase the efficiency of the two wings. Some of the main features of the re-organisation which came into effect from the 15th March 1958 were the creation of a post of Legal Adviser,

the expansion of the Scientific Section, and the upgrading of the post of the Examiner of Questioned Documents to that of Director, Scientific Branch. The Scientific Section not only undertakes the examination of physical evidence collected by investigating officers, but also assists them in actual investigation. The following are some of the types of work done by it.

(i) Examination of questioned documents including handwritings, examination of obliterations, alterations and erasures, examination of inks, invisible writings, typewriting and the like.

(ii) Microscopic and micro-chemical tests for the examination of fibres, hairs, dirt, glass, and the like.

(iii) Restoration of filed off numbers on metals.

(iv) Uses of detective dyes and fluorescent powders.

(v) Examination of foot prints, tyre impressions, counterfeit coins and currency notes.

(vi) Examination of tool marks including identification of stolen copper wire, examination of plier marks and the like.

(vii) Photography including photography in ultra-violet, infra-red and other filtered lights and photo-micrography.

(viii) Examination of weapons, cartridges and bullets. In the long run it is proposed to convert the Scientific Section into a full-fledged Forensic Laboratory.

The erstwhile Modus Operandi Bureau of the Crime Branch, C.I.D. Hyderabad, was upgraded to a Police Research Centre for purposes of collecting information of interest to the Police, analysing it and deducing certain facts regarding the 'modus operandi of criminals with a view to assisting the State Police in combating crime. It started functioning with effect from the 20th September 1957 at Hyderabad. The Centre is now doing research on:—

(i) the effects of industrialisation on crime;

(ii) criminal gangs committing organised crime;

(iii) the incidence of insanity amongst murderers and the rate of suicide among murderers; and

(iv) factious crime.

The Police Museum, housed in one of the blocks of the Saifabad Police Lines was opened on the 19th December 1957. It is intended to impart knowledge of Police work to the officers and men of this Department. The museum contains exhibits of medico-legal nature, scientific aids to detection, weapons used to cause bodily injuries, history of finger prints and their uses, types and casts of foot impressions, counterfeit coins and notes, different types of blocks and moulds for their manufacture, models depicting the various 'modus operandi' adopted by burglars, photographs of members of some criminal gangs, many kinds of firearms and explosives, and other exhibits which are useful to the Police in their day to day work. The Museum is an adjunct to the Scientific Section C.I.D. and admission into it is restricted to Police officers.

Since the formation of the Andhra State on the 1st October 1953, the Finger Print Bureau at Vellore continued to serve the Andhra area on a no-profit no-loss basis. It was decided to form a Finger Print Bureau at Anantapur, but in view of the impending formation of the Andhra Pradesh, it was deferred. After the formation of the Andhra Pradesh the Finger Print Bureaux at Vellore and Hyderabad functioned separately and proposals were sent to the Government to shift the Andhra section of the Finger Print Bureau at Vellore to Hyderabad City. The two Bureaux were integrated in 1959 with reference to the G.O. Ms. No. 308, Home (Police-B) Department dated 6—2—1959. The integrated Andhra Pradesh Bureau started functioning in Hyderabad on the 27th May 1959.

The sanctioned strength of the Shorthand Bureau at Anantapur was 2 Inspectors, 10 Reporters in Telugu, 6 Reporters in English and 2 Reporters in Urdu. The sanctioned strength of the Shorthand Bureau at Hyderabad was 2 Inspectors, 7 Reporters in Telugu, 2 Reporters in English and 3 Reporters in Urdu. Immediately after the formation of the Andhra Pradesh proposals were submitted to shift the Shorthand Bureau from Anantapur to Hyderabad. The Government issued orders in G.O. Ms. No. 1392 Home (Police-B) Department dated 15—5—1959 integrating both the Bureaux.

The Police Transport Organisation was re-organised with effect from the 1st January 1958. The post of the Police Transport Officer was up-graded to the rank of Superintendent of Police and one post of Technical Assistant to the Police Transport Officer to the rank of a Deputy Superintendent of Police. A training centre was established in this unit for imparting training in driving and motor mechanism to suitable police personnel, so that they would be able to attend to the proper maintainance and repair of vehicles in their charge. Classes were conducted at regular intervals and working models of the different parts of motor vehicles were provided for practical demonstration. The standard of practical training provided at this centre was recognised by the Government, and the students of the Central Crafts Institute, Hyderabad, and the Government Technical College were allowed to undergo practical training in this centre for the purpose of appearing for the Government Technical Examination.

The importance of the police radio network in the efficient functioning of the Force cannot be over-emphasized. The radio is used in the day-to-day working of the department, for the dissemination of information, and in the prevention, investigation and detection of crime. The radio network also comes to the aid of the Government during natural calamities like floods and cyclones. At the time of the formation of the Andhra Pradesh, the number of static and transportable stations in the Andhra State Police radio network was 14 and 15 respectively and in the Telangana area 69 and 21 respectively. The sanctioned number of static and transportable stations in the Andhra Pradesh was 83 and 36 respectively. All the district headquarters in the State and Vijayawada were connected to the State capital by radio. Nearly all Sub-Divisional and Taluk headquarters of the Telangana area of the State were also connected to the capital by radio through the district headquarters. All the District Superintendents of Police in the Andhra State excluding the District Superintendent of Police, Kurnool Urban, the District Superintendents of Police, Mahaboobnagar, Karimnagar, Adilabad, Khammameth and Warangal in the Telangana area, the Deputy Inspectors-General of Police, Northern Range (now Eastern Range), Central Range (now Southern Range) and Railways and C.I.D. and the Inspector-General of Police were provided with mobile radio stations. Fourteen mobile stations were earmarked for the Hyderabad 'City Riot Scheme'.

In 1957 the designation of the Police Radio Officer and the Technical Assistant to the Police Radio Officer were changed to Superin-

intendent Police Communications and Deputy Superintendent, Police Communications. The Special Armed Police had a separate radio network.

The Special Armed Police units at Hindupur and Visakhapatnam and the Hyderabad State Reserve Police units at Chandrayana Gutta and Mamnoor were re-organised with effect from the 1st December 1959 with a view to achieving uniformity in the set-up, administration and operational efficiency. They were renamed and numbered as follows:

<i>Old name.</i>	<i>Present name and number.</i>
Hyderabad State Reserve Police I Battalion.	Andhra Pradesh Special Police I Battalion.
Special Armed Police, Hindupur.	Andhra Pradesh Special Police II Battalion.
Special Armed Police, Visakhapatnam.	Andhra Pradesh Special Police III Battalion.
Hyderabad State Reserve Police III Battalion.	Andhra Pradesh Special Police IV Battalion.

The strength of the battalion on the last day of the year 1957 was: 4 Commandants, 16 Assistant Commandants, 124 Subedars including Subedars-Major, 32 Havildars-Major, 160 Havildars, 380 Naiks, 4,068 Constables including Lance Naiks and 128 followers. During the year, 569 Tamilian personnel of different ranks were repatriated to the Madras State from the Andhra Pradesh Special Police, II Battalion, Hindupur.

The strength of the Special Armed Reserve, Central Police Lines, Amberpet was: 1 Commandant, 1 Assistant Commandant, 7 Inspectors, 21 Sub-Inspectors, 120 Head Constables and 929 Constables. This Reserve is kept in readiness as a striking force and is always available for emergencies.

In a serious explosion which occurred in Ongole (Guntur) on the Deepavali Day, 22nd October 1957, nine persons died, six received serious injuries and several others minor injuries. The wife of one of



the deceased persons in the accident committed suicide by jumping into a well immediately after she heard of her husband's death.

There was intense agitation by students during the year 1957. About 700 students and other mischievous elements gathered at the Gudivada Railway Station (Krishna) to travel in trains without tickets and to indulge in other unlawful acts such as chain pulling and foot-board travelling. In spite of the precautions taken by the Deputy Superintendent of Police, Railway Police, Vijayawada, with a section of the Armed Reserve, a group of students pelted stones on a running passenger train. A few students were charged in this connection. The students in the Telangana took out processions and abstained from colleges protesting against the appointment of Sri D. S. Reddi as Vice-Chancellor of the Osmania University.

Owing to heavy rains in the Sullurpet area, Nellore district in the month of November 57, the rivulet Kalangi went up in high floods and breached the railway line and the Grand Trunk Road at several places. At a spot about five miles from Sullurpet, the rivulet rose as much as 40 feet above its normal level causing unprecedented havoc. Sixty-three persons perished in the floods. The local police performed phenomenal feats of endurance in carrying out rescue operations and the Sub-Inspector who risked his life in this connection was awarded the Police Medal for gallantry.

The Police Village Scheme in the ex-Hyderabad State which sprang from the desire on the part of the Police to contribute their share towards the national development by way of social work was extended in 1957 to the districts of the Andhra. The aim of the scheme which was first initiated in the ex-Hyderabad State in 1954 by Sri Shiv Kumar Lal, the then Inspector-General of Police, is to reconstruct a village according to a well-thought-out plan in each district and then maintain close touch with it by imparting physical training to the village boys, organising sports and games, conducting adult literacy classes, undertaking welfare work and the like. Under the scheme the Police rendered 'Shramdan' by laying approach roads, constructing reading rooms, parks, drains, fish ponds and the like.

When the Sub-Inspector of Police, Annavaram (East Godavari) was enquiring into a case of assault by the Harijans of A. Kothapalli village, on the 9th January 57, the local Harijans beat a Police Constable and also attacked the Sub-Inspector and his party. The Sub-

Inspector fired six rounds in self defence and injured three persons. However, he was overpowered by the accused who were armed with sticks. He fell unconscious and succumbed to his injuries in hospital. One person was sentenced to death and five others to transportation for life.

The murder of the president of the Panchayat Board of Brahmanakotkur (Kurnool East) on the night of 18/19 June 1957 while sleeping in a hotel situated in the heart of Kurnool Town created a wide sensation. The president was shot dead and the motive for the murder was that he was evincing interest in the accused in a murder case which was pending preliminary enquiry in the Court of the Judicial Second Class Magistrate, Nandikotkur. Two persons were convicted and sentenced to death and three to imprisonment for life.

A dastardly attack was made on a Police Constable during Moharram bandobust duty at Tsandole (Guntur) on the 4th March 1957 by a Known Depredator whom the Constable had accosted. The Constable died of stab injuries.

A grave shop burglary occurred between the evening of the 23rd March 1957 and the morning of 25th March 57 in the Anjaneya Jewellery Mart, Vijayawada in which gold jewels valued at Rs. 42,000/- were lost. The Crime Branch C.I.D. took up investigation and a Deputy Superintendent of the C.I.D. was specially deputed to go to North India and locate the criminals. As a result of the sustained efforts of the C.I.D. the gang was located and a part of the property was recovered.

One Naru Appaiah of Mangalagiri in Guntur district posed as a "Sadhu" in Anantapur district and gained the confidence of one Kamisetty Radhakrishnaiah, a rich oil mill owner of Kollur. A "Laxmi Puja" was performed under his guidance in his house for about a year. On the 13th June 1957 the accused performed the Puja alone in a room with all the gold jewels and cash placed at the altar of the deity. After the Puja, the accused handed over the keys of the iron safe to the house owner asking him to open the safe after 11 days as there was pollution in the house due to child birth. When the complainant eventually opened the safe, he found cash and gold jewels worth Rs. 56,000/- missing. The "Sadhu" was arrested in Guntur district and property worth Rs. 25,000/- was recovered from him.

The First Andhra Pradesh State Police Week, the V All-India Police Duty Meet and the South Zone Tournaments of the VIII All-India Police Athletics and Sports Meet were conducted at Hyderabad during the year. The two All-India Meets were sponsored by the Intelligence Bureau, Government of India, and the Andhra Pradesh was the host State for the conduct of these two Meets.

After the formation of the Andhra Pradesh the provision of police housing received a great fillip. The State Government decided that a sum of Rs. 25 lakhs should be made available from the State funds every year for four years i.e. from 1957-58 to 1960-61 towards the Police Housing Scheme, with a matching loan of an equal amount from the Government of India. As a result of this, a phased programme was drawn up for the construction of quarters for 32 Inspectors, 74 Sub-Inspectors, 274 Jamadars, 46 Havildars-Major, 140 Havildars, 268 Naiks, 291 Lance Naiks, 4,592 Constables and 96 followers. This building programme which was drawn up on a priority based on the urgency of the need for quarters at the various places was estimated to cost Rs. 256.34 lakhs.

Consequent on the formation of the Andhra Pradesh, the Police set-up in the Telangana districts and the functioning of the District Police Offices were re-organised on the model obtaining in the Andhra area, with effect from 1-1-58. The main features of this re-organisation were the allocation of strength in Police Stations according to the yard stick approved by the Government and the augmentation of the Ministerial strength in the District Police offices on the lines obtaining in the Andhra area.

The Widow Fund which was started in 1898 in the ex-Hyderabad State rendered financial assistance to many helpless widows of deceased Police personnel. At the end of the year 1957, 2,203 widows were drawing pensions totalling an amount of Rs. 1,11,295.52 nP. The Widow Fund was extended to the Andhra area also with effect from the 1st October 1958.

Police officers, to be efficient, must have a good knowledge of Criminology, Forensic Science and the latest methods of scientific investigation. They should also possess a sound knowledge of law. In order to bring police officers up-to-date, the Government approved proposals for conducting Refresher Courses for Sub-Inspectors, Inspectors and Deputy/Assistant Superintendents of Police at the Police Recruits'

School, Amberpet. Refresher Courses were conducted in batches of 50 to 60 persons, each course lasting for about 1½ months. Lectures were given to the trainees on all aspects of police work. At the end of each course, the trainees took an examination in the subject taught. The first Refresher Course was started on 3-2-58. These Refresher Courses undoubtedly improved the knowledge and efficiency of police officers and made them more conscious of the need for scientific investigation. During the Refresher Courses instructions were issued on the principles and planning involved in the performance of duties by the Police in the maintenance of internal security during widespread disturbances. The trainees were divided into syndicates which considered practical problems posed before them through narratives. The Andhra Pradesh Police has also been conducting exercises relating to the maintenance of law and order and the investigation of crime for the benefit of its officers and men. Some of these exercises were held jointly with the Army. The Refresher Courses also included drill. Refresher courses were not confined to officers of the rank of Sub-Inspectors and above. They were also held for Constables and head Constables. These Refresher Courses were conducted at the Police Recruits Schools, Amberpet, Vizianagaram and Anantapur in Urdu, Telugu and English. Each course lasted for about 2½ months. Doubtless these courses contributed considerably to the toning up of the general standard of the Constabulary.

The Juvenile Bureau, Hyderabad, was established on the 28th April 1958 with a staff of one Deputy Superintendent of Police, one Inspector, one male Head Constables and two women Head Constables. The Bureau was set up for implementation of the Hyderabad Children Act and for dealing with cases of juveniles who are pre-delinquents or are socially or physically handicapped, uncontrollable or victimised. The Deputy Superintendent of Police posted to the Bureau was sent to the Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Bombay, to undergo a five-months' course of training in criminology, juvenile delinquency and correctional administration. On completion of his training he resumed charge of the Bureau on the 29th December 1958.

On the night of 1-6-58 petty ill-feelings between Andhras and Tamilians resulted in a clash on the left bank of Nagarjunasagar in the Nalgonda district. The trouble soon spread to the right bank on the Guntur side, when some shops at Nagarjunasagar and Macherla belonging to Tamilians were looted. The headquarters of the Deputy Superintendent of Police, Miryalguda and the Inspector of Police,

Miryalguda, have since been shifted to Vijayapuri and the headquarters of the Inspector of Police, Gurazala to Nagarjunasagar. One platoon of the Andhra Pradesh Special Police was also stationed on either side of the river for the maintenance of law and order.

On the 5th March 1958, in Bhainsa, the feet of idols in a temple were found broken and the Darga of Biyabani was found desecrated. There was tension between the Hindu and Muslim communities in this connection. Armed contingents of Police were sent to deal with the situation.

There was trouble between the students of the Middle-cum-High School and the District Armed Police, Karimnagar, in August 1958. The students raided the Armed Reserve Headquarters on the 12th August 1958 and caused minor damages to the police barracks and other Government property. As a case was registered against them, the students abstained from their classes. On the intervention of the Deputy Director of Public Instruction, Warangal, and the Deputy Collector, Karimnagar, the strike was called off on the 14th August 1958. The case against the students was closed as undetected on their expressing regret at having raided the police headquarters.

From a comparative study of the volume of work done by the Police Forces in the various States of the Indian Union during the year, it is seen that the Police of the Andhra Pradesh stood second in the ratio of the volume of crime handled to the strength of the force. The proportion of total cognizable crime investigated to the police force was 10.0% in the Andhra Pradesh, 19.3% in Madras and 7.43% in Bombay.

On the 8th and 9th January 1958 the villagers of Emani village in the Tenali taluk (Guntur district) celebrated "MAHALAKSHMI KOLUPULU". The Sub-Inspector of Police, Duggirala, along with 3 Head Constables and 12 Police Constables provided bandobust. At about 7 p.m. on the 9th January some of the villagers wanted to slaughter animals in front of the deity. There was a stampede and when the Police tried to intervene the crowd took to stone throwing and beating the Police with sticks. The police party received injuries and finding that it was surrounded on all sides opened fire resulting in the death of two persons. The Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Tenali, who enquired into the disturbances, justified the opening of fire by the Police.

In connection with the agitation demanding that Government open fair price shops and arrange for the sale of rice at a reasonable rate one Goli Sankarayya undertook a fast at Nellore on the 21st December 1958. Meetings and processions were organised daily in this connection and unsocial elements utilised the opportunity to exhort the people to loot grain shops. The Sub-Divisional Magistrate promulgated orders under Section 144 of the Cr. P.C. on 31-12-58 and declared the assembly unlawful. The crowd became defiant and had to be dispersed by the use of tear gas and lathies. A police patrol party was assaulted by a violent mob and the Sub-Inspector had to open fire in self defence resulting in the death of one person and injuries to six others. The firing was justified by the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Nellore.

On the 15th March 1958 Constable I. Jogiraju of Kakinada was brutally murdered by a K.D. for the reason that the Constable had given information leading to the recovery of stolen properties in crimes committed by the K.D. The accused was sentenced to death.

Objection to smoking in a cinema hall led to a murder at Gudivada. The deceased, who was the adopted son of the proprietor of a local cinema hall, objected to smoking by the accused in the auditorium and slapped him. The accused intending to wreak vengeance, waylaid the boy after the show and stabbed him.

In a sensational murder called the "Jeep Shooting Case", the rival factionists of Regadigudur (Kurnool district) returning home after attending the court on 21-1-58 came to a clash. The accused party waylaid and attacked their opponents with firearms resulting in four murders. Twelve persons were convicted and sentenced to imprisonment for life.

There was an interesting case of cheating during the year. The accused named Madan Mohan Agarvala alias Tejaji Kharavala, native of Delhi and an ex-convict with previous convictions for cheating at Bombay, escaped from police custody while in hospital at Bombay and arrived at Visakhapatnam about the 18th of October 1958. He took up residence at the 'New Costis' Hotel, deposited some cash and opened an account in a bank. He used to dress himself neatly in western style and move in the town hiring taxis, posing himself as a wholesale cotton merchant. He induced the owner of a car to sell it to him for Rs. 6,000/- and took delivery of the car by giving a bogus cheque.

He was suspected and arrested and was convicted and sentenced to undergo one year's R.I. He was also concerned in three important cheating cases of Hyderabad and Secunderabad and in several other cases at Bombay and Patna.

During the year the Second Andhra Pradesh Police Week and the First Andhra Pradesh Duty Meet were conducted. The first State Duty Meet was conducted on the lines of the All-India Police Duty Meet. The Andhra Pradesh Police teams participated in the VI All-India Police Duty Meet held at Rajasthan and won top honours winning first places in First-aid, Scientific Aids to Investigation and the Revolver Shooting Competition besides four second and third prizes. In the IX All-India Police Athletics and Sports Meet held at Calcutta, the Andhra Pradesh Police team won the football championship and in the South Zone Tournament held at Madras the Andhra Pradesh Police Wrestlers won all the bouts.

Consequent on the transfer of the Bhadrachalam Revenue Sub-Division from East Godavari district to Khammameth district in 1959, the Bhadrachalam Police Circle consisting of five Police Stations and Chintur and Kunavaram Police Stations of the Rampachodavaram Police Circle were transferred from East Godavari district to Khammameth district.

The Munagala Police Station of Nandigama Circle was transferred from Krishna district to Huzurnagar Circle in Nalgonda district owing to the merger of the Munagala Pargana with Nalgonda district. The Nagarjunasagar Police Station with an area of 1.985 square miles and bordering the Nagarjunasagar dam was transferred from the Gurazala Circle in Guntur district to Nalgonda district. The remaining area of this Police Station was attached to the Macherla Police Station of Guntur district.

Top priority continued to be given to the question of police housing. By the end of the year 1959, quarters were available for 38.0% of the Reserve Inspectors and Reserve Sub-Inspectors; 31.5% of the Sub-Inspectors; 34.2% of the Head Constables and 37.3% of the Police Constables. The remaining officers and men lived in rented quarters scattered over a wide area, very often in uncongenial localities paying rents far above the rates sanctioned by the Government. The Inspector-General of Police observed in his Administration Report as follows:



“This is a source of discontent, which if not remedied is likely to affect the morale of the Force. Life in the barracks and lines is part of the discipline of the Force and tends to foster esprit-de-corps. It makes sufficient number of men available in an emergency, and also keeps them away from political and other undesirable influences”. During the year proposals were submitted to the Government at an estimated cost of Rs. 130.49 lakhs for the construction of 605 quarters at Kakinada and 404 quarters at Kurnool for the Andhra Pradesh Special Police personnel and 300 quarters in the Hyderabad City for the City Police. The Government authorised the Chief Engineer, Buildings, to start the above works in anticipation of sanction.

The welfare of policemen's families, especially in the lower cadres, has become a matter of great urgency. No body could expect a policeman to give of his best in the discharge of his duties if he is worried in mind about his family. He has no time to look to their welfare himself and there is no one to do it for him. Against this background, the POLICEMEN'S FAMILY WELFARE SOCIETY, a non-official body was started in Hyderabad City on 14—2—1959 under the presidentship of Srimathi Lakshmi Nambiar, wife of the Inspector-General of Police. The Society consists mainly of the wives of senior police officers with some lady social workers of the City. The aims of the Society are:

- (i) To help the families of police personnel who are in distress financially or otherwise, and to advise them on their problems.
- (ii) To give every assistance for the education of the children of policemen and to provide educational facilities or to arrange for them where they do not exist.
- (iii) To provide extra nourishment for the families of policemen in deserving cases.
- (iv) To visit police patients in the hospitals, tender them assistance and supplement their treatment by the supply of medicines and diet.
- (v) To provide entertainment and recreational facilities.

The Society has been depending on subscriptions from members, donations and charity shows. Within the short space of two years, a sum of Rs. 47,000 was collected. The department, on the recommen-

dations of the Society has been carrying out repairs and improvements to the residential quarters of policemen, supplying electricity to the quarters of policemen, reconstructing open drains and providing playgrounds for the children. The Society has opened milk centres in the police colonies for the distribution of milk to under-nourished children. Scholarships for purchase of books and towards tuition fees to the deserving children of policemen studying in the middle schools, high schools and colleges are being given. Sports materials are purchased and supplied to the children. The Society has been rendering financial assistance to policemen who are T.B. patients and who are not eligible for pay on account of their long absence from duty. Five tailoring centres were opened in the police lines in different parts of the City with the financial assistance of the Commerce and Industries Department. The families of policemen are taught tailoring, embroidery and knitting at these centres to provide them additional income. Ambar Charka Centres have also been opened towards the same purpose. A primary school for non-school-going children, was started in the C.I.D. police lines. Lectures on family planning are given to the families of police personnel. The Society seeks to work out a well-thought-out programme and hopes to extend its activities to the districts in due course.

The Government, in their order Ms. No. 1373, Home Department, dated 12—6—1959 sanctioned the creation of the V Battalion Andhra Pradesh Special Police comprising detachments drawn from the II and III Battalions of the Andhra Pradesh Special Police, for deputation outside the State. Government also sanctioned in their Order Ms. No. 1374 Home Department dated 12—6—1959 the post of a Commandant to be in charge of this Battalion. The V Battalion was accordingly formed out of 2 companies drawn from the II Battalion and 4 companies including 1 Headquarters Company from the III Battalion and sent ex-State. Intensive training was given to the companies available at the headquarters. Cadres and instructional courses for officers and men were conducted. Some non-commissioned officers underwent training in motor mechanism in the Police Transport Organisation and in tear smoke in the Hyderabad City Police Headquarters. One non-Commissioned officer underwent the preparatory physical training in the Signal Regiment, Poona. One Naik underwent the Basic Armourer's Course at the E.M.E. Centre, Secunderabad.

The Special Armed Reserve, Central Police Lines, Amberpet was re-organised with effect from the 1st September 1959 with a sanctioned strength of 1 Commandant, 1 Assistant Commandant, 6 Reserve Inspec-

tors, 14 Reserve Sub-Inspectors, 12 Assistant Reserve Sub-Inspectors, 74 Head Constables, 58 Naiks, 57 Lance Naiks and 853 Police Constables.

Reserve Sub-Inspectors were given training in motor mechanism for one month at the Police Transport Unit. Sub-Inspectors who completed training in the Police Training College, Anantapur were also given a course of training in driving and mechanism in this Unit. Officers undergoing Refresher Course in the Police Recruits' School, Amberpet, visited the workshop of this unit to acquire practical knowledge.

Anti-social elements and students numbering about three to four thousand attacked the Cuddapah Railway Station on the 18th August 1959 and indulged in looting and arson. The mob held up trains and thereby disrupted traffic schedules. As it was uncontrollable even after the use of tear gas, fire was opened on the District Magistrate's orders, to bring the situation under control. In the same district there was a communal clash between the Hindus and Muslims in connection with a procession taken out by the Hindus who looted Muslim shops and burnt whatever they could lay their hands on. The Police had to open fire resulting in death to one person and injuries to another.

Commendable action was taken by a Constable during the year in Cuddapah district to prevent a factious riot. The rival groups were arrayed against each other for a pitched battle. At this juncture, the Police Constable who was on bandobust duty rushed to the scene, armed with a .410 musket. He posted himself between the rival groups amidst the pelting of stones, and after warning the riotous mob, fired six rounds upon which the mob scattered and fled. There was, however, no casualty.

There was a bad case of human sacrifice during the year. The Village Munsiff of Ganasara in Visakhapatnam North district and five other members of his family sacrificed three innocent children of the village to propitiate the Goddess of Wealth who is said to have appeared to him in a dream and sought these sacrifices in answer to his prayer for more wealth. These cases which created a local sensation, ended in conviction and all the accused were sentenced to death. On appeal, the High Court modified the conviction to one under Section 201 of the I.P.C. in respect of the Village Munsiff and 3 other accused and sentenced

them to 7 years rigorous imprisonment. It set aside the conviction in respect of the other two accused and acquitted them.

A murder which took place in Vijayawada on the morning of the 10th August 1959 created wide sensation. In this case Sri. B. Gajapathi Rao Naidu, Superintending Engineer, Electricity, Vijayawada (Krishna) shot his wife dead with his revolver in the early morning. He was acquitted by the Sessions Judge, Krishna, due to the important witnesses turning hostile. On appeal, however, he was convicted.

Admirable vigilance of the beat Constables led to the apprehension of a very grave house-breaking in the City. On the night of the 29th September 1959 the house of Sri. C. Damodar Reddy, Secretary, Finance Department, Government of Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad was burgled and gold jewels and other property worth Rs. 28,927/- were stolen. The accused, who was a resident of Nagpur, was caught red-handed with the entire stolen property by two beat Constables. He was found to be responsible for three other cases of house breaking in the City, the property of which was also recovered from him.

In an interesting case of cheating during the year, one Chavali Rama Krishnayya of Guntur collected taxation fees, driving licence fees and conductor licence fees from the proprietors of buses and lorries and issued licences to them by forging the signature of the Sub-Treasury Officer evidently with the connivance of the Sub-Treasury office staff and thereby cheated the Government to the tune of about Rs. 2,00,000/-.

Elections were held during the year to the Village Panchayats, Panchayat Samitis and Zilla Parishads and also to the Municipalities. The maintenance of law and order on these occasions involved considerable strain on the Police which acquitted itself very creditably.

During the year 1960 consequent on the shifting of the headquarters of the Shahabad taluk in Hyderabad district from Shahabad to Chavella and the transfer of some villages from Medak district to Hyderabad district and from Hyderabad district to Mahaboobnagar district, a new Police Station was opened at Inderkarur village in Medak district. Shankerpalli village was transferred from Medak district to Hyderabad district and the Police Station at that village was converted into an Out-Post. Similarly the Police Station at Shahpur in the Hyderabad district was converted into an Out-Post. The Balanager

Out-Post under Shadnagar Police Station in Mahaboobnagar district was upgraded to a Police Station.

The Police at Tadikal was shifted to Kesavapatnam in Karimnagar district. In Adilabad district, a new Out-Post was opened at Tandur village under the Bellampalli Police Station. In Visakhapatnam South district, an Out-Post was opened at the Upper Sileru Project.

In the Police Training College, training was given in accordance with the prescribed syllabus with special stress on practical aspects, theoretical instructions being followed by demonstrations and practical training. Emphasis was laid on the growing importance of scientific aids to detection.

In the Orderly Boys School, the boys took part in the 'Children's Day' held in connection with the birthday celebrations of the Prime Minister of India and won first prizes in the March Past and Special Display and the second prize in the physical training show.

The Police Men's Family Welfare Society continued to render useful service to the families of policemen. In the City, medical inspection rooms were opened for the betterment of the families of policemen. The Society exhibited and sold at the All India Industrial Exhibition 1960 embroidery, hosiery and knitted materials made by the families of policemen, which helped them to supplement their income. With its experience in the field and its initial success which has been encouraging, the Society undertook to open branch units in all the districts. Branch units of the Society have already started functioning in some districts.

The Government in their Order Ms. No. 2015 Home (S.C.) Department dated 26—9—1960 sanctioned the creation of the VI Battalion, Andhra Pradesh Special Police comprising personnel drawn from the II, III and IV Battalions of the Andhra Pradesh Special Police, and Police Communications for deputation to the Assam State. Government also sanctioned in their Order Ms. No. 2016 Home (S.C.) Department dated 26—9—1960 the post of a Commandant to be in charge of this Battalion.

During the year, the Police Transport Officer visited the United Kingdom on a three months' study tour from the 1st May under the Overseas Training Programme sponsored by the Premier Automobiles

Ltd., Bombay for imparting training in the methods of servicing motor vehicles.

On the 12th May 1960 a boat tragedy occurred in the Krishna river near Thangada of the Dachepalli Police Station limits in Guntur district due to the over-loading of a boat in which fifty women and thirty seven men lost their lives.

In Kurnool West and Mahaboobnagar districts the poor sections of the people who were thrown out of employment on account of famine conditions began to indulge in forcible removal of food grains. Prompt action was taken by the Police and the situation was brought under control.

The most important strike during the year was the strike by the Central Government employees which commenced on midnight of 11/12th July 1960 demanding among other things a need-based wage and the linking of dearness allowance with the cost of living index. As a result of the effective measures taken by the Government and the preventive action taken by the Police, the essential services were successfully maintained. The strike was peaceful except for a mild lathi charge in Secunderabad where about 700 rioters belonging to the Central Railway attacked a police party with soda water bottles and stones. In connection with the strike, 1092 Central Government employees and 66 others who actively instigated the employees were arrested. The strike was called off unconditionally and the strikers resumed work from the 17th July 1960. The strike cast a very heavy strain on the Police.

In a clash between the rival communities on the 3rd September 1960 at Pardi Buzurg in the Adilabad district on the occasion of a Ganapathi procession, seven Hindus and 12 Muslims sustained injuries. Eight houses of Muslims were set on fire and six houses and a provision shop of the Muslims were ransacked. One of the injured succumbed to his injuries.

There was a gruesome murder in Chinna Seethampalli village of Khammam district as a result of superstitious belief in sorcery. One Madiyam Chandru suspecting that the death of his adopted daughter was due to the witchcraft practised by the deceased, went to the latter's house with seven others and beat him with sticks causing his death. They carried the dead body to the burial ground, prepared a pyre by

the side of the one already prepared for the adopted daughter and set fire to both the pyres.

During the year the Third Andhra Pradesh Police Duty Meet and the Fourth Andhra Pradesh Police Week were held in the Hyderabad City. The Andhra Pradesh Police participated in the Eighth All India Police Duty Meet held at Sitapur in the U.P. and won 17 prizes. In the Tenth All India Police Athletics and Sports Meet held at Delhi, the Andhra Pradesh Police retained the foot-ball championship and were the runners-up in hockey. They also secured one first prize and one second prize in the athletic events. The Andhra Pradesh Police foot-ball team won the coveted Rovers Cup for the seventh time within eleven years. In the South Zone Tournaments held at Madras, the Andhra Pradesh Police wrestlers won all the seven bouts and the Andhra Pradesh Police teams were the winners in the foot-ball and hockey events.

With the growing complexity of the problem of the policing of towns, the need for establishing Police Information and Control Rooms in important towns in the State is becoming more and more urgent. Such Control Rooms will, among other things, afford adequate facilities for police help being given to the public at all hours of the day and night and at short notice. A start has been made in this direction and the Government have been pleased to sanction in G.O. Ms. No. 792, Home (Pol. B.) Department dated 21—4—1961 the opening of Police Control Rooms at Visakhapatnam and Vijayawada. It is proposed to extend this scheme to other important towns in due course.



## CHAPTER XIII.

### *THE HYDERABAD CITY POLICE*

The Hyderabad City Police was always quite distinct from the District Police and was under a Commissioner known as the Kotwal. Prior to 1884 there were two Commissioners, one for the City Police and the other for the Suburban Police. In that year, when the first Inspector-General of Police was appointed for the District Police, the posts of the Commissioner City Police and the Commissioner Suburban Police were amalgamated. Mr. Inayat Hussain Khan became the first Commissioner for the City and Suburban Police.

It is difficult to trace the history of the City Police. However, the Kotwal enjoying high position and looked upon with very great respect was there from a very early period. He had under him a Police Force composed of various nationalities. He had full powers to administer personal chastisement to criminals, and when the first beginning was made towards regulating the business of the different State departments by definite rules and laws, he was invested with judicial authority in addition to his executive functions. A Law Officer was attached to the office of the Kotwal, who passed sentences on offenders in accordance with the decisions of the latter.

One of the earliest references to the Kotwal's Office is contained in a report sent by John Keenaway, who resigned his office as Resident in 1794, to the Government of India. Referring to the great famine of 1792-93 he stated that owing to the famine conditions many parts of the country had been depopulated and that the famine was a very severe one. He observed that in the space of four months 90,000 dead bodies had appeared by the Kotwal's account to have been carried out from Hyderabad and its suburbs, in which those who perished in their houses and enclosures were not inserted.

Before the introduction of the Zilabandi System in October 1867, as many as 18 Kotwals had administered the Police in the City. Two among them, viz: Nawab Ghalib Daula and Hasan Ali Khan alias Talibud Daula were well known for their administrative ability and depth of vision. They were brothers. During that period the office of

the Kotwal was considered hereditary. Accordingly, when Talibud Daula died, his son aged two years was appointed Kotwal and one Mohammad Sayeed Hussain, a courtier of Talibud Daula, was nominated as Naib Kotwal (Deputy Commissioner of Police) and he held office on behalf of the infant for two years. Later, however, the practice was discontinued.

Referring to the administration of Talibud Daula, Sir Salar Jung wrote:

“Chandoo Lall (the Minister) was himself the Kotwal in all matters from which money could be obtained; all other cases of robbery etc. were left to the proper Kotwal, Talib-ood-Dowlah. I cannot venture to say the Kutwaley of Talib-ood-Dowlah, said to be the best that has prevailed here, was conducted under any system or with justice. He had wealth at command, and spent money without stint for the detection of crime. Besides the authority he possessed, he was on friendly terms with most of the people in the City, and treated them well, and thus he obtained information from various sources. In addition to the Kutwaley and other troops, he had those of the Surf-i-Khass also under him, for which he held districts in his own hands. At his death, however, his Kutwaley ceased. The Police, though still very defective, is superior to what it has ever been since the death of Talib-ood-Dowlah. The efficiency of the latter's police did not consist, as I have above observed, in any regular system or organization, but in his individual energy; and by the long course of unflinching severity he exercised towards offenders, he inspired dread among evil doers which went far to decrease the general amount of crime.”

Another Kotwal of repute was Nawab Zore Awar Jung of whom it was said that he could recognise a culprit at sight. Some very interesting accounts of him were related. On one occasion while going in a procession accompanied by his force comprising of Arabs, Rohillas and others, he looked on either side of the road and ordered that the persons pointed out by him should be arrested for interrogation. Before the procession returned, the arrested persons had confessed their guilt and offered to show where they had concealed the properties.

During the middle of the 18th Century the law and order position was anything but satisfactory Gang robberies in and about the City were fearfully prevalent. Troops mutinied for their pay and one regiment seized its Sheristadar an old man unable to walk, tied him up in a

cloth and carried him to the Nizam's palace and declined to leave or to set free their 'prisoner' until they had obtained an order for the payment of Rs. 20,000/-. Zamindars whose districts had been confiscated took to the roads and by means of their armed retainers extorted money from all passers by. Rajah Ram Baksh, Minister, was treated so brutally by his Arab creditors that he was compelled to seek refuge in the palace of the Nizam. The power of the Arabs in the State was paramount at this period (1847-1863). Debtors who could not pay their claims were either seized and taken to the Jamadar's house, or were made prisoners in their own place of residence, being allowed a limited quantity of bread and water for their sustenance.

In the Muharrum of 1847 serious disturbances between the Shias and Sunnis occurred in the city. It appears that the son of a Darogah (a Shia) in the service of H.H. the Nizam Nasir-ud-Daula abused some Sunnis, by whom he was taken to the Kotwal, who after cautioning him allowed him to go. On the 7th of Muharrum two Sunnis were arrested for using abusive language to the Shias; the same night abusive placards were posted in different parts of the City of Hyderabad and the next day the Sunnis, against whom they were directed, became greatly excited. A number of the leading men of the sect including the Kazi went to the Mecca Masjid, vowing that they would remain there until the traducers of their sect were punished. Immense crowds of Sunnis assembled in the Masjid and its vicinity, and there was every prospect of a serious disturbance. The Shias, who were greatly outnumbered, remained in their houses or sought concealment, many leaving the city altogether. The Darogah of the Mecca Masjid, who was a Shia, was assassinated. The next day a slave of a person of distinction, Mirza Abbas was pursued by some Sunnis, with whom he had quarrelled inside his master's house. Two of the Sunnis were attacked and wounded by the house servants. They, however, effected their escape and ran towards the Mecca Masjid. The sight of two of their sect desperately wounded and covered with blood greatly excited the Sunnis assembled at the Masjid. A large body of them attacked the house of Mirza Abbas, killing him and his servants and looting his property. Several other Shia dwelling houses in the neighbourhood were also looted. This outbreak was the signal for all the hooligans in the City to begin their depredations and for the next two or three days houses were looted and burnt and their owners assassinated if they attempted to resist. Immediate measures were taken to check the anarchy in the City. The Nizam sent a message to the Sunni elders who still remained in the Mecca Masjid, ordering them to disperse. This, they refused

to do unless four concessions which they proposed were granted to them. The substance of the concessions was, that the Shias through whose ill-behaviour the riots had commenced, should be given up to the Kazi for trial; that the Shia Kotwal of the City should be removed and a Sunni appointed in his place; that any Shia who should be proved guilty of having killed a Sunni should be executed; and that an inquiry into the riots should be conducted by Nawab Shams-ul-Umara. After some hesitation the Nizam agreed to grant the concessions, and the assembly at the Mecca Masjid then dispersed. In order to conciliate the Sunnis to a still greater degree, certain Shia processions were prohibited during the Muharrum. Between forty and fifty people lost their lives during these riots.

In the same year the life of the Minister, Siraj-ul-Mulk was threatened by mutinous soldiery, from whom he was rescued by the exertions of the Resident; but the latter was unable to overcome the discontent of the Nizam who removed Siraj-ul-Mulk and appointed first, Amjad-ul-Mulk and then Shams-ul-Umara, his near relative to the office of Minister. But after an administration of only five months Shamsu-ul-Umara resigned, having given rise to general discontent by excessive use of authority, declaring that it was impossible to control the extravagance of the inmates of the Palace. This was in May 1849, and after a stormy interval of two years, Siraj-ul-Mulk was reinstated as Minister in June 1851. He succeeded also to a renewal of his former dangers, and, in March 1852 was wounded by a shot in the cheek.

In his book "Men and Events of my time in India", Sir Richard Temple, Bart., referred to the activities of the Arabs and Rohillas during this period in the following words:

"In the army the most important men were the Arab chiefs and their Arab troops; these men had in spirit, cohesion, and physical strength so great a superiority over the population of the Deccan that they were likened to wolves among sheep. Like other Indian princes, Hindu and Mohammadan, during the eighteenth century the Nizams had employed Arab soldiery; and when the State became more and more a prey to disorder, the employment of Arabs increased. As drastic remedies often aggravate the disease they are meant to cure, so the Arabs made confusion worse confounded, till at length the British Government under Lord Dalhousie were obliged to interfere. The Arabs then became quiescent but remained powerful, and when I visited Hyderabad in 1861 several Arab commanders were pointed out to me as men

who would in 1857 have caused a revolution and set up an Arab State in the Deccan had the British power been subverted. These chiefs were then aged men, and had by this time (1867) passed away, but their sons being born of Deccani mothers, had only half the native Arabian fire or spirit. Their troops, however, were constantly recruited from Hydramaut, near the southern coast of Arabia; and the phalanx remained unbroken. At that time (1857) there was nothing save the English troops near Hyderabad to prevent the Arabs from beating down the Nizam's Indian troops, immuring His Highness in his own palace, and seizing the Government of the Deccan. Successive Nizams, too, had allowed the organisation of the Arab troops to grow in a manner which endowed the leaders with great wealth and established them in a territorial position. An Arab chief contracted for supplying a certain number of men and for paying them; he would also invest some capital in this business. After a time the Nizam's treasury fell into arrears of pay due to them. Then came the chief's opportunity; instead of cash he would take a mortgage of the land revenue of a district, whereupon that district was made over to him and he garrisoned it with his men. The power hence acquired was dangerous, but still worse was the misrule which unscrupulous adventurers thus inflicted upon many tracts of the Deccan. Some Arab chiefs, however, were regularly paid in cash, and the fortunes made by them out of their military contracts, which extended to the payment, armament, equipment and lodgment of some thousand soldiers, can be readily imagined. At that time several of these chiefs had invested their savings largely in general business, and not only controlled the armed forces of the country, but actually possessed much influence over its money markets. Nevertheless the Arabs as a class, though ready for any violence which their chiefs might command, were not addicted to plundering without orders, or to lawless crime of any sort; when off duty they were like lordly tigers, not condescending to common prey".

As regards the Rohillas, Sir Richard Temple observed:

"It was the Rohilla tribe that furnished the incorrigible robbers and miscreants, the common enemies of the Deccan people. The name 'Rohilla' which belongs to a noble clan of Muhammadans in the north, had been appropriated by these southern plunderers, and indeed every sort of free-lance. These men used to prowl about the country in bands like hungry wolves; the Government deemed it prudent to keep them out of mischief by employment, and the Deccani nobles adopted the same course. Indeed, Rohilla guards afforded the best protection

against Rohilla outrage. Then their chiefs contracted for the payment and equipment of the men, and sometimes obtained mortgage of lands in the same manner as the Arabs, though to a much less extent".

Merchants and traders maintained bands of Rohillas and Arabs in their service, through whom they enforced payment from their debtors. If a merchant could not obtain his money, he would quarter a band of those mercenaries in the house of the debtor until the latter paid, or submitted to the seizure of all his household goods in satisfaction of the creditor's claim. Afghan and Arab creditors were more relentless than any others. Debtors unable to pay had heavy stones placed on their heads and were sometimes branded; others were starved into payment or the execution of bonds far exceeding the just claim of the creditor. If the Arabs suspected a debtor of an intention to run away, and so escape payment of their claims, they attached two or three of their number to his person to watch him night and day, so that practically he had no chance of escape. The cost of this surveillance had to be paid by the unfortunate debtor.

As regards the dispensing of justice, individuals suspected of murder, dacoity, or highway robbery were arrested by a force appointed for that purpose. They were given no trial, but were heavily fined and released. This procedure was repeated year after year, the guilt or innocence of those suspected and arrested being quite a secondary consideration so long as the fines were paid. When, as sometimes happened, the dacoits were surprised and compelled to abandon their plunder, the troopers used to consider the latter as lawful prize-money, and never thought of restoring it to its rightful owners. Criminal cases, unless of a serious nature, were seldom prosecuted, and if the offender could afford to pay a good round sum of money he was generally set free. "The officials, from the highest to the lowest, were notoriously corrupt and it was well known that the suitor with the longest purse was the most likely to carry the day. So prevalent was bribery, and so potent was it in even the highest tribunal, that the representation of the Moulvies of the ADAWLAT dispensing justice according to the weight of the bags of rupees tendered by the plaintiff and defendant formed a leading feature in the usual Moharrum mummeries played in the very courtyard of His Excellency's palace. Reforms were attempted from time to time by the late Minister, but law, order, and official honesty were exotics of such tender growth in Hyderabad that for a long time they defied all efforts to make them take root and flourish". The Moulvies were



ignorant of law and were utterly guileless of any other procedure but that dictated by their own convenience. The examination of witnesses was delegated to the subordinate officials, who simply took down their statements without any attempt being made or allowed to test their truthfulness.

In order to raise money the practice of levying nazaranas or succession fees was largely prevalent. In the event of the death of a large Jagirdar or landed proprietor, his heirs were not allowed to take possession of his property unless they paid a considerable sum of money to the Government. In 1847 an instance occurred where the son and successor of the wealthy Jagirdar of Ellichpur, in Berar, had to pay, by order of the Nizam, a succession fee of fourteen lakhs rupees. In such cases the unfortunate ryots were eventually the sufferers as the Jagirdars took care to squeeze the amount of the succession fee from them. The Nizam's own relations had sometimes to resort to odd expedients to secure the payment of their allowances. In August 1849 Mir Fath Ali, a brother of His Highness Nasirud-Daula, went to his father's tomb in the Mecca Masjid in the City, vowing that he would not return home until his allowance, which was many months in arrears, was paid. Thus the general condition of affairs in the City during this period was one of the greatest anarchy and confusion. There was practically no civil or judicial administration. Faction fights, murders, robberies and oppression of all kinds were rife. The preservation of peace and order by means of troops and mercenaries whose pay was perpetually in arrears was impossible. The Government was powerless; all semblance of order disappeared and was only restored with the greatest difficulty by Sir Salar Jung some years after his accession to office in 1853.

Sir Salar Jung was one of the greatest administrators of the State. Three months after his accession to office he presented a SAWAL (requisition) to His Highness, of which the following is a translation:

“It is represented that Your Highness will permit and sanction the measures I may adopt for the monthly payments to Your Highness's relations, the Sarf-i-Khas line troops, and servants of Your Highness's establishments, etc. and also for the removal and appointment of Talukdars, the investigation of accounts, the reduction of salaries, and of new levies of troops as may be necessary. That I may likewise be permitted to punish the civil and military servants of the Sircar in the event of their disobeying the orders of the Sircar. If any



person should make a representation to Your Highness in regard to me and the affairs of the Sircar, Your Highness should not pay attention to it without making inquiries of me on the subject”.

The Nizam hesitated at first to accord his sanction to the demands, but at length, through the intercession of a favourite servant named Burhan-ud-Din, the Nizam was persuaded to agree to them, and return the paper with the word MANZUR (sanctioned) endorsed on it in Persian.

One of the Minister's first attempts at reform was a proposal to control the power of the Arabs, whose influence, as had already been observed, had become paramount in the State. Proposals were also made for the disbandment of large bodies of troops, whose pay seriously crippled the State resources. General instructions were sent to the Talukdars and Jagirdars in the districts to pay off and dismiss all the Arabs, Rohillas and Pathans in their service but in few instances were these instructions obeyed at first. In those days, as already observed, the Arabs and other powerful creditors used to resort to all manner of oppression to extort their dues from the unfortunate debtors. With a view to adjudicating on the claims of the Arabs and to check the oppression exercised by them upon their debtors, the Minister established a special court which held its sittings in his own palace. From its very commencement the Court was of great service. The two principal Arab Jamadars of the time (Abdulla bin Ali and Umar bin Aud) supported its decrees by their authority. Orders were also issued to these Chiefs to arrest and punish all the malefactors of their own tribe, and they were given permission to proceed to any extremity in order to secure this end. In all these matters the Minister had the support of the Arab Jamadars, a great gain, considering the power which they possessed over the people. Coincident with these reforms was the equally important one of the restoration of the credit of the Government. But the most important scheme was the resumption of the lands and jagirs held by the Arabs and Pathans. By the middle of May 1854 the Minister had recovered forty lakhs of mortgaged revenue and some 2,000 Arabs and an equal number of Pathans, Rohillas and other mercenaries had been disbanded. The abolition of the Gittudari System and other administrative reforms carried out in 1859 considerably reduced the hold of the Arabs, Pathans and Rohilla mercenaries. Another reform to which mention should be made was the forbidding of the traffic in Mohammedan and Hindu children. In January 1856 a proclamation forbidding the practice under

pain of punishment was issued. It would not be correct however to suppose that law and order was perfectly restored. Robberies, disturbances and lawlessness were frequent in the City.

There was a curious case of attempt at swindling in 1860. A person having bought on two occasions jewels from a jeweller, to the amount of two thousand rupees each time, paid for the purchase immediately. The jeweller was then invited by the purchaser, a female, to bring jewels to the amount of a lakh of rupees to her mistress's house for inspection by the lady. He carried a valuable collection of jewels, worth sixty five thousand rupees, to the house, where, ten thousand rupees were given to him as an earnest of future purchase to a large amount, and permission was asked to retain the jewels with a view to having them valued. This was granted, but the return of the jewels having been evaded for some days, a complaint was made to the Minister, who sent an armed party to the house and apprehended all that were within it. "The jewels were then sent to the Minister from a house than which there is none more respectable in the City, and to the master of which, able to command by his word lakhs of rupees, it would be impossible to impute any concern in a swindling transaction".

In another interesting case of 1862, the daughter of a Brahmin having become adult and not being married, the father erected a hut on the river running past the City. The daughter was placed in this hut to be washed away by a flood of the river. There was no concealment of his purpose. When his intention became known to the Minister, the girl was already placed in the hut and crowds had visited her; the father was brought up by his orders and security was taken from him to provide against his intention of immolating the girl on any future day.

One of the first changes introduced by Sir Salar Jung was the establishment in the City of the so-called King's Court with power to pass independent judgements except in cases of capital punishment and imprisonment for life, which sentences were subject to confirmation by the Minister. The power of the KOTWAL was at the same time greatly reduced and measures were adopted for bringing accused persons to a speedy trial. The total police force under the KOTWAL in 1271 Fasli (1861-62 A.D.) composed as it was of Arabs, Khandaris, Sikhs, Barkandazes and Harkaras amounted to 1,524 men on foot and 136 mounted and cost Rs. 82,346 for its maintenance.

Sir Salar Jung took very deterrent action in cases of corruption brought to his notice. In 1868 it so happened that a Hindu lady, a Ranee, had a case before the Superior Courts; she gave a bribe of one lakh of rupees to the Chief Moulvie, and the other side gave two lakhs. The case was decided against her. She appealed to the Minister, and on his investigating the affair it was found that a jar filled at the bottom with gold and notes, at the top with pickles, had been given as a bribe. The jar was sent for and found intact. The Moulvie said he knew nothing about the gold. The Minister answered that he had no right to receive even a single pickle or cigar as a bribe, that he was virtually the Judicial Commissioner for the province, and that there was no appeal against his decisions. He was accordingly sentenced to two years' imprisonment. Two other Moulvies (Second Judges) were dismissed and two Mahomedan pleaders engaged in the case were ordered out of the City. He never hesitated to punish himself when he went wrong. When the Nizam was paying a visit to Golconda, he, boy-like ran into Sir Salar Jung's room, and found the Minister taking a SIESTA. The Minister had taken off his girdle! Now, to be in the Nizam's company without a girdle was considered a heinous offence, and the Minister at once handed over to the little Nizam fifteen gold MOHURS. The next morning he sent him Rs. 1,500/- to complete the fine!

Early in 1868 an attempt made on the life of the Minister Sir Salar Jung proved unsuccessful. A similar unsuccessful attempt was made on his life earlier in 1860. On the present occasion, 27th January 1868, the Minister was proceeding in a sedan chair, styled BOCHA, to the Ramzan Ed darbar at His Highness's palace. His sedan was surrounded by a number of retainers, and when the procession was passing through one of the narrow streets close to the palace, a man in the crowd fired two pistol-shots in rapid succession. The first shot mortally wounded one of the Minister's attendants, the second grazed Sir Salar's turban, glanced off the woodwork of the chair, and wounded another attendant. The assassin was secured at once, and would have been cut to pieces by the crowd, but the Minister interfered and bade them take him a prisoner and convey him to his palace. After the confusion had subsided Sir Salar Jung proceeded to His Highness's palace, and occupied his usual position at the darbar. The Nizam, to whom news of the attempt on his Minister's life had been conveyed before his arrival, warmly congratulated Sir Salar on his escape. The man was subsequently handed over to the Kotwal of the City, and, after a patient investigation, was sentenced to suffer

death by decapitation, the usual form of capital punishment at Hyderabad, except in the case of Arab malefactors who were shot to death by firing party of their own tribe. The Minister endeavoured to procure a commutation of the sentence to imprisonment but the Nizam would not listen to any recommendation of mercy, and the execution took place on the 21st of February.

The incident disclosed that there were in Hyderabad an unusually large and dangerous crowd of armed idlers, subsisting upon the pay of noblemen and others who enlisted them in their service as retainers. The mere existence of these men in that condition was a sad loss and burden to the State financially, besides being a constant source of anxiety to those who were responsible for the tranquility of the City. "The nobles of Hyderabad, like the nations of Europe seem to have have had a mania for large armaments." Therefore, a fortnight after the attempted assassination, His Highness issued a proclamation forbidding the carrying of arms in the City by persons out of employment, the man who had made the attempt on the Minister's life being one of that class. It was also intimated that all those who maintained armed retainers would be held responsible for their conduct; armed followers were only to wear weapons when in actual attendance on their masters.

In 1869 there was a sensational case of poisoning. When cholera was raging in the City, a woman, the wife of a Captain in the Nizam's service, was said to have fallen a victim to it. She was the daughter of a paymaster in one of Her Majesty's regiments, and had only come out to India some six months back. Previous to her marriage, it appears, her husband had known another young woman of respectable parents, but somewhat of a loose character, who had threatened to take revenge on the unhappy lady. She administered some poison in her food, from the effects of which she died. It was supposed at that time that the deceased fell a victim to cholera, but some time after it was rumoured that she was poisoned by the woman alluded to, and that the husband of the deceased was an accomplice in the affair. The brother of the deceased, on hearing of the circumstance, brought it to the notice of Sir Salar Jung, who, after due inquiry dismissed the officer from the Nizam's service. Subsequently the Residency Surgeon was ordered to go to Trimulgherry with two other medical officers and exhume the body, which was accordingly done. The stomach was sent to Madras to be analysed, when a quantity of arsenic was

found. Upon the receipt of the report the husband and the young woman were arrested.

The City Municipality was first established in 1279 Fasli (1869-70), when the area within its jurisdiction included the City of Hyderabad and its suburbs. About twenty years later the Chaderghat Municipality was formed. The Kotwal was a Member of the City Municipal Committee, the other ex-officio members being a High Court Judge and the Accountant-General.

On the death of His Highness Afzul-ud-Daula in February 1869 a Co-Regency consisting of the Minister Sir Salar Jung and Nawab Shams-ul-Umara was established. The interference of the Co-Regent in the administration was for the worse. An Arab, who inflicted a wound on Dr. Johnston in 1881 with intent to murder him, was suspended pending inquiries into several charges against him. The man presented himself before the Co-Regent and satisfied his courtiers. The Co-Regent not only got the order of his suspension quashed, but forced the Minister to confer on him KHILATS and marks of honour similar to those given in consideration of political services of the highest order and the Minister was forced to sanction these proceedings. In another instance, an Arab Jamadar, whose position was in no way superior to that of a Rasaldar, and whose pay did not exceed Rs. 200/- was charged with several distinct offences. But by virtue of an order of the Co-Regent, the Minister lost all authority to dismiss or suspend him and a special commission was appointed to inquire into his case which contained one of his own men among its members. On being summoned to attend, the prisoner showed his respect towards this judicial body by sending them word that he would not attend unless the Co-Regent ordered him to do so. When at last he came in the company of one of the Co-Regent's retainers, he would not reply to questions put by the Commission, and behaved in a manner offensive and disdainful to the members. On more than one occasion the members had to sit for a whole day awaiting his arrival but without the accused so much as putting in an appearance! In yet another instance, Moulvi Mahomed, an Auditor of Military Accounts was charged with having committed embezzlement and misappropriation. When he was required to make over charge of his office to another party, he brought a number of Arabs and Rohillas along with him, and putting all the papers into one room locked and sealed it, announcing at the same time that whoever dared to unlock this room would suffer for it at the hands of the Co-Regent.

The office of Kotwal in the Suburbs of the City was abolished in 1884-85 and the Suburban and City Police were brought under the City KOTWAL. Arrangements were also made for employing whenever practicable MANSABDARS in the Police Forces and the ranks were hereafter to be recruited from the Irregular Troops. The KOTWAL had two Assistants. The total strength of the Force was as follows:

Superior Officers	...	3 (KOTWAL and 2 Assistants)
Muhtamims	...	2
Sadar Amins	...	10
Amins	...	27
Naib Amins	...	3
Sowars	...	49
Constables of all grades	...	2,830
Arabs	...	128
Miscellaneous	...	64
		<hr/>
		... 3,116
		<hr/>

The total cost of the Force in the year was Rs. 3,82,690-6-9. During the year, 371 persons were discharged; 98 resigned; 103 died and 4 deserted. The number of resignations or dismissals arising out of desertions was always large in the City Police indicating that the men were firstly not satisfied with the salary paid to policemen and secondly they did not also like the discipline and drill of the Force. There was no system of pensions or gratuities to Constables unfit for duty and men were accustomed to remain on until they died, their sons expecting to succeed them.

The City Police had to deal during the year with 1,035 cases. Accuracy for the returns submitted to the Government was, however, never claimed. There were 9 riots, 7 murders and 52 cases involving other serious offences. Of the total number of cases reported, arrests were made in 971 and convictions obtained in 626, the percentage of arrests being 93.7. Out of 1,556 persons arrested, 1151 were committed for trial, of whom only 538 were convicted. The percentage of convictions of those arrested was thus only 34.5 which, although

indicating unsatisfactory police work, or perhaps a failure on the part of the Courts, or more probably a combination of these two, had at least 'apparently the merit of being a true return'. The value of property stolen in the City and suburbs was Rs. 97,213 of which Rs. 41,338 or 44.8 per cent was recovered.

The percentage of Muslims in the Force was 83.3 and that of Hindus 16.7. In a City like Hyderabad, containing a powerful and turbulent class of Arabs and Rohillas, it was found necessary to have a large preponderance of Muslims in the Police Force and subsequent slow increase of Hindus in the Force was considered to be a 'wise measure on the part of the Kotwal'.

During the year 1884, the City was generally in a state of peace and shortly after its close only one event occurred which gave rise to some anxiety. On the last day of the Mohurram, a disturbance took place in between the followers of Sultan Nawaz Jung and the Police. One of the Arab Chief's followers assaulted a soldier, and when he was arrested by the Police, the Arab retainers of the Jamar made a general attack upon the policemen of the City. Two persons were killed and several wounded, and for some hours the Police Stations in the City were in the hands of the rioters. The disturbance was the more dangerous because Sultan Nawaz Jung for some time made no attempt to restrain his followers. Order having, however, been promptly restored, a Commission was appointed to enquire into the conduct of the parties concerned, and to enquire how far Sultan Nawaz Jung himself was implicated. The result of these enquiries, which lasted for three weeks, was that the Arab Chief was found guilty of abetting the riot, and of having issued orders to his followers, in consequence of which they attacked the Police who had arrested their comrade. Sultan Nawaz Jung was sentenced to pay a fine of a lakh of rupees and to be banished from the Dominions. The fine was paid and Sultan Nawaz Jung complied with the order passed without any hesitation. During the enquiry, the Arab Chief refused to attend before the Commission, and showed signs of insubordination. Some apprehension existed that he would refuse to submit to the orders passed, but the result showed that these apprehensions were unfounded.

In May and June 1885, Mr. A. J. Dunlop, Inspector-General of Revenue, succeeded in exposing a daring system of forgery in connection with sanads and false seals, which had existed at Hyderabad unchecked for many years. A gang of men who made a livelihood by



the preparation of these articles was apprehended, and after a careful trial, sentenced to various terms of imprisonment.

In 1885 Mr. C. A. Battenburgh, a Member of the local Bar submitted a memorandum on the working of the Police in the City of Hyderabad. The memorandum which throws light on the existing state of affairs is reproduced below:

‘I promised His Excellency the Prime Minister to write a memorandum on the Police of Hyderabad and I now proceed to redeem my promise.

“2. The demands of my professional duty leave me but little time to devote to other occupations, and I regret my inability at the present moment to deal with the subject in hand as fully and satisfactorily as I should desire. These remarks are therefore in the light of an introduction to what I should write at a future day should sufficient encouragement be held out to me to do so.

“3. I am aware that I am dealing with a difficult subject, and that I am treading on delicate ground, but I propose to be outspoken without meaning to be offensive.

“4. A well-regulated, honest, and intelligent police is no doubt a blessing to a nation, and we cannot bestow too much labour and attention in endeavouring to render its working and that of the criminal courts with which it is closely connected as efficient as possible.

“5. The position of the police is a most honourable one. They are the protectors of the lives and property of the people; and even a Constable to be able to perform his duty satisfactorily must have knowledge to understand what he ought to do, and ability to conduct himself with usefulness to the public.

“6. Heretofore there has been a prejudice against service in the police, and the better classes have kept out of it. I should suggest that the status of the service is raised.

“7. The police of this city have appeared to me to include many men feeble, half-starved, and ill-dressed. Of course, it cannot be denied that recently there has been a marked improvement in this respect, but still there is room for further improvement.

“8. I should therefore make their pay correspond with the nature of their duties and responsibilities, so that it may be an object to good men to enter this department, and instead of a heterogeneous mass, have a body of picked, intelligent and respectable men able to do their duty with honesty and fearlessness.

“9. I have no returns showing the state of the Police Force; in fact, I have not a scrap of any statistics before me relating to the City Police, and I am unable to deal in details; my remarks are necessarily confined to my personal observations, assisted by my lengthy experience as an Assistant Commissioner in the British Service.

“10. It is lamentable to observe that a large portion of the criminals of this city evade justice from faulty commitments by the police, through the medium of unprincipled practitioners of law, and in some cases, through the incompetence of the criminal courts.

“11. The inefficiency of the police, and the consequent want of public security and confidence, may to a large extent be attributable to the following causes:

(i) Want of restrictive measures and restraints for the purpose of preventing crimes.

(ii) Want of a history or record of the connections and pursuits of the criminal persons in the town.

(iii) Want of a proper detective system of police to watch the actions of suspected persons with a view to quick detection.

(iv) Delay in the prosecution, conviction and punishment of offenders.

(v) Faulty method of enquiring into criminal cases.

(vi) Want of a register of known offenders; and last, not least,

(vii) Want of a Public Prosecutor for the purpose of preventing deception, delay, and expense in the administration of justice; to see that the cases are honestly and properly prepared by the police before commitment to a Magistrate and after such commitment to prosecute them and to protect justice from being defeated.

"12. It is an acknowledged axiom that offences of every description have their origin in the vicious and immoral habits of the people and in the facilities which the state of manners and society, particularly in vulgar life, afford in generating vicious habits. I do not think there is a City in India where drunkenness and profligacy are so prevalent as in Hyderabad. There are strings of sendhi (toddy) and liquor shops at each of the several gates of the town, and in the suburbs. In these are assemble multitudes of the most vulgar company, vile and obscene language is uttered, and depravity and immorality have their sway:

"13. In these haunts money is freely spent, and if we should look closely into the ways and means by which that money is procured, we would find that gaming, swindling, forging seals and sanads, counterfeiting coin, theft and robbery and other dark devices for procuring money are not unfrequently resorted to.

"14. In the bolder tribes from the North-Western Frontier, and strangers whom a spirit of adventure have brought to these parts, are to be found the highway robbers and burglars who infest this land. My experience of these parts, extending over a period of nearly ten years, has impressed me with the conviction that the people of the soil are, comparatively speaking, a quiet and peaceable people, and if indications of evil appear in them, their origin is generally to be traced to associations with strangers.

"15. The receivers of stolen property profit considerably more than the thieves themselves. They are generally opulent and of gentle appearance and in proportion to their opulence is their immunity from punishment. It is a notorious fact that property stolen at Secunderabad, Trimulgherry, and elsewhere finds a ready, if not immediate, sale in the city, and its trace becomes a problem of no small difficulty. Were the energy and vigour of the police directed against the receivers, their effect would to a great extent reduce thefts and burglaries, both in the city and its surrounding localities. "Deprive a thief of the means of disposing of his goods and his avocation is gone."

"16. The difficulties that the police have to face here should not be forgotten. These difficulties arise from various causes, the principal being the disjointed state of the City police, occasioned by a number of jurisdictions clashing with each other, and preventing a system of

watch and vigilance, and the temptations for illegal gratifications, which are freely offered and accepted and in many cases solicited.

“17. The remedy for such a state of things does not appear to me to be very difficult.

(a) Let there be, as already stated, a properly paid police under proper superintendence and inspection.

(b) Let rewards be offered for the detection and apprehension of offenders.

(c) Let licences be sold to dealers of deleterious and suspicious commodities under restrictive stipulations.

(d) Let any member of the police force found in conniving at the commission of offences, or in concealing them, or in receiving illegal gratifications, be promptly and rigorously dealt with.

(e) There should be a system of inter-communication between the city, suburban, district and village police (a complete chain as it were) so that thefts committed in any one locality could be at once notified to the different police stations and prompt detection be thereby ensured.

“18. There should be a code at once prepared for police guidance. It should be succinct and its language should be clear and easy.

“19. The City Magistrate should be invested with a certain degree of power and control over the police to enable him to promptly deal with cases which come to light before him, showing that any member of the police force has in the course of his duty fraternized with the accused, or has dealt with him with undue severity, or has been guilty of dishonesty.

“20. It is absolutely necessary that the police and magistracy should work in harmony, assisting each other in the honest performance of their respective duties”.

In 1303 Fasli (1893-94 A.D.), the City Police Force consisted of (i) General Police (34 officers and 2556 men) (ii) Mounted Police (3 officers and 47 men) (iii) Detective Police (2 officers and 28 men) (iv)

Afghans (58 officers and 267 men) and (v) Arabs (10 officers and 90 men), all totalling 3,095. The total expenditure on the Force was Rs. 4,65,209/-. The percentage of property recovered to lost was 83.3 as against 91 in the previous year.

For checking the influx of Rohillas into H.E.H. the Nizam's Dominions, a Committee was constituted presided over by the City Kotwal. The cases of the Rohillas brought before the Committee were considered and they were granted passports of the 1st, 2nd or 3rd Class while the rest were deported either at Government or their own expense.

The number of officers was reduced from 107 in 1307 Fasli (1897-98 A.D.) to 41 in 1308 Fasli (1898-99). During the period 1308-1312 Fasli (1898-1902 A.D.) more than 25 percent deserted and 7% resigned or were retired on gratuity or pension. Men stopping away without leave or staying away beyond the period of leave sanctioned were treated as deserters and struck off the rolls. "In a large number of cases the desertions were due to the small pay offered to the policemen as compared with the pay attached to similar posts in other services".

In 1308 Fasli (1898-99 A.D.) a large theft of over 16 lakhs was committed in the house of a Raja (Raja Giangir Narsingir); but most of the property was recovered. Besides ordinary crime, the Police dealt with a large number of Municipal Cases.

In the beginning of the century, the pay of the force was as follows:

Designation.		Salary M.S. Rs.	Allowance M.S. Rs.
Assistants:	1st Grade	640	
	2nd Grade	400	
Sarkardars.		185	40
Sadar Ameens:	1st Grade	125	35
	2nd Grade	100	35
Ameens:	1st Grade	40	20
	2nd Grade	35	20

Jamadars:	1st Grade	25
	Ordinary	16
Daffadars:		10
Javans:	1st Grade	8-6
	2nd Grade	7-6

The punishment of dismissal was resorted to during this period much less freely than in former years, but other punishments were applied to much the same extent as previously. Summary fines formed a very large proportion of the total number of punishments during the period, being over 87%. Commenting on this point, in their review of the annual report on the working of the City Police, Government expressed disapproval of the system of fining the same person over and over again and suggested the infliction of some more effective punishments. The Government commended the issue of a circular issued by the Director-General of Police, prohibiting the fining of Police Constables.

Nawab Akbar-ul-Mulk Bahadur, C.S.I., died on the 5th Khurdad 1314 Fasli (1904-05 A.D.) and was succeeded by Sultan Yavar Jung Bahadur.

There was no important change in the constitution of the City Police during the first decades of this century. In the year 1316 Fasli (1906-07 A.D.) crime of all description was excessive. It is unfortunate that the administration reports submitted by the KOTWAL did not contain any explanation for the increase or decrease. A most important event in the history of the City was the great flood of 1317 Fasli (1907-08 A.D.). The exact loss of life was never ascertained; it was, however, known to have been considerable. The damage done to property was very great. An area of 1,032 acres was devastated on both banks of the Musi and it was some time before the City ceased to show signs of destruction wrought by the flood. To relieve the distress, a grant of five lakhs of rupees was made from the State funds and subscriptions to the amount of Rs. 10,70,740 were received. Food and money were distributed for some time after the floods and loans on easy terms were granted for the construction of houses.

In 1317 Fasli (1907-08 A.D.) Government sanctioned the entertainment of one more officer and 23 more men in the General Police for the purpose of guarding treasuries. In 1319 Fasli (1909-10 A.D.) four additional men were appointed for guarding the Khairatabad British Post Office and 10 men for guarding the Victoria Zangana Hospital. On an average, 182 men deserted the force each year.

The office of KOTWAL was held by Sultan Yavar Jung Bahadur till 21st Khurdad 1321 Fasli (1911-12 A.D.) by Mahomed Abdul Karim Khan Bahadur from 22nd Khurdad to 8th Aban 1321 Fasli (1911-12 A.D.). Desertions from the Force continued to be large, 519 men having deserted in 1321 Fasli (1911-12 A.D.) alone. Nawab Imad Jung became Commissioner on the 1st Dai 1322 Fasli (1922-23 A.D.). Money rewards were rarely granted and the total money rewards sanctioned during the year amounted to Rs. 498/-. In 1324 Fasli (1914-15 A.D.), 300 Arabs were transferred from Nazm-e-Jamiat to the Police and there was no consequential rise in the strength of the Force because 3 officers and 300 men were punished with dismissal during the year. In 1325 Fasli (1915-16) the number of desertions reached new heights and stood at 595. Proposals were submitted to the Government for increasing the pay of the Constables and it was hoped that with the increase of pay, the number of desertions would decline. In the same connection, the Government observed: 'At the same time, it has also been stated that the want of a Police Act in Hyderabad greatly facilitated desertions'. The drafting of a suitable Police Act became an imperative need. The Kotwal also pointed out that compared with other big cities like Calcutta, Bombay and Madras, the policemen here drew a smaller salary while performing heavier duties. Nawab Imad Jung Bahadur continued as Kotwal. City Police till his death on the 18th Ardibehisht 1320 Fasli (1910-11 A.D.) when Mr. Venkatarama Reddi (later Raja Bahadur), his First Assistant, took over charge of the department. He was the first Andhra to have been elevated to this high office.

Mr. Venkataramareddi, whose statue stands today opposite the Himayatnagar Police Station in Hyderabad, distinguished himself as one of the most efficient KOTWALS of the City. He endeared himself to both the communities and was always held in high esteem by the Ruler. He was a "strong man, silent but observant, modest in manner and moderate in speech, cool, calm, unruffled and sympathetic and charitable in his constructions and inferences.....He placed his loyalty and duty to His Exalted Highness and Dominion above



all other considerations." He held office for a term of 23 years and his tenure of office was characterised by all-round efficiency.

The number of desertions from the City Police Force showed a marked decrease in 1326 Fasli (1916-17 A.D.) and there were only 263 desertions. This result was in part attributed to the fact that during the year the salaries of the Constables in the City were raised and brought upto the same standard as those of the District Police. From this year onwards, the cases of cruelty to animals were prosecuted by the Municipality and not by the Police. In 1338 Fasli (1928-29 A.D.) a re-organisation scheme for the City Police was sanctioned involving an additional recurring expenditure of Rs. 1,37,000 per annum.

The Viceregal visit in 1333 Fasli (1923-24 A.D.) entailed a very heavy strain on the City Police. During the same year a great conflagration occurred in Katal Mandi and property worth Rs. 1,92,480/- was destroyed.

In 1342 Fasli (1931-32 A.D.) owing to the rendition of the Residency Bazaars (now known as the Sultan Bazaar), the total strength of the City Police increased from 3,254 to 3,333. On the 26th Amaradad 1343 Fasli (1933-34) Raja Bahadur Venkatarama Reddi, O.B.E., retired and Nawab Rahmat Yar Jung Bahadur became the Commissioner of Police.

The year 1344 Fasli (1934-35 A.D.) was important in that a Hindu-Muslim riot took place for the first time at Secunderabad and the City Police had to take elaborate and effective measures to prevent individuals belonging to the Hyderabad City from taking part in the riot. Another important event of the year was the issue of a 'Firman' by H.E.H. the Nizam for the enforcing of the City Police Act in the form of Regulations thus providing the department with an effective weapon for the preservation of law and order. Apart from the fact that they clearly defined the mutual duties and obligation of the Police and the public, these 'regulations' in conjunction with the Asafia Penal Code proved very effective in stamping out crime. The introduction of Police Regulations constituted a landmark in the history of the City Police. Indeed they went a long way towards its re-organisation and the department got what it had badly lacked all these years.

The Police Regulations dealt with the following subjects amongst others :

(a) Regulation of every sort of traffic in streets and public places, and the use of streets and public places by persons riding, driving, cycling, walking, leading or accompanying cattle, so as to prevent danger, obstruction or inconvenience to the public;

(b) Regulation of the conditions under which vehicles may remain standing in streets and public places and the use of streets as halting places for vehicles or cattle;

(c) Prescription of the number and position of lights to be used on vehicles in streets and public places and the regulation and control of the manner and mode of conveying timber, scaffolding, poles, ladders, iron-girders, beams or bars, or other unwieldy articles through the streets and the route and hours for such conveyance;

(d) Regulation of the conditions under which rocks may be blasted with a view to minimise the attendant dangers of such operations;

(e) Classification of the places of public entertainment, and regulation of the hours during which they could be kept open, and of the conditions under which a licence should compulsorily be obtained from the Commissioner of Police for opening or keeping them;

(f) Discipline of the Police Force;

(g) Traffic Signals.

During the year a number of reforms were introduced towards the efficient functioning of the City Police important among which are furnished below :

All reports relating to offences and administrative orders were drawn up daily in a book form, typed copies of which were issued to the various 'Simths'. This method saved a lot of unnecessary correspondence and enabled the whole department to be fully conversant with every notification and to take speedy action when it was called for.

The whole working of the 'Simths' was thoroughly examined and overhauled. Detailed orders for the guidance of the 'Simth' officers (Divisional officers) regarding the items mentioned below were laid down for the first time:

- (1) Inquiry.
- (2) Investigation.
- (3) Arrest.
- (4) Surveillance.
- (5) Preparation of General and Case Diaries.
- (6) History Sheets.
- (7) Cognizable and non-cognizable cases.
- (8) Cases of suspected poisoning.
- (9) First Information Reports.
- (10) Inquiry Slips.
- (11) Arrest without warrant.
- (12) Criminal Tribes.
- (13) Finger Prints.
- (14) Stolen Property.
- (15) Bail.
- (16) Untraced cases.
- (17) Complaints.
- (18) Post Mortem.
- (19) Final Reports.

- (20) Recording of statements.
- (21) Search.
- (22) Departmental Inquiry.
- (23) Inspections.
- (24) Punishments and fines.
- (25) Duties of Station House Officers.
- (26) Arrival of bad characters.

These orders were issued in a book form running over 144 pages with effect from 1345 Fasli (1935-36 A.D.). It was expected that they would fully justify their enforcement and prove their worth before the year was out. Apart from these orders, new registers and forms were introduced. Clerical work was standardised and reduced to a minimum. A decrease in the clerical work of the various 'Simths' evidently meant a proportionate decrease at the Head Office.

Very great attention was bestowed towards traffic. The City had 5,449 motor vehicles, but it was the bicycles which numbered nearly 70,000 which constituted the real problem. It was stated with the solitary exception of Copenhagen, no other City in the world offered such a parallel. To ensure better discipline on roads, four traffic Head Constables were appointed and were posted at the busiest centres of the City such as Chaderghat, Afzal Gunj, Charminar and Sultan Bazaar. The Head Constables inspected the Traffic Constables, corrected their signals and ensured the proper adherence to Traffic Rules. The H.Cs. were equipped with motor cycles upon which they moved about in their respective areas on the look-out for any contravention under the Motor Vehicles Rules or the Police Regulations. White traffic lines were painted at several important cross roads and also at the busy shopping centres for the parking of cars. The draft Hyderabad Code was compiled and submitted to the Government for approval. A certificate for road worthiness was introduced for all taxis and motor buses plying for hire.

During the year 1346 Fasli, rules regarding fire-works received sanction and rules governing the conditions under which explosives

could be transported within the city limits were framed and enforced under the provisions of the City Police Regulations. The organisation of separate Traffic Control Branch was expedited. One Amin, five Jamadars and 8 Constables who were sent to Bombay returned during the year after having successfully undergone a course of practical training in Traffic Control. The Hyderabad Road Code was approved by the Government and its copies were distributed to the public in English as well as in the local language.

In a serious communal riot which took place in Dhulpet in 1347 Fasli (1937-38 A.D.) there were 4 deaths and 171 other casualties. 105 persons were prosecuted in this connection of whom 89 were convicted. The most noteworthy innovation during the year was that relating to traffic control. As an experimental measure Constables were posted at cross roads for regulating traffic and worked under the guidance of Inspectors. Special attention was also paid to the physical training of the Force.

During the year 1348 Fasli (1938-39 A.D.) there was marked deterioration in the communal situation. Besides the Anti-Reform Agitation and a number of communal riots which broke out in the city, the year witnessed the first appearance of the non-violent agitation. The traditional harmony and friendly relations which existed between the two communities gave way to a spirit of open distrust and intolerance.

There was a steady increase of literacy among the Constabulary. As the older illiterate men retired, provision was made for the enlistment of literate men in their places. The Line Schools greatly helped illiterate men in acquiring the elements of literacy. In these schools instructions were also given on elementary law.

A scheme of housing arrangements for the entire force at different centres in the City was sanctioned by Government during the year. Rules regulating the establishment of places of public amusement and the means of entrance and exit thereof were framed under Section 21 of the Hyderabad City Police Act and sent to Government for sanction. Various measures were taken to systematize the Traffic Control Section and to educate the public in traffic matters by means of practical demonstrations, posters and talks. The City Special Branch was completely reorganised and its staff augmented in the interests of efficiency. The City Police Regulation received the assent

of the Legislature during the year and was enforced in the form of an Act. This is the present City Police Act. Various measures affecting internal security were taken, for example, the drawing up of a Riot Scheme and a total increase of 253 officers and men in the armed and civil sections of the Force. The patrolling system was reorganised with a view to preventing the commission of crime and securing the peace and safety of the people.

In pursuance of His Exalted Highness the Nizam's 'Firman-i-Mubarak' dated the 19th Rabi-us-Sani 1355 Hijri (9th July 1936), rules regarding outside prostitutes were framed in consultation with the Director-General of District Police and sent to Government for sanction.

The work of recording births and deaths in the City, which used to be done by the Kotwal for a very long time, was taken over by the Municipality in Khurdad 1349 Fasli (1939-40 A.D.). Rules regarding the carrying of gunpowder and other explosives in streets or public places were framed under Section 21 (1) of the City Police Act and enforced on Mehir 17, 1349 Fasli (1939-40 A.D.) with the previous approval of Government. These Rules were intended to minimise the danger of accidents due to mishandling of these substances.

During this year 1351 (1941-42 A.D.) Congress workers in the City offered Satyagraha in response to the 'Quit India' resolution. Altogether 39 persons were arrested in the City till the close of the year. The campaign did not, however take the form of any violence or sabotage. The Second World War and the price controls which were announced by the Government cast additional responsibilities on the City Police. The Police fully co-operated with the A.R.P. Services. The question of providing Civic Guards for the City of Hyderabad on the lines of some of the British Indian towns was thoroughly examined by Mr. Rahmat Yar Jung, Commissioner of Police, at the instance of the Government. He submitted a comprehensive scheme for raising an Auxiliary Defence Guard. Owing to the fear that the Civic Guards would deteriorate into organised communal camps, Government decided to empower the Commissioner of Police to raise 2,000 Special Police under the Hyderabad City Police Act instead. Out of this sanctioned number, a force of 1,040 Special Police as detailed below was raised under a more or less voluntary system:

Sub-Inspectors	...	80
Head Constables	...	40
Constables	...	920

During the year steps were taken to increase the number of arms of the City Police. A beginning was made towards the mechanisation of the City Police Force by the provision of extra buses, 11 motor cycles and 270 bicycles. Although this could not be termed mechanisation in the proper sense, it nevertheless went a long way towards improving the mobility of the Force. The War necessitated the implementation of internal security measures and, as part of them, Armed Police guards were provided to certain important and protected places. The City Police Force was provided with a Tear Smoke Squad trained in Phillaur at a total cost of Rs. 14,500/-. The Squad consisted of 1 Sub-Inspector, 2 Head Constables and 12 Constables. A scheme was drawn up in consultation with the Commander, Regular Forces for maintaining co-ordination between the Arab Forces stationed in the City and the Police Force.

Nawab Rahmât Yar Jung Bahadur, Commissioner of Police, handed over charge of the City Police to Nawab Deen Yar Jung Bahadur on Amardad 1, 1354 Fasli (1944-45 A.D.). An important event of this year was the enhancement of salaries of the Constabulary and non-gazetted police officers. A first grade Constable who used to get Rs. 31/- p.m. including allowances now got Rs. 65/-. The Government observed: "Though this scale of pay does not compare favourably with that obtaining in some of the Indian Provinces, it is, no doubt, a great improvement on the previous scale, and, it is hoped that recruits of the right stamp will now be forthcoming for enlistment in the Police Force. The advantages of a fully literate Police Force, which should be the target of the Police Department, cannot be over-emphasised". The total strength of the Force during the year was 17 gazetted officers, 363 non-gazetted officers, 3,226 Constables and Sowars, 400 Arabs, 85 office clerks and 114 menials and peons. In addition, there was a staff of 10 men for Cattle Pound duties which also devolved on the City Police.

The period following the termination of the War was a period of transition and of rapid political developments which culminated in the transfer of power on 15-8-1947. The events prior to and after



the Police Action have been dealt with in Chapter V. The City Police was reorganised in 1950-51 and the total strength of the Force was reduced by about 1,000. A comprehensive scheme for the building of quarters was prepared and varied measures were adopted to systematize traffic arrangements in the two Cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad. One important reform of the year was the disbandment of the Sikh Force with effect from the 1st May 1951 involving a saving of Rs. 4,77,417/-.

Sri Shiv Kumar Lal, I.P.S. took over as Commissioner of Police on 31-8-1951. In this period, service in the Force was not attractive and for this reason it was difficult to obtain recruits. The number of vacancies in the Constabulary during this year was 800. Commenting on this, the Commissioner of Police observed:

“Generally men of Hyderabad State are short in stature and the standard of literacy is far below the standard of other States. However, rules regarding the height standard were relaxed and more recruits are coming now. Another handicap is that the pay is not attractive. A common labourer in Hyderabad City is capable of earning more in a month than a Constable.”

The strength of the City Police was retrenched by 1 A.C.P. 75 Head Constables in the Arab Guard Force, 525 Police Constables in the Arab Guard Force, 20 Police Constables in the Children Protection Establishment and 200 Police Constables from the General City Police.

Sri Shiv Kumar Lal paid particular attention to improving the traffic condition in the twin cities. Among the steps in this direction were: the provision of a publicity van, the setting up of ‘STOP AND PROCEED’ boards at a number of road junctions, the introduction of one way traffic in busy places, the construction of traffic islands, the use of ‘STOP’ discs by Point Duty Constables, the issue of pamphlets and handbills on traffic control and the laying of speed traps. Men from the district were drawn and given training in traffic control and daily talks were given to the traffic men in the City before they were marched on duty. Lectures were arranged in schools and colleges to the advantage of the teachers and the students.

In 1952-53, there were serious riots in the City in connection with the non-Mulki agitation, in which 104 police officers and men sus-

tained injuries. The Government granted compensation to 1 Sub-Inspector and 6 Police Constables of amounts ranging from Rs. 100/- to Rs. 300/-. During this year there was an unfortunate case of a murder of a Constable. On July 5th, 1952 the Sub-Inspector of Police, Kamatipura and others, including Constable Bala Singh went to Ballamrai, Falaknuma area, to arrest some culprits who had committed a robbery. While attempting to catch the accused, Constable Bala Singh was fatally stabbed with a dagger by one of the accused persons.

Sri Shiv Kumar Lal took over as Inspector-General of Police on 1-7-1953 and Sri A. Sundaram Pillai became the Commissioner of Police. An important event during the year was the R.T.D. strike in August 53 which cast a very heavy strain on the City Police. In spite of prohibitory orders, the workers took out processions and resorted to pelting of stones at the Police. The latter were compelled to resort to lathi charge to disperse the mobs. Three cases of rioting were charged, but were subsequently withdrawn under the orders of the Government. Further measures were taken to improve the City's traffic. Law and order and traffic men were lined up on busy thoroughfares during the peak hours to segregate the traffic in order that it flowed smoothly. Women Constables were posted near schools adjacent to busy thoroughfares to guide, assist and help young school children to cross from one side to the other.

Sri C. Rangaswamy Ayyangar became Commissioner of Police on 26-9-1954. In an important bank robbery during the year, three armed robbers raided the Bank of India Ltd., Sultan Bazaar, on the afternoon of 2-11-1954. After injuring the cashier by firing a revolver, they decamped with I.G. Rs. 4,213/- and O.S. Rs. 5,695/-. Two of the accused were arrested at Poona while trying to encash one stolen thousand rupee note and subsequently, at their instance, a greater part of the stolen cash was recovered besides arms and ammunition. The accused were convicted.

The reforms introduced during the year 1954-55 included the opening of a POLICE INFORMATION ROOM to render speedy and timely help to the public; the establishment of a Modus Operandi Bureau in the City Crime Branch, C.I.D. and the construction of a recreation room in the headquarters lines containing indoor games and radio and the like. To show correct and upto date figures of crime at a glance, a STATISTICS AND INFORMATION ROOM was started in the City

Police Head Office. A number of superfluous outposts were closed down, and night and day patrols were intensified.

The year 1956 was momentous, keeping the entire Police Force on the alert consequent on the publication of the States Re-organisation Report. The maintenance of law and order in this situation became a matter of vital importance and the Police had to mobilise all its resources to quell any possible danger of lawlessness. In this, the Police met with signal success and the Government were pleased to communicate their appreciation through their letter No. SPL/772/SRC/55 dated the 13th April 1956. In addition to the task of maintaining law and order, the Police rendered yeomen service immediately after the ghastly train accident near Mahboobnagar in September 1956.

On 1-11-1956 the Andhra Pradesh State was formed. Shortly after the formation of the new State, a scheme to re-organise the Traffic Police was submitted to the Inspector-General of Police, as the traffic problems had increased immediately following the formation of the new State. Administrative suggestions were issued by the Inspector-General of Police regarding some of the recommendations and they were implemented. A traffic propaganda section was established. The installing of a Police Control Room with a wireless system connecting the Control Room with all the four divisions in the City by means of mobile wireless trucks and static sets in Charminar and Secunderabad Divisions proved very useful in the working of the Law and Order Department. Calls from the public were answered with speed, and assistance wherever necessary was rendered promptly.

The year 1957 was a very busy one for the City Police. The General Elections held early in the year caused a considerable strain. Further, the holding of the Fifth All India Police Duty Meet, the South Zone Tournaments for the 8th All India Police Athletic and Sports Meet and the First Andhra Pradesh Annual State Police and Fire Services Sports kept the City Police busy. The observance of 'Strangers Day' each month was commenced from October 1957. By far the most important event of the year was the re-organisation of the City Police which was implemented from the 15th October 1957. Some of the main features of this re-organisation were the retrenchment of superfluous staff at various levels, the increase of strength wherever necessary and the change in the system of work in the City Police Offices. City allowance and increased house rent allowance were sanctioned to non-gazetted personnel of the City Police. The

City Police Housing Scheme received momentum and plots of land were acquired in eight different localities. The short khaki knickers of the Traffic Police were replaced by khaki slacks and white gloves were issued to Point Duty Constables.

The Public Conveyance Act came into force on 1-11-1957 although the rules thereunder awaited Government's approval. According to this Act, the registration and licensing of public conveyances and their drivers was taken over by the Police from the Municipality. For the first time in Hyderabad a 'Traffic Board' with the Commissioner of Police as Convener and the Deputy Commissioner of Police, Traffic as Secretary was formed to co-ordinate the activities of other departments such as Municipality, Electricity, Engineering and Road Transport.

In 1958 systematic efforts were made to eradicate the evils of gambling, speculation through American cotton figures and prostitution. During the year, the Hyderabad Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act was repealed and it took some time to operate the Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act, as certain preliminaries such as the appointment of Special Officers and Magistrates had to be gone through. The anti-cow slaughter movement gained intensity.

The most important events during 1960 were the civic elections in the twin cities and the strike by the Central Government employees. The disputes between the rival trade unions in the Praga Tools Factory resulted in the murder of one A. Das, a trade union worker. With effect from the 2nd May 1960 the Socialist Party launched its agitational programme of erasing English name boards of Government and non-Government offices and of breaking open the locks of godowns for selling food grains to the public at cheap rates. The Police took prompt action to quell the campaign.

## CHAPTER XIV.

### *AWARDS FOR GALLANTRY*

The President's Police and Fire Services Medal and the Indian Police Medal are much-coveted decorations.

The President's Police and Fire Services Medal was instituted on the 26th January 1950. It is awarded to members of a recognised Police Force or Fire Service in India for gallantry and distinguished service. The award for gallantry carries with it a monetary allowance: Rs. 40/- per month for Inspectors; Rs. 25/- per month for Sub-Inspectors; Rs. 20/- per month for Assistant Sub-Inspectors; Rs. 15/- per month for Head Constables and Rs. 10/- per month for Police Constables.

The Indian Police Medal was also instituted on the 26th January 1950. It is awarded to members of the Police Forces in India both for gallantry and meritorious service. The award for gallantry carries with it an allowance at half the rate sanctioned for the award of the President's Police and Fire Services Medal.

After the institution of these Medals, thirteen members of the Andhra Pradesh Police Force and one member of the Andhra Pradesh Fire Services received for gallantry either the President's Police and Fire Services Medal or the Indian Police Medal. Brief particulars of the acts of gallantry which merited these awards are furnished below:

(i) On the 13th September 1948, Sri Immaneni Venkata Subba Rao, Inspector of Police, East Godavari district, was stationed near the village of Machinenipalem along with six Special Armed Police Constables. This small force came across a party of about 50 desperadoes terrorizing villagers working in the fields. The terrorists were mostly armed with muzzle-loading guns and a few of them had .303 rifles. In spite of the limited number of Constables with him, Inspector Subba Rao attacked the raiders. A free and unrestricted exchange of fire ensued as a result of which fourteen terrorists were killed and seven muzzle-loading guns were seized. The incident took place at about 11-30 a.m.

Half an hour later, another gang of terrorists was seen passing by the village. The police party, headed by the Inspector, attacked the gang, chased them and finally arrested seven of them. The Inspector exhibited gallantry in facing superior forces at grave risk to his own life and that of his men.

He has since been promoted as a Deputy Superintendent of Police.

(ii) On the night of the 5th April 1950, a gang of desperadoes armed with sticks, spears, battle-axes and knives raided Gorantlavari in Guntur district, and attacked the villagers whom they thought were helping the Police in subduing their activities. Sri Bheema Audisheshaiah Sub-Inspector of Police, who was camping at the village at that time was also a target of attack, as he was responsible for the arrest of several desperadoes and the seizure of a cyclostyle machine and objectionable literature previously. The leader of the raiders attacked the Sub-Inspector with a spear and injured him in the chest. The Sub-Inspector, undaunted by the attack, opened fire with his revolver and killed the leader on the spot. As soon as their leader was shot down, the raiders ran away in different directions. The Sub-Inspector displayed exceptional courage and conspicuous gallantry in handling a dangerous situation and his action increased to a great extent the morale of the villagers. He was awarded the Indian Police Medal.

(iii) On receipt of information that a group of notorious gangsters was putting up in two houses in Bapatla in Guntur district, a raid was organised by the Police on the night of the 2nd November 1960. The police party consisting of Sri K. Subba Rao, Sub-Inspector of Police and one section of the Malabar Special Police under the leadership of Sri Kandala Satagopu Ramanujachari, Inspector of Police, on reaching the spot cordoned off the area. Sri Subba Rao tapped at the door of the suspected hide-out. On noticing the Police cordon the gangsters concealed themselves and fired at the Police party. The Police returned the fire. On account of darkness and smoke inside the hide-out, the police party could not sight the raiders properly. Sub-Inspector K. Subba Rao received three revolver shots in the hand. Though badly injured, he with the aid of his Inspector and the rest of his men faced the situation boldly and shot down the opponents who were identified to be two notorious bad characters, long wanted by the Police. Unfortunately in this scuffle Sri Ramanujachari received

a grievous injury having been hit by a revolver bullet in the stomach which ultimately proved to be fatal.

In this encounter both Inspector Ramanujachari and Sub-Inspector Subba Rao displayed great courage, conspicuous gallantry and commendable devotion to duty.

Sri K. S. Ramanujachari was posthumously awarded the President's Police and Fire Services Medal. Sub-Inspector Sri K. Subba Rao was also awarded the President's Police and Fire Services Medal for gallantry.

(iv) On the night of the 10th April, 1951 at about 11 p.m. Police Constable Govinda Rajulu accompanied by a Home Guard named A. Sayanna, Police Constable Pitchireddy and village servant Gudugu Ellamanda were out on night rounds. When they came to the Madiga locality at the southern extremity of the village, and were passing through a lane, two desperadoes armed with .303 rifles, who were apparently lying in wait for the patrol party, immediately opened fire and shot down Gudugu Ellamanda, who later died. The two other companions of Constable Govindarajulu ran away leaving him alone. Undismayed by his plight, Govinda Rajulu, with cool courage and resourcefulness fell flat on the ground close to the village servant and took up 'lying load' position with his rifle facing the desperadoes. The two desperadoes evidently thinking that he was either dead or seriously injured advanced towards him with pointed rifles, with the object of taking away his rifle and ammunition. He remained quiet till they came sufficiently close and fired at them in quick succession injuring both of them. On receiving gunshot injuries they ran away in different directions. One of them who died was subsequently traced at a distance, with a .303 rifle and twenty rounds of ammunition lying by his side.

Constable Govinda Rajulu of the Special Armed Police displayed conspicuous gallantry, presence of mind and commendable devotion to duty at great risk to his life in tackling armed desperadoes single handed.

He was awarded the Indian Police Medal.

(v) On the 18th April 1957, a disastrous fire ravaged the village of Racherla destroying several buildings and over two hundred that-



ched houses. An elderly woman was trapped in one of the burning houses. Police Constable Sri Kandala Sundar Raju courageously jumped into the house through a hole made in the wall, and at great risk to his life brought the woman to safety.

Constable Sri Raju displayed conspicuous gallantry and commendable devotion to public service.

He was awarded the Indian Police Medal.

(vi) Between the 3rd and 5th November 1957 there was unprecedented rain in the Gudur taluk of Nellore district of Andhra Pradesh which resulted in heavy floods and dislocation of communications. The low-lying areas of Sulerpet were completely inundated. Sri Rani-setti Pedda Narasimham, Sub-Inspector of Police, Sulerpet, by resourceful organisation got as many of the inhabitants as he could to leave the low-lying areas and made arrangements for their food and shelter. He also took precautions to prevent anti-social elements from exploiting the situation. On the 5th November 1957, he was informed that a small colony of Yanadies was in danger of being washed away. The Sub-Inspector immediately requisitioned a stranded lorry and set out to rescue the Yanadies. The lorry could not, however, proceed very far and the Sub-Inspector thereupon improvised a raft with empty kerosene drums, bamboos and planks and travelled on it at grave risk to his life up to Kotapolur, where he rescued the eight Yanadies who had taken refuge on the roofs of their huts and were in imminent danger of being washed away. In effecting the rescue, the Sub-Inspector Narasimham had to swim a considerable distance in dangerous conditions.

The Sub-Inspector was awarded the Indian Police Medal.

(vii) Jamedar Bachan Singh of 'B' Company, I Battalion, Andhra Pradesh Special Police was in charge of a party of 20 Constables of his Company detailed for the protection of villagers harvesting their crops near the Cease-Fire Line in the area of Teintrinott, Poonch District, Jammu and Kashmir.

At about 08.30 hours on the 24th September 1958, while harvesting was in progress, about 250 raiders armed with spears, lathis and axes carried out an unprovoked attack on the Special Police Party and the harvesters. A hand to hand fight ensued in which two police-

men were injured. There was imminent danger of the arms and ammunition of the Police being seized by the attackers. Despite the heavy odds, Jamedar Bachan Singh with great presence of mind ordered his men to open fire and the raiders were driven back. Machine gun and rifle fire was then opened from across the Line and continued upto 10-30 hours. During this period Jamadar Bachan Singh and his men stood their ground. Their brave conduct infused confidence into the harvesters who returned to their work.

At noon firing commenced again from across the Cease-Fire Line and continued intermittently for three hours. Appreciating the inadequacy of the force at his command Jamadar Bachan Singh very skilfully withdrew his men and all the cultivators safely behind our military post.

Throughout this encounter Jaamadar Bachan Singh showed leadership, courage and devotion to duty of a high order.

He was therefore awarded the Police Medal for gallantry.

(viii) On the morning of the 8th October 1958, the river Pennar at Nellore began to rise rapidly as a result of continuous rain during the previous three days. By noon the water had risen to about 10 feet above the anicut level at Nellore and threatened the town. Parri Srinivasulu, a shepherd boy, had taken about 30 head of cattle to an island in the river where the pasture was rich and where the cattle were accustomed to graze. Within a short time the river rose rapidly and appeared to be engulfing the island. The shepherd boy was thus stranded.

On getting information about the marooned boy, the Fire Services of Nellore were called out to save him. Sri Taddi Subba Rao, Driver Operator No. 606, Andhra Pradesh Fire Services, volunteered to rescue the boy. He swam across the river, but was caught in a whirlpool and carried two miles downstream. He was semi-conscious when he came out of the water and only providentially escaped death.

Darkness set in and further rescue operations could not be proceeded with until the following morning. Meanwhile, the floods had not abated. Once again Sri Subba Rao got into the river taking with him this time an inflated motor tube. He entered the water two miles

up-stream and struck out on a diagonal course for the island, which he reached after much difficulty and strain. He tied the tube to the boy and began the return journey. The terror-stricken condition of the boy was a great handicap to the rescue operation. When they were half-way across they were caught up in a whirlpool and pushed back towards the island. Undaunted, Sri Subba Rao set out again in a different direction. For more than two hours, he struggled against the current and was completely exhausted and in imminent danger of being washed away but with dogged determination he eventually succeeded in dragging himself and the boy ashore.

Driver Operator Taddi Subba Rao displayed conspicuous gallantry presence of mind, and commendable devotion to duty at great risk to his life. He was awarded the Bar to the President's Police and Fire Services Medal for gallantry.

(ix) On January 7, 1959 Lance Naik No. 507 Jungli Ram of I Battalion of the Andhra Pradesh Special Police was ordered to lead a patrol to the Indian side of village Lanjet close to the Cease-Fire Line between India and Pakistan in the Jammu and Kashmir State. He was given the task of apprehending one Mohd. Faiz, who had formed an armed gang of goondas and was being supported by the other side. This band constantly harassed Indian nationals and forced them to contribute regularly towards its upkeep.

Lance Naik Jungli Ram took seven Constables of his section and proceeded to carry out his task. On reaching close to the village, Lance Naik Jungli Ram posted five Constables to give him covering fire, should there be any need, and stealthily approached the house of Mohd. Faiz accompanied only by two other Constables. Mohd. Faiz and another associate of his, Mubarik Ali, who had come from village Dabsi from Pakistan-occupied Kashmir were surprised by Lance Naik Jungli Ram and apprehended before they could offer any resistance. As this party started to withdraw from the house of Mohd. Faiz, alarm was raised by the latter's associates from the neighbouring houses. On this, rifle and light machine gun fire was exchanged from both sides of the Cease-Fire Line. Lance Naik Jungli Ram received a stomach wound in the very first salvo and another comrade of his, Constable Shanker, also was wounded in the left arm. The five Constables left behind to give covering fire could not do so effectively owing to the broken nature of the terrain. However, undaunted by this over-powering fire, Lance Naik Jungli Ram,

though seriously wounded, returned the fire while fighting a gallant withdrawal. The hostiles fired thirty rounds and the prisoners tried to escape. Yet, this gallant N.C.O. kept the prisoners under his control and came back with them through the hostile fire. In spite of his stomach wound, he walked back and kept up the morale of his small party of three men.

Fighting against overwhelming odds and though seriously wounded, this N.C.O. still carried out the task allotted to him with complete success. In this he displayed the highest form of personal gallantry, devotion to duty and complete disregard of his personal safety. He was, therefore, awarded the President's Police and Fire Service Medal for gallantry.

(x) On the afternoon of 7th September 1959 two salesmen of the Lipton Tea Co. Ltd., were returning in a hired jutka to their headquarters in Srikakulam after completing their work in villages on the opposite side of the Badavanigadda rivulet which crosses the road between the villages of Mukhalingam and Komanapalli. Due to continuous rain the rivulet was in flood and the water had risen some three feet above the cause-way.

The Lipton representatives were anxious to get back to their headquarters before nightfall and the jutka driver also wished to get home. As soon, however, as he drove the jutka on to the causeway it was overturned by the force of the current and the occupants were swept into the flood. The jutka driver was fortunately swept ashore by the current. At this juncture, P.C. Sri Kugarlapathi Jagannadharaju happened to pass that way and pulling off his shoes plunged into the raging torrent and swam to one of the salesmen who did not know how to swim. Constable Sri Raju had great difficulty in avoiding the drowning man's clutches, but eventually managed to bring him safely ashore. Having done this, he immediately swam back to the other salesman who could swim a little but was hampered by a bag containing money which he zealously clutched and was struggling in the water. A local potter inspired by Constable Sri Raju's example, also jumped into the water and helped to bring the salesman with his money to safety.

In this incident, Constable Sri Raju showed courage and presence of mind and saved two lives at great danger to his own life and was awarded the Police Medal for gallantry.

(xi) On November 2nd, 1959 Sri Battina Ramaiah, Constable No. 348 of the V Battalion, Andhra Pradesh Special Police, was on sentry duty at Khet, a border Outpost. At 23.45 hours his post was fired on from about 150 yards by raiders from across the border who were armed with Bren Guns. Police Constable Battina Ramaiah immediately alerted the camp and made the guard 'stand to'. He himself ran to a vantage point to engage the raiders while the others took up their positions. While doing so he was hit in the thigh by a bullet and fell. In spite of profuse bleeding he crawled upto his position and opened fire on the raiders.

In this encounter Constable Battina Ramaiah showed leadership, courage and devotion to duty of a very high order.

He was therefore awarded the Police Medal for gallantry.

(xii) Feelings were strained between the Yadavas and Kammas of the village of Pamidipadu within the jurisdiction of the Inavole Police Station of the Guntur district consequent on elections to the Panchayat Board that took place in the village on the 12th October 1959. The Yadavas started setting fire to the hay-ricks, houses, granaries, etc. of the Kammas. Police Constable Sri Pallapu Venkateswarlu and two other Constables of the Inavole Police Station were posted in the village to watch developments. The three constables patrolled the village day and night by turns, warning both communities against acts involving the breach of the peace.

At about 8-00 p.m. on the 25th March 1960 while the Constables were patrolling the village, the house of one Medarametla Peda Subbaiah situated on the northern outskirts of the village was set on fire. He and his two children aged 7 and 5 years were asleep in the house. On hearing the alarm, Police Constable Sri Venkateswarlu rushed to the burning house only to find it bolted from inside. He heard the cries of the owner and his two children coming from inside the house and managed to climb over the wall and open the door from inside. By this time the whole roof of the house was ablaze, but Constable Sri Venkateswarlu bodily carried the old man out on his shoulders through the flames. Risking his life he again entered the room, untied the calves tethered there and drove them safely out. In the meantime, the front portion of the roof of the house had completely burnt and collapsed encircling Constable Sri Venkateswarlu in flames. Disregarding the danger to himself Constable Sri Venkateswarlu then carried

the children out in his arms and in the process of doing so his shirt caught fire and he received severe burns on his back.

In this incident Police Constable Sri Pallapu Venkateswarlu risked his own life to save three persons and two animals from a fire which could quite easily have engulfed him. He displayed exemplary courage and devotion to duty.

P.C. Sri Pallapu Venkateswarlu was awarded the Police Medal for gallantry.

(xiii) In the very early hours of 18th September, 1960 two employees of the Hyderabad Municipal Corporation, Sri Pochaiah and his son Sri Ankulu were fishing near the Chaderghat weir in Hyderabad City. The Musi river was in spate due to heavy rain, and on the opening of the flood-gates of the Himayatsagar, a great volume of water was released and came down the river catching the fishermen unawares. Sri Pochaiah secured himself to a bundle of drift-wood which had been swept down by the raging current, while his son Ankulu took refuge on a rock.

On receipt of this information, at about 7 a.m. a van equipped with wireless from the Police Control Room rushed to the spot taking Police Constable Sri Madanala Venkaiah to carry out rescue operations. Two members of the Hyderabad Swimming Association made an attempt to rescue the marooned fishermen but could not succeed due to the strong current. When their attempt proved abortive, Police Constable Sri Venkaiah boldly came forward and dived into the flooded water. He first swam to where Sri Pochaiah had secured himself to the drift-wood and rescued him at great risk to his own life.

When further attempts by members of the Swimming Association and the Fire Brigade to rescue Sri Ankulu proved unsuccessful, Sri Venkaiah again entered the flooded river and struggling hard against the torrent succeeded in rescuing him.

Constable Sri Venkaiah showed great courage and an unflinching and spontaneous response to the call of duty to rescue these two persons despite the grave danger to his own life. His action was in keeping with the traditions of the Force to which he belongs.

He was awarded the Police Medal for gallantry.